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NALANDA YEAR-BOOK
&
WHO'S WHO IN INDIA:

AN INDIAN AND INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL
OF CURRENT STATISTICS, EVENTS
AND PERSONALITIES

1946-47

EDITED BY
TARAPADA DAS GUPTA, M. A.

(FIFTH YEAR OF ISSUE)

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PREFACE

The present issue is being published after the publication of its predecessor—the 1945-46 issue—had lapsed as a result of circumstances beyond our control. Practically, therefore, the 1946-47 issue comes next to 1944-45 issue and the period covered in the present issue is, therefore long. War time difficulties have persisted even to this day. The Publication Department of the Central Government is still out of date. The Annual Reports and Statistics, so regularly available, from year to year, during pre-war years, are not being published in time and where published they are not easily available. The restrictions regarding the number of pages in the Year-book and the total quantity of printing paper to be consumed still remain, Statistics regarding European countries for years following 1938-39 are not available in most cases and where available they are not dependable or authentic. The World is now in a state of evolution. Facts, Figures and social, political and economic conditions may not attain any stabilized form until the end of 1947. In the face of these handicaps, we have attempted to proceed on with our work consistent with the demands of circumstances. We have briefly indicated the principal events of 1945-46 in the Section *India in 1945-46* and we believe, we have been fairly uptodate.

To Mr. Sudhangsu P. Choudhury, our thanks are due for his invaluable collaboration in compiling the Year-Book and for his Press-editing the entire book. We also record our indebtedness to Mr. R. Nundy, journalist, who was always at our disposal with his collection of facts, figures and cuttings.

We have not been able to allot any space to Advertisement, we, therefore, express our regret to our advertisers many of whom gave us their custom for the past issues voluntarily.

Calcutta
January 1947.

EDITOR

INDEX*

Academy of Sciences, Indian, 226
Aeroplane Flights, Recent, 39
Afghanistan, 190
Agricultural Research, Imperial Council of, 325
Agricultural Research Institute, Imperial, 202
Agriculture: Dept. of, 325
Agriculture in India, 232
Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 214
Air, Losses in the, 317
Ajmer-Merwara, 156
All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, 214
All-India Trade Union Congress, 311
Andaman & Nicobars, 157
Anthropoligocal Soc., Bombay, 225
Asiatic Society, Royal: 231, Bombay Branch, 231, of Bengal, 231
Assam, 153-54
  Area, Climate, Communications, Finance, Government, Governor, Legislature, People, Production
Assam Govt. Directory, 333
Assembly, Constituent, 351, 360b
Associated Chambers of Commerce, 214
Australia, 76
Aviation: Early Records, 38, Recent Flights, 39, World Records, 38
Baluchistan, 156
Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, 225
Banking In India, 277
Banking, Progress of, 277
Bank Rates, 280
Baronets, Indian, 288
Behar Planters' Association, 215
Benares Math Soc., 225
Bengal, 146-47, Area, Climate, Communications, Finance, Government, Governor, People, Population, Production
Bengal Govt. Directory, 329
Bengal Chamb. of Commerce, 215
Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, 215
Bhandarkar Oriental Res: Inst., 226
Bharat Itihas Sansodhaka Mandal, 226
Bhore Committee Report, 340
Bihar, 149-150
  Area, Climate, Communications, Finance, Government, Legislature, People, Production
Bihar Govt. Directory, 331
Birth and Death Rates, 93
Bombay, 145-46
  Area, Budget, Climate, Communication, Finance, Government, High Court, Legislature, People, Population, Production
Bombay Govt. Directory, 328
Bombay Bullion Exchange Ld. 215
Bombay Piece-goods Native Merchants' Asscn. 216
(Bombay) Presidency Trades Asscn. 216
Bombay Press Owners' Asscn. 216
Bombay Share-holders' Asscn. 216
Bombay Shroffs' Asscn. 216
Bombay Type Foundry Owners' Asscn. 216
Bose Research Institute, 201
Bridges, Longest, 41
British—See headings under *United Kingdom*
British Academy, Indian Fellow of, 287

The entries under *Dictionary of Political and War Terms, Who's Who Abroad* and *Who's Who in India* are given in alphabetical order in the body of the Year-Book.

British Cabinet, 70-71
British Empire, 65
  Area & Population, 65
  Distribution, 65
  Character, 65
  Dominions, 75
  Political Structure, 65
British India
  Birth and Death Rates, 93; Density of Population, 95; Educational Statistics, 203; Expenditure on Education, 205; Finance, 291; Hospitals, 109; Hospitals, Special, 111; Joint-Stock Banks, 277; Joint-Stock Companies, 281-82; Languages, 112; Literacy Statistics, 103-104; Males & Females, 94; Medical Personnel in Br. India, 110; Motor Vehicles, 288; Post Office Cash Certificates, 290; Post Offices, 289; Posts & Air, Dept. of, 325; P. O. Savings Banks, 289; Printing Presses, 289; Provinces, 142-156; Scholars, 204, 205; Schools & Colleges, 203-205; Statistics, 101-112; Vital Statistics, 107
British Ministry, 70
British Monarchs, 70
Broadcasting, All India, 290
Broadcasting in India, 290
Budgets, 295
Buildings, Tall, 39
Bullion Exchange, Bombay, 215
Burma, 190
Buyers' & Shippers' Asscn. 216
Cabinet Mission, 348
Cabinet Mission: Proposals, 350
Calcutta Buyers' & Shippers' Asscn., 216
Calcutta Grain, Oilseed & Rice Asscn., 216
Calcutta Hide & Skin Shippers' Asscn. 216
Calcutta Import Trade Asscn. 216
Calcutta Trade Asscn. 216
Castor Seed, 235
Census, 103
Statistics, 103
Central Provinces & Berar, 151

  Area, Chief Justice, Climate, Communications, Finance, Governmenat, Legislature, People, Production
Central Provinces Govt. Directory, 332
Ceylon, 191
Chamber of Princes, 158
Chambers of Commerce,
  Associated, of India, 214; Bengal, 215; Bengal National, 215; Berar, 215; Bihar, 215; Bombay, 215; Calicut, 217; Chittagong, 217; Cocanada, 217; Cochin, 217; Coimbatore, 217; Federation of Indian, Commerce & Industry, 218; Godavari, 218; Indian (Calcutta), 218; Indian, Lahore, 219; Indian Natl. Comte. of the Internatl., 220; Karachi, 220; Madras, 221; Maharastra, 221; Marwari, 221; Muslim, of Bihar, 223; Mysore, 223; Nagpur, 223; Narayanganj, 223; Negapatam, 223; N. India, 224; Orissa, 224; Punjab, 224; S. India, 225; Tellicherry, 225; Tuticorin, 225; U. P. 225; Upper India, 225
Chemical Manufacturers' Asscn., Indian, 219
Chemical Society, Indian, 227
Chief Commissioner's Provinces, 156
  Ajmer-Merwara, Andaman & Nicobars, Beluchistan, Coorg, Delhi
Chief Courts: Oudh, 331, Sind, 333
Cities, Largest, 40
Civil Aviation in India, 290
Clearing House Statistics, 281
Coffee, 235
Colliery Owners' Asscn. Indian, 219
Commerce. Dept. of, 323
Commercial Organisations, 214-25
Commons, House of, 68
Commonwealth of Australia, 76
Commonwealth Relations, Dept. of, 325
Communist Party of India, 313
Congress: U.S.A., 79

Congress, Indian National, 298, 360k; Past Presidents, 304
Constituent Assembly, 351, 360b, 360d,
Continents: 1
  Area and Population, 3-5
Co-operative Movement (India), 241; Statistics, 244
Coorg, 156
Cotton, 235
Cotton Asson. Ld., East India, 217
Cotton Committee, Indian Central, 218
Crops, Agri., 234
Currency, Indian, 273-276
Delhi, 156
Dictionary of Political & War Terms, 46-64
Education, Dept, 324
Education in India, 193
Educational Statistics of certain Countries, 29
Educational Statistics, 203
Eire, 77
Elections, General 143, 334
Employers' Federation of Southern India, 217
Engineering Asscn., Indian, 219
Engineers (India), Institution of, 229
European Association, 226
Exchange Banks, 278
Expectation of Life, 8
External Affairs Dept., 323
Factory Owners' Fedn., Delhi 217
Famine Commission, 2nd Report, 335
Fastest Liners, 36
Federal,
  Advocate-General of India, 326
  Court of India, 326
  Judicature, 124
  Public Service Commission, 326
  Court of India, 326
  Judicature 124
  Legislature, 121
  Public Service Commission, 326
  Railway Authority, 124
Federation of Labour, Indian, 314
Finance Dept., 323

Finance, Govt. of India, 291
Finance, Provinces, 294
Food, Dept., of, 323
Food Crisis, 337
Foreign Possessions in India, 189
Forest Research Institute & College 201
Forms of Government, 32
French Possessions in India, 189
French Indo-China, 191
General Information, 34
Government, Forms of, 32
Govt. Central, during transition, 130
Government of India, 112, 113
  Directory, 322
  Finance, 291
Government of India Act, 116
  Preamble, 117
Government of India Act,
  All-India Federation, 119; Amendments of, 131; Breakdown of Constitution, 123; Budget, 122; Chief Commsr's Provs., 129; Council of Federal Ministers, 121; Council of State; Seats, 133; Crown, 117; Discrimination, Prevention of, 132; Dyarchy at Centre, 119; Failure of Constitutional Machinery, (Prov.), 127
  Federal Court; 124, 326; Federal Executive, 119; Federal Judicature, Federal Legislature, 121; Powers and Jurisdiction, 121; Federal Non-Votable Exp., 135
  Federal Railway Authority, 124; Federation, All-India, 119; Franchise, 132; Governor-General, 119; Legislative Powers, 123; Governor-General's Act, 123; Governor-General's Advisers, 121; Governor's Acts, 127; Governor's Ordinances, 126; Governor's Provinces 125; Governor's Special Responsibilities, 126 High Commissioner, 125; High Courts, 133; Indian States, 130; Instruments of Instructions, 120; Legislative Lists, 137: Concurrent, 141,

IND

Federal, 137; Provincial, 139 Legislative Procedure, 122, 128; Non-Votable expenditure: Federation, 135; in the Provinces, 136
Provincial Executive, 125
Expenditure, Estimates, 129; Legis. Assemblies, Table of Seats, 134; Legis. Councils, Table of seats, 135; Legislative Lists, 139; Legis. Procedure, 128; Legislature, 127; Rules of Procedure, 128.
Provincial Legislature, 127
Provincial Assemblies Tables of Seats, 134
Legislative Councils, 135
Public Service Commission, Federal, 326
Salaries, Gov.-Gen. and Prov. Governors, 136
Secretary of State, 118
Services of the Crown, 132
Services, Defence, 132
Seventh Schedule, 137
Special Powers of Governors, 126
Spl. Responsibilities of Govs., 126
Third Schedule, 136
Transition Period, 130
Grain, Merchants' Asscn., Bombay, 218
Grain, Oilseed and Rice Association, Calcutta, 216
"Greatest" The, 34
Hanover, House of, 70
Harcourt Butler Tech. Inst., 202
Hide & Skin Shippers' Asscn., Calcutta, 216
High Courts:
Allahabad, 330; Bombay, 328; Calcutta, 329; Lahore, 332; Madras, 327; Nagpur, 332; Patna, 331
Hindu Mahashabha, 308
Home Dept., Govt. of India, 323
Imperial Bank of India, 278
Import Trade Asscn., Calcutta, 217
Index number of Prices, 285

IND

INDIA.
Agricultural Statistics, 237
Agriculture: Distribution of area, 237
Area, British Prov. States, 102
Area, Pop. etc, 92
Cultivated and Uncultivated, 237
Balance of Trade, 264
Banking, 277
Birth and Death Rates, 93
Brahmaputra, 86
Budgets, 295
Caste System, 100
Cement Industry, 261
Census (1941), 103-105
Chief Justice, India, 326
Climate and Rainfall, 87
Coal, 249
C.-in-C., 322
Commerce Dept., 323
Congress, Indian National, 298, 360k
Co-operative Movement, 241
Co-operative Statistics, 244
Cotton, 235; Mills, 255
Crops, 234
Crown, the, 112, 117
Currency, Indian, 273
Deccan, Plateau, 86
Department of Industries & Supply, 323
Direction of Trade (See Foreign trade, India),
Directory, Govt. of India, 322-326
Districts, 287
Economic Adviser, 323
Education, Dept of, 324
Educational Statistics, 203
Executive Council: Members, 322
Exchange Banks, In India, 278
Export Trade, 265
External Affairs Dept., 323
Factory Labour, 273
Federal Court, 326
Federal Public Service Commission, 326
Federation, All-India, 119
Films Industry, 262

IND

India (*Contd.*)
- Finance Department, 323
- Flora & Fauna, 89
- Food Dept., 323
- Foreign Possessions, 189
- Foreign Trade, 263
  - Balance of Trade, 264
  - Composition 265
  - Direction of Trade, 264
  - Exports and Imports, 265
- Ganges, the, 86
- Geographical Position, 85
- Government and Constitution, 112-133
- Govt. Directory, 322
- Hindu Majority in Provinces, 97
- Home Department, 323
- Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 325
- Import Trade, 265
- India, 84
- India in 1945-46, 334
- Indo-Gangetic Plain, 85
- Indus The, 86
- Industrial Disputes, 273
- Industrial Production, 247
- Industries and Supply, Dept., of, 323
- Information & Broadcasting Dept., of, 323
- Internal Trade, 265
- Iron, 250
- Iron, and Steel, 251
- Irrigation, 238
  - Statistics, 240
- Joint-Stock Banks, 278
- Joint-Stock Companies, 281-82
- Jute, 236
- Jute Mills, 257
- Labour in India, 269
- Labour Department, 324
- Languages, 96
  - According to Family Group, 112
  - Principal languages, 96-97
- Legislative Assembly Dept., 325
- Legislative Department, 323
- Life Assurance, 283
- Literacy, 101

IND

India (*Contd.*)
- Literacy Statistics, 103-4
- Live-Stock in India, 241
- Local Self-Govt., 206
- Males & Females, 94
- Manganese, 251
- Mica, 250
- Mineral Products, 248
- Mineral Resources, 248
- Mining Industry, 248
- Money Market Conditions (1945-46), 356
- Monsoons, 87
- Moslem Majority, 97
- Mountain Regions, 85
- Note Circulation, 276
- Occupational Statistics, 106
- Paper Currency, Indian, 275
- Paper Mills, 260
- Production, 260
- People, 93
- Planning & Development, Dept. of, 326
- Planning, Post-War, 344
- Political Department, 323
- Population, 93
  - Birth & Death Rates, 93
  - Density of, 95
  - Dynamics of, 93
  - Literacy, 101
  - Males and Females, 94
  - Occupation of, 100
  - In Principal Cities, 98, 99
  - Progress of, 101
  - By Religion, 97
  - By Towns & Villages, 98, 99
  - Urban and Rural, 98
- Posts and Air Dept., 325
- Power Production, 263
- Prices in India, 285
- Provinces: Indian, 142-157
  - See also such entries as *Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Bombay,* etc.
- Provident Insurance Societies, 284
- Pulses, 235
- Races, 96
- Railways, 266
  - Board, 267

IND

India (*Contd.*)
        Budget, 296
        Accidents, 288
    Statistictis, 268
    Rainfall, 92
    Religions, 97
    Reserve Bank of India, 278
    Seasons, 89
    Scientific and Industrial Research, Council and Director of, 325
    Scheduled Banks, 179
    Scheduled Banks: Consolidated Position, 280
    Soil, 88
    Solicitors to the Govt. of India, 323
    Statistical Tables: India, 101
    Sugar Industry, 252;
        Companies, 253; Factories, 254; Production, 254;
    Tariff Board, 326
    Temperatures, in different cenceres, 91
    Trade Union, (See under labour)
    Viceroy and Governor-General, 322
    Viceroy's Executive Council, 322
    War Transport Dept., 326
    Woollen Industry, 262
    Works, Mines & Power, Dept., of, 324
    Yarn Production, 256
Indian & Eastern Newspaper Soc., 226
Indian Association for cult. of Science, 227
Indian Constitution, History of, 114
Indian Inst. of Philosophy, 202, 230
Indian Inst. of Science, 202
Indian Money Market Conditions (1945-46), 356
Indian National Army, 342
Indian National Congress, 298, 360k
Indian States, 113, 130, 157-188
    Indian States, 157-189

IND

Indian States (*Contd.*)
    Alwar, 159
    Area of Indian States, 157
    Bahawalpur, 160
    Baroda, 160
    Benares, 162
    Bharatpur, 162
    Bhavnagar, 162
    Bhopal, 163
    Bhutan, 163
    Bikaner, 164
    Chamber of Princes, 158
    Cochin, 164
    Cooch Behar, 165
    Cutch, 166
    Dhar, 166
    Dholpur, 166
    Dhrangadhra, 167
    Faridkot, 167
    Gondol, 168
    Gwalior, 168
    Hyderabad and Berar, 169
    Idar, 170
    Indore, 170
    Jaipur, 171
    Jammu & Kashmir, 172
    Jodhpur (Marwar), 173
    Junagadh, 174
    Kalat, 174
    Kapurthala, 174
    Kashmir, 172
    Khairpur, 175
    Kolhapur, 175
    Manipur, 176
    Mayurbhanj, 176
    Morvi, 178
    Mysore, 178
    Nabha, 179
    Nawanagar, 180
    Patiala, 180
    Patna, 181
    Population of Indian States, 104
    Porbandar, 182
    Pudukkottai, 182
    Rajkot, 182
    Rajpipla, 183
    Rampur, 184
    Rewa, 185
    Sangli, 185
    Sikkim, 185
    Tonk, 186

Indian States (*Contd.*)
  Travancore, 186
  Tripura, 188
  Udaipur (Mewar), 188
India's Neighbours, 190
India's Representatives Abroad, 326
Industrial Employers', All-India Organization of, 214
Industries, Indian, 246
  Cement, 261; Coal, 249; Cotton, 254; Film, 262; Iron ore, 250; Iron & Steel, 251; Jute, 259; Matches, 262; Mica, 250; Manganese ore, 251; Mining, 248; Minor Manufacturing, 261; Modern Industries, 246; Paper, 260; Power, 263; Production of certain Indian, Industries, 247; Salt, 262; Shellac, 263; Silk, 262; Sugar, 252
  Woollen, 262
Industries & Supp. Dept., 323
Infant Mortality: World, 7
Information & Broadcasting, Dept. of, 323
International Chamber of Commerce, 220
Institute of Philosophy, Indian, 230, 202
Institute of Science, Indian, 202
Interim Government, 353, 358
Institute of Science of India, National, 230
Joint Stock Banks, Indian, 264, 265
Jute, 18, 236
Jute Mills, 257-260
Jute Mills Assoc. Indian, 219
Jute Mill Statistics, 257
King's Counsel, Indian, 288
Labour: Dpt., 324
Labour in India, 269-273
Labour in Recent years, 270;
  Factory Labour, 273
  Industrial Disputes, 273
  Trade Unions, 272
Largest Ship Canals, 41
League of Nations, 46
League of Nations, Indian Office, 229

Legislative Assembly (Central), 133
Legislative Dept., 323
Legislature, Indian, 131, 133
Legislature, Presidents, 288
Libraries, National, 37
Life Assurance in India, 283
Linseed, 16
Madras, 144-145
  Area, Communications, Climate, Finance, Government, Legislature, People, Production,
Madras Govt. Directory, 327
Malaya States, (Fed.), 191
Malaya States (Unfed), 192
Marwari Assoc., 221
Match Industry, 262
Mathematical Society, Benares, 225; Indian, 227
Meerut Session of Congress, 360k
Merchants' Assoc. Indian, Karachi, 220
Merchants' Chamber, Indian, 219
Merchants' Chamber of P.P., 222
Millowner's Associations:
  Ahmedabad, 214; Bombay, 222
Mining & Geological Inst. of India, 230
Mining Federation, Indian, 220
Miscellaneous Facts and Figues about India, 287
Money Market Conditions 1945-46, 356
Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 115
Motor Cars, World Production, 29
Mountains, Highest, 40
Muslim League, 305
Muslim League & Interim Govt., 360
National Army, Indian, 342
National Congress: Indian, 298
National Congress: Presidents, 304
National Libraries, 37
National History Soc., Bombay, 226
Nepal, 192
Newspaper Soc., Indian & Eastern, 226
New Zealand, 76
Nobel Prize, 42; Recipients, 42
Northern Ireland, 75

- North-West Frontier Prov., 155-56
  - Area, Climate, Communications, Finance, Government, Judicial Commissioner, Legislature, Production.
- N. W. F. P. Govt. Directory, 333
- Occupations in India, 100
- Occupational Statistics, India, 106
- Occupational Statistics: World, 28
- Ocean Liners, Fastest, 36
- Oceans and Seas, Areas and Depth, 2
- Oriental Research Institute, Bhandarkar, 226
- Orissa, 152-53
  - Area, Climate, Communications, Finance, Government, Legislature, People, Production,
- Orissa Govt. Directory, 333
- Overseas Central Assoc., Indian, 227
- Parliament, Indians in, 287
- Peers, Indian, 287
- P. E. N. All-India Centre, 231
- Piece Goods Native Merchants' Association, Bombay, 216
- Planning, Post-War, in India, 344
- Planters' Assoc., Bihar, (Behar), 215
  - United, of Southern India, 225
- Planters (Bengal & Assam), 224
- Political and War Terms, Dictionary of, 47-64
- Political Dept., 323
- Ports, Principal Indian, 208, 209
  - Aleppey, Bedi, Bhavnagar, Bimlipatam, Bombay, Calcutta, Calicut, Chittagonga Cocanada, Cochin, Cuddalore, Cuttack, Dhanuskodi, Gopalpur, Karachi, Karikal, Madras, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Okha, Pondicherry, Porbandar, Puri, Quilon, Surat, Telicherry, Tuticorin, Vizagpatam.
- Port Trust Indian, Constitution, etc., 208
- Portuguese India, 190
- Posts & Air; Dept., of, 325
- Post-war Planning in India, 344

- Post-War Strikes, 356
- Presidents, U.S.A., 181
- Press Association of India, 224
- Prices: Index numbers: Calcutta, Bombay, U.K., U.S.A., etc. 286
- Prices in India, 285
- Prime Ministers, British, 71
- Printing Presses in India, 289
- Privy Councillors, Indian, 287
- Production:
  - World Production of certain commodities, 10-26
  - Alcohol 21; Aluminium 22; Barley 11; Beet-Sugar 2; Bauxite 22; Benzol 20; Butter 15; Cane-Sugar 12; Cement 19; Cheese 15; Coal 21; Cocoa 12; Coffee 12; Copper 23; Copra 16; Cotton 18; Cotton-seeds 16; Crude Petroleum 20; Electricity 27; Gold 25; Groundnuts 17; Iron Ore 22; Jute 18; Lead 24; Linseed 16; Maize, 13 Margarine 15; Meat 14; Milk 14; Nitrogen 26; Olive Oil 17; Paper & Paper Board 19; Petroleum 20; Pig Iron & Ferro Alloys 23; Potato 10; Potash 26; Quicksilver 25; Raw Silk 18; Rape Seed 17; Rice 11; Rubber 18; Salt 21; Sesamum 16; Silk (Raw) 18; Silver 25; Soya Beans 17; Steel 23; Sulphur 26; Sulphuric Acid 26; Tea 12; Tin 24; Tobacco 13; Wheat 10; Wine 20; Wool 19; Zinc 24.
- Provinces in India, 142
- Prov. Executive, 125
- Prov. Interim Plans, 345
- Provincial Finance, 142, 294, 295
  - Debt Position, 295
- Provincial Government, & Decentralization, 294
- Public Service Commission, Federal, 326
- Punjab, 150-151
  - Area, Climate, Communications, Finance, Government, Legislature, People, Production.
- Punjab Govt. Directory, 332

Races of Mankind, 1
Radical Democratic Party, 313
Railways in India, 266-69; Railway Statistics, 268; Railway Finance, 269
Railways, Fastest Runs, 37
Railways, Shipping: World, 27
Railway Tunnels, Longest, 36
Rape & Mustard, 235
Red Cross Society, Indian, 227
Research Fund Assoc. Indian, 227
Reserve Bank of India, 278
  Accounts, 279; Bank Rates, 280
Rice, 234
Royal Society, Indian Fellows, 287
Rubber, 237
Salt Industry, 262
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, House of 70
Scheduled Banks, 279
  Consolidated position of, 280
School of Mines, Indian, 203
Science Congress Assoc., Indian, 229
Seeds Traders' Association, 224
Servants of India Society, 231
Sesamum, 235
Shareholder's Assoc., Bombay, 216
Share & Stock Brokers' Assoc., Native, 223
Ship Canals, Largest, 41
Shipping Losses, 317
Shipping; World: 27
Shorffs' Assoc., Bombay, 216
Siam (See Thailand),
Sind, 154-155
  Area, Climate, Communications, Finance, Government, Legislature, People, Production.
Sind Govt. Directory, 133
Skins and Hide Merchants' Assoc., Southern India, 225
Societies and Associations, 225-232
South Africa, Union of, 77
Sovereigns & Chief Executives. See Forms of Government.
Sports, Indian, 320
Statistical Institute, Indian, 229
Stock Exchanges: Bombay, 224; Calcutta, 224; Madras, 224; Punjab, 225
Stuart, House of, 70
Stuart Orange, House of, 70
Sugar Cane, 234
Sugar Mills Assoc., Indian, 220
Sugar Producers' Assoc., Indian, 220
Supply: Industries, Dept. 323
Tall Buildings, 39
Tea, 13, 234
Tea Assoc. Indian, 220
Tea Market Expansion Board, Indian, 220
Thailand, 193
Thomason College of Civil Engr., 203
Tibet, 193
Time Differences, 41
Tobacco, 14
Trade: World, 29
Trade Union Congress, All-India, 311
Trades Association: Calcutta, 217; Madras, 221
Trading Centres, India, 213
United Kingdom: 67-75
  Area & Population, 67
  Cabinet, 70
  Constitution and Government, 67
  Crown, 67
  Exports and Imports, 74
  Finance, 73
  Legislative Procedure, 68
  Local Government, 72
  Monarchs, 70
  Monetary Gold,
  National Debt, 73
  Parliament, 68
  Party Majorities, 69
  Population, 67
  Prime Ministers, 71
  Production, 73
  Revenue and Expenditure, 73
  Royal Family, 69
  Trade, 74
U.N.O., 318
U.N.R.R.A., 319
United Provinces, 148
  Area, Climate, Communications,

United Province (*Contd.*)
  Finance, Government, Legislature, People, Production.
U. P. Govt. Directory, 330
United States, 78
  ,, Presidents, 81
U. S. S. R., 82
Univ. Education in India, 194
Universities, 196-200
  Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Andhra, Annamalai, Benares, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Delhi, Lucknow, Madras, Mysore, Nagpur, Osmania, Punjab, Patna, Travancore, Women's (Damodar Thachersey).
Versailles, Treaty of, 45
Visva-Bharati, 203
War, World, II 315-318, Casualties & Cost 315; Naval Losses 316; Losses in Air, 317; Shipping Losses, 317
War & Public Finance, 317
War Dept., 326
War Transport Dept., 326
Waterfalls, Greatest, 40
Wavell Tries Again, 334
Wheat, 10, 234
Who's Who Abroad, 361
Who's Who in India, 379
Windsor, House of, 70
Women's Indian Assoc., 232

Works, Mines & Power, Dept. of, 324
World, 1
  Area and Population, 1
  Area, Population by contitnents, 324
  Birth & Death Rates, 6
  Education, 29
  Empires, Principal, 2
  Expectation of Life, 8
  Forms of Government, 32
  Infant mortality, 7
  Languages, 2
  Legislatures, 33
  Motor Cars, 29
  Oceans & Seas, 2
  Population by Occupational Gr. 28
  Prime Ministers, 34
  Races of Mankind, 1
  Railways, Length of, 27
  Sovereigns & Chief-Executs. See *Forms of Government*
  World Production, 10
World Peace Organisations, 318
World War, I (1914-18), 44;
  Casualties, 45; Cost, 45; Merchant Shipping Losses, 45; Sea-Power, 45; Warship Losses, 45
World War II, 315, Casualties & Cost, 315
World Records, Aviation etc., 37-39
Y. M. C. A., 232

NALANDA YEAR-BOOK
AND WHO'S WHO IN INDIA
1946-47

THE WORLD

THE surface area of the earth is about 197 million sq. miles of which 55.2 million sq. miles is land and the remainder water, i.e., 5/7th of the earth's area is water and 2/7th is land. The earth is divided into five major divisions known as continents. The largest continent in respect of area and population is Asia which constitutes about a third of the land area of the earth. The two Americas—North and South—are the next biggest continent in respect of area. Together, they are about 3¼ times the area of Europe, which is the smallest continent in area. Africa is about three times the area of Europe. But Europe is the most densely populated continent in the world. Oceania, which can be called a continent only by courtesy, is a number of islands, its area being only 3·3 million sq. miles and population 10.8 millions.

Of the empires of the world, the British Empire is the largest in respect of both area and population: next in importance come U.S.S.R., and the Chinese Republic. The U. S. A. though not so large in respect of area or population is, however, the richest country in the world. The estimated total population of the world is about 2,250 millions. The inhabitants of the earth are divided into six ethnological groups known as races: the Mongolians, the Caucasians, the Negroes, the Semitics, the Malayans and the Red Indians. The Mongolians are yellow in colour, the Caucasians and the Semitics are white in colour, while the Negroes are black. Numerically the Mongolian or the Yellow race is the most prominent while in wealth, power and opulence the White race is the dominant race in the world.

AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION (1939) OF THE CONTINENTS

Continents	*Area in 1,000 sq. km.*	*Estimated Population*
Africa	30,300	158
Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.)	26,800	1,154
Americas	40,610	273·4
North America	19,662	143·2
Mexico & Caribbean	2,980	41·7
South America	17,968	88·5
Europe (less U.S.S.R.)	5,385	402
Oceania	8,550	10·8
U.S.S.R.	21,175	172
World Total	132,820	2,170.2

RACES OF MANKIND

Name of the Race	*Continent where mainly resident*	*Estimate in millions*
Mongolian	Asia	680
Caucasian	Europe & Asia	725
Negro	Africa	210
Semitic	Africa & Asia	100
Malayan	Oceania, etc	104
Red Indian Etc.	America	80

Principal Empires of the World (1939)

Empire	*Area in million sq. m.*	*Estimated population (in millions)*
British Empire	13·8	500
U. S. S. R.	8	170
French Empire	4·8	106·8
Chinese Republic	2·9	422
U. S. A. and Dependencies	3·6	137

Oceans and Seas—Areas and Depths

Names	*Area of basin 1000 sq. miles*		*Greatest depth (feet)*
Pacific Ocean	63,986	Off Mindanao	35,410
Atlantic ,,	31,530	Porto Rico Trench	27,962
Indian ,,	28,350	Sunda Trench	22,968
Arctic ,,	5,542	...	16,634
Malay Sea	3,137	Kei Trench	21,342
Central American Sea	1,770	Caribbean	20,568
Mediterranean ,,	1,145	Pola Deep	12,276
Behring ,,	878	Buldir Trough	13,442
Okhotsk ,,	582	Kurile Trough	10,554
East China ,,	480	About	10,500
Hudson Bay ,,	472	About	1,500
Japan ,,	405	About	10,200
Andaman ,,	305	About	11,000
North ,,	221	Skaggerak	1,998
Baltic ,,	158	About	1,200
Red ,,	178	About	7,254

Languages of the World (1931)

(Mother Tongues)

Language	*People in millions*	*Language*	*People in millions*
Chinese (Mandarin)	400	Malay	40
English	200	Arabic	40
Russian	130	Polish	30
German	80	Ukrainian	30
Western Hindi	72	Bihari	28
French	70	Telugu	26
Spanish	75	Korean	22
Japanese	70	Marathi	21
Portuguese	50	Tamil	20
Italian	50	Turkish	20
Bengali	50		

Area and Estimated Population of Certain Countries in 1939 by Continents

(Figures within Brackets indicate Latest Official Figures)

Country	*Area (in 1,000 sq. miles)*	*Population in thousands*	
AFRICA	11,710	158,000	
Egypt	386	16,680	(15,933—1937)
Ethiopia	347·5	5,500	
Union of S.A.	472	10,251	(9,590—1936)
Belgian Congo	909.6	10,356	
Br. West Africa	451.5	25,508	
Kenya	225	3,500	
Mauritius & Dependencies	0.81	419	
Uganda	94	3,790	
Northern Rhodesia	290	1,400	
Southern Rhodesia	150	1,427	
Br. Somaliland	68	350	
Zanzibar	1.0	250	
Sudan	969.5	6,500	
Sp. Morocco	8	750	
French Morocco	154	6,600	
Sahara, etc.	110	20	
Fr. West Africa	1,815	14,800	
Algeria	851	7,600	
Madagascar	228.6	3,900	
Tunis	60.2	2,730	
Libya	679.5	880	
Mozambique	297·7	4,500	
Fr. Cameroons	163	2,609	
Br. Cameroons	34	869	
South West Africa	322	330	
Tanganyika	374	5,284	
NORTH AMERICA	7,591.5	143,175	
Canada	3,694.6	11,368	(11,507—1941)
United States	3,026.6	131,416	(131,669—1940)
Alaska	586.5	73	(72.5—1940)
Newfoundland	43	294	
Greenland	121	18	
MEXICO & CARIBBEAN	1,073	41,700	
Mexico	760	19,600	(19,654—1940)
Dominican Rep.	19.83	1,650	
Cuba	44	4,500	(4,779—1943)
Guatemala	19	3,260	(3,284—1940)
Haiti	10	2,600	
Honduras	59.5	1,090	(1,108—1940)
Nicaragua	49·4	975	(983—1940)
Br. West. Indies	10.7	1,831	
SOUTH AMERICA	6,937·5	88,500	
Argentina	1,078	13,132	
Bolivia	421	3,400	

Area and Population (*Contd.*)

(Figures within Brackets indicate Latest Official Figures)

Country		*Area* (*in 1,000 sq. miles*)	*Population in thousands*	
Brazil	...	3,286	40,700	(41,357—1940)
Chile	...	286.5	4,940	(5,023—1940)
Colombia	...	439.8	8,986	(8,702—1938)
Ecuador	...	176.7	3,000	(3,200—1938)
Paraguay	...	153	970	
Peru	...	482	7,000	(7,023—1940)
Uruguay	...	72	2,147	(2,186—1941)
Venezuela	...	352	3,650	(3,851—1941)
ASIA excluding U.S.S.R.	...	10,347	1,154,000	
Afghanistan	...	251	7,000	(12,000 latest estimate)
Arabia	...	1,004	7,000	
Burma	...	2,33.6	16,600	(16,824—1941)
China and dependencies		4,287	450,000	
China	...	3,380.3	—	(422,708—1936)
Outer Mongolia	...	622.4	—	
Tibet	...	284.2	—	
India	...	1,575	382,000	(388,998—1941)
Iraq	...	117	3,700	
Iran	...	634	15,000	
Japan	...	147.5	72,520	
Nepal	...	54	5,600	
Thailand	...	200	15,600	(14,464—1937)
Turkey	...	296.5	17,620	(17,870—1940)
Turkey (in Asia)	...	287	16,300	
Borneo (British)	...	73.7	941	
Ceylon	...	25.5	5,922	
Cyprus	...	3.5	380	
Malaya & Strait Settlements		52.5	5,389	
Philippines	...	114	16,300	(16,000—1939)
French Indo-China	...	286	23,700	
Korea	...	85	24,100	(24,326—1940)
Formosa	...	14	5,770	(5,872—1940)
Sakhalin islands	...	14	400	(415—1940)
Netherlands Indies	...	735	69,435	
Palestine	...	10	1,502	
Syria & Lebanon	...	76	3,700	
EUROPE (*Less* U.S.S.R.)	...	2,093	402,800	
Albania	...	10.8	1,064	
Germany (Greater)	...	226 (1939)	79,700	
Reich	...	181.4	69,317	
Austria	...	32.4	6,650	
Sudetenland	...	11.2	3,408	
Memel	...	1	155	

Area and Population (*Contd.*)

(Figures within Brackets indicate Latest Official Figures)

Country	*Area (in 1,000 sq. miles)*	*Population in thousands*	
Belgium	11.6	8,396	
Bulgaria	40	6,308	
Czechoslovakia	54	10,010	
Denmark	16.6	3,825	(3,844—1940)
Danzig	·73	391	
Esthonia	18.5	1,122	
Spain (with Canaries)	195.0	26,000	(25,878—1940)
Finland	148.0	3,716	(3,734—1940)
France	212.7	41,200	
Greece	50.2	7,200	
Hungary	62.0	14,843	
Eire	26.6	2,946	(2,992—1941)
Italy	116.7	43,864	(42,919—1936)
Latavia	25.5	1,951	
Lithuania	20.5	2,442	
Luxemburg	1	301	(297—1935)
Norway	124.7	2,937	
Netherlands	12.7	8,834	
Poland	150.2	35,090	
Portugal & Azores	35.6	7,659	(7,722—1940)
Roumania	75.0	20,045	(19,934 —July '39)
United Kingdom	94.2	47,978	
England & Wales	53.8	41,417	
Scotland	30.5	5,018	
Northern Ireland	5.4	1,300	
Sweden	173.4	6,341	(6,341—1940)
Switzerland	15.8	4,206	(4,266—1941)
Turkey in Europe	9.3	1,380	
U.S.S.R. in Europe & Asia	8,176	172,000	(170,467—1939)
Yugoslavia	96	15,703	
OCEANIA	3,301	10,800	
Australia	2,974.5	6,997	(6,630—1933)
New Zealand	103.5	1,642	(1,491—1936)
Papua	90.3	300	
Fiji Islands	7.3	215	
Solomons Islands (Br.)	10.8	95	
Hawaii	6.6	421	
New Guinea (Australia)	91	670	
Caroline, Mariana & Marshall Islands	.08	127	
WORLD	51,235.5	2,170	

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS

Country	1931-35		1939		1943	
	Birth Rate	*Death Rate*	*Birth Rate*	*Death Rate*	*Birth Rate*	*Death Rate*
Egypt	42.9	27.4	42.2	26.0	38.1*	28.6*
South Africa (Whites)	24.1	9.8	25.3	9.4	26.2	9.7
Canada	21.4	9.7	20.3	9.6	24.0	10.0
U. S. A.	16.9	11.6	17.3	10.6	21.5	10.9
Mexico	43.1	24.8	44.6	23.0	43.6	21.3
Argentina	26.4	12.1	24.0	11.2	24.4	10.5
Chile	33.6	24.4	33.4	23.3	33.1	19.9
Ceylon	36.9	24.7	36.0	21.8	40.5	21.3
INDIA	34.4	23.5	33.0	22.0	30.0*	22.0*
Burma	28.8	18.4	32.0	22.9	—	—
Japan	31.6	17.9	26.3	17.6	29.9†	15.4†
Germany	16.6	11.2	20.5	12.7	16.2	12.6
Belgium	16.8	12.9	15.3	13.8	14.8	13.5
Bulgaria	29.3	15.5	21.4	13.4	21.1	14.2
Denmark	17.7	10.9	17.8	10.1	21.4	9.6
France	16.5	15.7	14.6	15.5	15.9	16.4
Greece	29.5	16.5	23.5	13.0	—	—
Hungary	22.4	15.8	19.6	13.7	19.8*	14.5*
Ireland	19.4	14.0	19.1	14.2	21.8	14.7
Italy	23.8	14.1	23.5	13.4	20.5	14.2
Norway	15.2	10.4	15.9	10.2	15.7†	11.4†
Netherlands	21.2	8.9	20.6	8.6	23.0	10.1
Roumania	32.9	20.6	28.3	18.6	24.4*	19.5*
United Kingdom	15.5	12.2	15.2	12.2	16.7*	—
Sweden	14.1	11.6	15.4	11.5	19.3	10.1
Switzerland	16.4	11.8	15.2	11.5	19.2	11.1
Czechoslovakia	16.7	13.0	14.7	13.0	20.8	13.7
Yugoslavia	31.8	17.9	25.9	15.0	—	—
Australia	16.9	9.0	17.7	9.9	20.7	10.3
New Zealand	18.0	8.6	20.2	9.8	21.2	10.5

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* 1942. † 1941.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births

Country	1931-35 *Average*	1939	1943
Egypt	165	161	168*
South Africa (Whites)	63	49	48
Canada	75	61	54
United States	59	48	40
Mexico	134	123	117
Argentina	97	91	78
Chile	248	225	194
Colombia	156	162	154*
Costa Rica	159	140	117
Ecuador	145	156	136
Nicaragua	105	95	99
Salvador	140	116	110
Uruguay	100	82	93
Venezuela	149	132	109
Ceylon	182	166	132
India	170	156	163*
Burma	195	204	—
Japan	120	114†	—
Palestine	151	107	—
Philippines	157	139†	—
Germany	74	60	66
Austria	99	69	—
Danzig	91	73	—
Belgium	82	73	67
Bulgaria	147	139	144
Denmark	71	58	45
Spain	113	135	99
France	73	63	75
Greece	122	99†	—
Hungary	157	121	134*
Ireland	68	66	80
Italy	100	97	108*
Norway	45	37	—
Netherlands	45	34	40
Poland	137	140†	—
Portugal	146	120	133
Roumania	182	146	183*
United Kingdom	65	54	52
England & Wales	62	51	49
Scotland	81	69	65
Northern Ireland	78	70	78
Sweden	50	39	29
Switzerland	48	43	40
Czechoslovakia	130	121†	—
Yugoslavia	153	144†	—
Australia	41	38	36
New Zealand	39	42	39

* 1942. † 1938.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The average number of years still remaining to a person of given age is known as *the expectation of life* or *the mean after-lifetime.*

Country	*Years*	*Sex*	*0*	*1*	*10*	*20*	*30*	*40*	*50*	*60*	*70*
Egypt	1917—27	M.	31	...	38·06	32·92	27·80	22·32	18·07	13·65	9·63
		F.	36	...	41·64	35·77	30·04	24 58	19·36	14·58	10·27
South Africa (Whites)	1935—37	M.	58·95	62·12	55·48	46·48	37·93	29·45	21·90	14·97	9·34
		F.	63·06	65 60	58·87	49·72	40·98	32·44	24·30	16·82	10·50
South Africa (Coloured)	1935—37	M.	40·18	48·14	46·58	38·78	32·10	25·69	19·74	14·08	9·49
		F.	40·86	47·74	46·38	39·13	33 41	27·29	20·96	15·07	10·28
Canada	1940—42	M.	...	66·14	58·70	49·51	40·93	31·87	23·49	16·06	9 94
		F.	...	68·73	61·08	51·76	42·81	33·99	25·46	17·62	10 98
United States (Whites)	1942	M.	63·65	65·49	57·34	48·02	39·07	30·27	22·18	15·25	9·69
		F.	68·61	69·99	61·74	52·19	42·92	33·87	25·25	17·42	10·89
United States (Negroes)	1942	M.	54·28	57·42	49·68	40·78	33·04	25·92	19·80	14 85	10 92
		F.	58·00	60·60	52·70	43·81	35·94	28·51	22·08	17 01	13·12
INDIA	1931	M.	26·91	34·68	36·38	29·57	23·60	18·60	14·31	10·25	6·35
		F.	26·56	33·48	33·61	27·08	22·30	18·23	14·65	10·81	6·74
Japan	1935—36	M.	46·92	51·96	48·25	40·41	33·89	26·22	18·15	12·55	7·62
		F.	49·63	54·07	50·47	43·22	36·88	29·65	22·15	15·07	9 04
Germany	1932—34	M.	59·86	64·43	57·28	48·16	39·47	30·83	22·84	15·11	9 05
		F.	62·81	66·41	59·09	49·84	41·05	32·83	23·85	16·07	9·58
Austria	1930—33	M.	54·47	60·55	54·08	45·18	36·86	28·65	20·96	14·15	8·59
		F.	58·53	63·46	56·96	48·03	39·59	31·13	22·94	15·42	9·21
Belgium	1928—32	M.	56·02	61·25	54·88	46·04	37·78	29·48	21·61	14·53	8·69
		F.	59·79	63·84	57·25	48·48	40·17	31·77	23·55	15·93	9.60
France	1928—33	M.	54·30	58·63	52·06	43·80	35·42	27·62	20·33	13·76	8·29
		F.	59·02	62·53	55·95	47·40	39·54	31·87	23·39	15·94	9·58

EXPECTATION OF LIFE (*Contd.*)

The average number of years still remaining to a person of given age is known as *the expectation of life* or *the mean after-lifetim*

Country	*Years*	*Sex*	*0*	*1*	*10*	*20*	*30*	*40*	*50*	*60*	*70*
Ireland	1935—37	M. F.	58·20 59·62	62·21 62·62	55-75 56·10	46·83 47·26	38·58 39·22	30·26 31·18	22·41 23·28	15·46 16·17	9·93 10·59
Italy	1930—32	M. F.	53·76 56·00	59·71 61·32	55·46 57·15	46·75 48·49	38·58 40·41	30·89 32·14	22·45 23·89	15·16 16·18	9·05 9·61
Netherlands	1931—40	M. F.	65·7 67·2	67·8 68·6	60·3 60·8	51·0 51·5	41·9 42·3	32·9 33·3	24·1 24·7	16·3 16·8	8·9 10·2
United Kingdom	1937	M. F.	60·18 64·40	63·38 66·79	56·25 59·59	47·10 50·40	38·32 41·60	29·57 32·78	21·40 24·28	14·82 16·48	8·58 9·97
Northern Ireland	1925—27	M. F.	55·42 56·11	59·98 59·48	54·42 53·73	45·68 45·22	37·46 37·42	29·28 22·65	21·55 22·18	14·79 15·55	9·36 10·20
Sweden	1936—40	M. F.	64·30 66·92	66·46 68·40	58·77 60·46	49·70 51·27	41·18 42·48	32·87 33·67	23·97 25·12	16·35 17·19	9·92 10·37
Czechoslovakia	1929—32	M. F.	51·92 55·18	59·90 61·96	54·04 56·10	45·29 47·40	37·15 39·24	28·96 30·98	21·24 22·83	14·35 15·35	8·67 9·24
U. S. S. R. (Europe)	1926—27	M. F.	41·93 46·79	51·40 55·46	51·65 55·72	43·24 47·36	35·65 37·75	28·02 32·12	20·99 24·41	14·35 17·07	9·65 10·96
Australia	1932—34	M. F.	63·48 67·14	65·49 68·67	58·02 61·02	48·81 51·67	39·90 42·77	31·11 34·04	22·83 25·58	15·57 17·74	9·60 10·98
New Zealand	1934—38	M. F.	65·46 68·45	66·92 69·46	59·11 61·45	49·89 52·02	40·94 42·98	32·08 34·05	23·64 25·47	16·06 17·49	9·82 10·73

Note. The figures in the first column, i.e. expection of life at age O, represent the average longevity in the countries enumerated above. New Zealanders, Australians and the Swedes enjoy the maximum longevity.

PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

WHEAT

The total estimated production of wheat in 1940-41 was 1,080 million quintals. The U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and India occupy the first, second and third positions as producers of wheat. No reliable statistics about China's wheat productions are available.

Country	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals*	
	1939-40	1943-44
Africa	46,000	36,000
Algeria	11,600	8,072
Egypt	13,338	12,917
Fr. Morocco	10,550	6,699
Tunis	4,960	2,020
South Africa	4,167	5,008
North America	343,413	306,094
Canada	141,693	77,201
United States	201,720	28,893
Caribbean	4,440	4,500
Mexico	4,288	4,296
Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.)	140,100	—
China*	181,500	—
India	101,200	112,100
Japan	16,625	10,966

Country	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals*	
	1939-40	1943-44
U.S.S.R.	408,800	—
Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	507,000	—
Germany and Austria	56,135	42,000
Spain	28,699	26,130
Hungary	30,782	—
France	78,000	65,000
Italy	79,819	72,939†
Roumania	44,528	12,306†
United Kingdom	16,714	35,043
Turkey	41,915	40,000
Yugoslavia	28,756	—
Oceania	59,466	31,778
Australia	57,286	29,816
New Zealand	2,180	1,962

POTATOES

The total estimated world production of potatoes in 1939-40, the year for which reliable statistics are available, excluding the U.S.S.R. was 1,645 million quintals. Subsequent statistics are more in the nature of estimates. It appears U.S.S.R. is still the largest producer of potatoes. Germany, Poland, United States, United Kingdom and France occupy the next important positions.

Country	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals*	
	1939-40	1943-44
Africa	6,700	—
Ruanda-Urundi	2,100	—
South Africa	1,542	—
North America	110,300	146,900
United States	93,193	126,554
South America	24,100	24,500†
Argentina	10,710	14,045
Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.)	28,000	—
U.S.S.R.	419,600	—

Country	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals*	
	1939-40	1943-44
Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	1,470,000	—
Germany & Austria	562,800	—
France	144,098	66,000†
Ireland	30,466	31,473
Netherlands	29,446	41,996
Poland	345,582	—
Roumania	19,884	28,000
United Kingdom	52,997	99,796
Oceania	4,740	6,350†

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* Estimate, not included in total. † 1942-43.

BARLEY

The estimated world production of barley in 1939-40 excluding that of U.S.S.R. was 385 million quintals. The latest statistics for U.S.S.R. are not available but it appears that the Soviet Republic is the largest producer of barley. The next important producers are United States, Germany with Austria, Turkey, Canada and India. China's production is estimated to be nearly that of U.S.A. but no reliable statistics are available.

Country	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals*	
	1939-40	1943-44
Africa ...	33,000	—
North America	83,019	117,506
Canada ...	22,457	46,932
United States	60,562	70,574
Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.) ...	55,100	—
India ...	18,817	23,000*
China ...	63,710†	—
U.S.S.R. ...	82,000	—
Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	181,000	—
Germany & Austria ...	42,618	26,000
United Kingdom	11,217	16,673
Turkey ...	22,755	25,000

RICE

The estimated world production of rough rice in 1940-41 was 905 million quintals. China appears to be the largest producer though accurate figures are not available. India and Japan occupy the second and third place respectively.

Country	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals*	
	1939-40	1943-44
Africa ...	20,300	—
Egypt ...	8,878	6,775
North America (United States)	11,035	13,236
Central America	2,270	3,100
South America	18,700	24,800*
Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.) ...	870,000	—
China ...	531,100†	—
Korea ...	26,644	33,600
Br. India ...	393,500	466,410
Netherl Indies	68,041	—
Japan ...	124,713	113,729
Philippines ...	24,646	—
Thailand (Siam)	50,827	—
U.S.S.R. (excluding Asia) ...	3,170	—
Europe ...	11,280	12,500*
Italy ...	7,622	8,288*

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*1941-42.

† Estimate not included in total.

CANE SUGAR

The estimated world production of cane sugar in 1939-40 was 172 million quintals. The estimated world production for 1943-44 is 162 million quintals.

Country	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals* 1939-40	1943-44
AFRICA	11,500	12,700*
South Africa	5,403	4,760*
Mauritius	2,295	3,375
NORTH AMERICA		
United States	4,273	4,222
CARIBBEAN	48,500	50,000
Cuba	28,993	27,370
Puerto Rico	8,740	6,210
SOUTH AMERICA	24,600	24,200
Brazil	11,799	12,997
ASIA	64,100	52,600*
Formosa	12,079	10,640*
Br. India	28,400	34,700
Java	12,268	5,100*
Philippines	9,551	5,600*
OCEANIA	19,000	16,000*
Australia	8,869	4,810
Hawaii	8,281	7,600*

BEET SUGAR

The estimated world production of beet sugar in 1940-41 was 103 million quintals, the largest contributors being U.S.S.R., Germany with Austria and the United States.

Country	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals* 1939-40	1943-44
NORTH AMERICA	15,673	9,050
United States	14,905	8,464
ASIA (excluding U.S.S.R.)	790	—
U.S.S.R.	24,000	—
EUROPE (excluding U.S.S.R.)	68,100	—
Germany & Austria	23,236	—
France	10,523	5,520
United Kingdom	4,940	5,500

COFFEE

The estimated world production of coffee in 1939-40 was 21 million quintals. Brazil produces the largest amount.

Country	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals* 1939-40	1943-44
AFRICA	1,700	—
Angola	259	—
Uganda	174	168*
Madagascar	300	—
Belgian Congo	230	—
CARIBBEAN	2,870	2,500
Costa Rica	187	242*
Cuba	320	349
Dominican Repub.	204	186*
Guatemala	524	—
Mexico	524	557*
Salvador	642	660
SOUTH AMERICA	14,920	10,700
Brazil	11,570	7,296
Colombia	2,670	3,100
Venezuela	480	—
ASIA	1,390	—
Br. India	158	120*
Netherl. Indies	1,133	—

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* 1942-43.

MAIZE

The estimated world production of maize in 1939-40 was 1,204 million quintals. U.S.A., Argentina, Brazil and Roumania were the largest producers.

Country	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals*	
	1939-40	1943-44		1939-40	1943-44
AFRICA ...	57,000	—	Br. INDIA ...	22,587	—
NORTH AMERICA	657,634	772,731	Netherl. Indies	18,960	—
United States	655,577	770,756	U.S.S.R. ...	26,900	—
CARIBBEAN ...	28,200	—	EUROPE (excluding U.S.S.R.)	194,200	—
Mexico ...	19,769	17,752	Bulgaria ...	9,405	—
SOUTH AMERICA	16,000	—	Spain ...	8,432	4,380
Argentina ...	103,750	87,300	Hungary ...	23,500	—
Brazil ...	48,755	—	Italy ...	25,823	30,481‡
ASIA (excluding U.S.S.R.) ...	80,000	—	Roumania ...	60,512	47,649
China (Estimate)	77,922	—	Yugoslavia ...	40,456	11,500‡
Manchuria ...	24,640	—			

COCOA (RAW)

The estimated production of raw cocoa in 1939-40 was 63 million quintals, Gold Coast, Nigeria and Brazil being the first three largest producers.

Country	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals*	
	1939-40	1943-44		1939-40	1943-44
AFRICA ...	4,000†	4,300*	CARIBBEAN ...	540†	470*†
Gold Coast ...	2,750†	2,107	SOUTH AMERICA	1,660	1,460
Nigeria ...	1,911†	609*†	Brazil ...	1,280	1,085

TEA

Estimated world production of tea in 1940 was 5,100 quintals. India and Ceylon were the principal producers.

Country	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals*	
	1939-40	1943-44		1939-40	1943-44
BR. INDIA ...	2,104	2,504	Netherlands Indies	819	—
Ceylon ...	1,118	1,195	U.S.S.R. ...	129	—
China (Estimate)	345	—			

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* 1941-42. † Estimates. ‡ 1942-43.

TOBACCO

Estimated world production of tobacco in 1939-40 was 25 million quintals, U.S.A. and India occupying the first two positions.

Country	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals*	
	1939-40	1943-44		1939-40	1943-44
United States ...	8,531	6,364	Netherl. Indies	416	—
Cuba ...	205	189	Germany ...	335	400
Brazil ...	948	—	Bulgaria ...	409	716
China (Estimate)	4,500	—	Greece ...	550	95
INDIA ...	4,958	—	Italy ...	432	—
Burma ...	431	—	Turkey ...	654	645
Japan ...	846	—			

MEAT

Country	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1000 quintals*	
	1939-40	1943-44		1939-40	1943-44
South Africa ...	231.2	292.9	Belgium ...	296.2	135.4*
Canada ...	643.1	981.3	Denmark ...	406.7	270.3
U.S.A. ...	7,954.0	9,878.0	France ...	1,516.0	779*
Mexico ...	219.3	168.5	Italy ...	394.6	—
Argentina ...	2,179.0	2,240.0	Netherlands ...	418.8	188.4
Brazil ...	1,085.3	1,018.6	United Kingdom	1,360.2‡	—
Colombia ...	222.3	248.3	Sweden ...	219.0	113.3
Uruguay ...	248.0	252.0	Australia ...	948.6	1,031.4
U.S.S.R. ...	3,303.0†	—	New Zealand ...	469.0	525.2
Germany ...	3,676.8†	—			

MILK

The total production of milk of all kinds in 1938 is estimated at 2,000,000,000 hectolitres. The shares of principal countries are given below:

	Estimated production in 1000 hectolitres		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1000 hectolitres*	
	1938	1943		1938	1943
Canada ...	70,982	77,066	France ...	136,552	—
U.S.A. ...	477,932	532,192	Norway ...	13,995	—
Brazil ...	38,154	—	Netherlands	49,911	30,237§
Japan ...	3,088	—	Poland (Estimate)	89,800	—
India (Estimate)	240,800¶	—	Roumania	29,200	—
Germany	263,200†	—	United Kingdom	67,350	—
Austria	25,408‡	—	U.S.S.R.	279,932	—
Belgium	29,946	—	Australia	54,057	47,620
Denmark	52,860	35,655	New Zealand	—	—
Spain	17,586*	—			
Finland	26,207	—			

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* 1941. † 1938. ‡ 1937. § 1942. ¶ 1934.

BUTTER

World production of butter may be estimated at 4 to 4·5 million tons excluding *ghee* (clarified butter) produced in India, the production whereof may be put at 800,000 tons.

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*	
	1938	1943
South Africa	22.8	—
Canada	168.9	166.5
U.S.A.	1,016.1	964.6
Argentina	29.9	47*
Brazil	36.9	—
Japan	3.2	—
Germany	507.3	—
Austria (Estimate)	22.5	—
Denmark	189.4	119.6
Finland	33.2	14('42)
France	198.7	—
Ireland	61.0	54.3
Italy	44.7('37)	—
Norway	14.5	—
Netherlands	101.2	71.2('42)
Roumania	12.5	—
United Kingdom	47.0	—
Sweden	79.7	79.3
Switzerland	28.5	19.0
Czechoslovakia (Estimate)	66.8('36)	—
Australia	206.8	159.0
New Zealand	150.2	144.3

CHEESE

The estimated world production of creamery and farm cheese in 1938 was 2,050,000 metric tons. U.S.A., Germany and France with productions of 329,000, 272,400 and 216,800 metric tons, occupied the first three places as producers.

Country	*Estimated production in 1000 metric tons*	
	1938	1943
Canada	56.7	75.4
South Africa	6.4	7.5
U.S.A.	329.0	450.4
Denmark	35.7	38.6
France	216.8	—
Germany	272.4†	—
Italy	222.9('37)	—
Switzerland	52.6	43.8
Australia	29.7	36.3

MARGARINE

Estimated 1938 world production excluding U.S.S.R. was 1,270,000 metric tons.

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*	
	1938	1943
U.S.A.	174.7	278.5
U.S.S.R.	32.8('34)	—
Germany	407.6	—
Belgium	61.1	11.0
Denmark	81.3	—
Norway	55	—
Netherlands	71.4	—
United Kingdom	211.6	—
Sweden	59	—
Czechoslovakia	65('37)	—
Australia	15.3	—

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* Creamery butter only. † Estimate.

COPRA

The net total exports of copra from the principal producing countries were 18.2 million quintals in 1939.

Country	*Net Exports in 1,000 quintals*		Country	*Net Exports in 1,000 quintals*	
	1939	1940		1939	1940
Ceylon ...	1,554	1,277	Br. Malaya	1,339	—
Netherlands Indies ...	5,447	2,868	Oceania ...	2,209 ('38)	—
Philippines	6,646	5,705	Africa ...	680 (estimate)	—

SESAMUM

The estimated world production of sesamum in 1940-41 was 7.2 million quintals excluding the production of China.

Country	*Production or Exports in 1,000 quintals*		Country	*Production or Exports in 1,000 quintals*	
	1939-40	1943-44		1939-40	1943-44
Africa ...	750	—	INDIA ...	4,227	4,623
Mexico ...	332	789	Turkey ...	340	—
China (Estimate)	4,000	3,100*			

COTTON-SEED

The estimated world production of cotton-seed in 1939-40 was 124 million quintals, U.S.A. and India being the principal producers.

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 quintals*		Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 quintals*	
	1939-40	1943-44		1939-40	1943-44
Egypt ...	7,030	2,962	Peru ...	1,347	946
Uganda ...	1,250	—	China (Estimate)	11,100	—
U.S.A. ...	44,170	42,530	INDIA ...	20,800	21,400
Mexico ...	1,194	1,900	Burma ...	400	—
Argentina ...	1,590	2,180	U.S.S.R. ...	18,300	—
Brazil ...	10,936	12,700	Turkey ...	1,559	—

LINSEED

The estimated world production of linseed in 1943-44 was 42 million quintals.

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 quintals*		Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 quintals*	
	1939-40	1943-44		1939-40	1943-44
United States	4,980	13,195	INDIA ...	4,491	4,166
Canada ...	519	4,550	U.S.S.R. ...	7,500†	—
Argentina ...	10,804	15,739			

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* 1942-43.

† 1938-39 (Estimate).

RAPE-SEED

The estimated world production of rape-seed in 1940 was 14·5 million quintals. This does not include the production of China excluding which India is the largest producer.

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 quintals*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1,000 quintals*	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
INDIA	9,378	10,872	China (estimate)	24,186	—
Japan	1,204	—	Europe	2,300	—

GROUNDNUTS

The estimated world production of ground-nuts in 1939-40 was 61.8 million quintals.

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 quintals*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1,000 quintals*	
	1939-40	1943-44		1939-40	1943-44
Fr. W. Africa	7,670†	—	China (estimate)	11,200	11,000*
Nigeria	2,140	2,821*	INDIA	32,158	35,763
U.S.A.	5,496	9,977	Burma	2,372	—
Argentina	890	1,989	Java & Madura	2,595	—

SOYA BEANS

The estimated world production of soya beans in 1940 was 132 million quintals.

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 quintals*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1,000 quintals*	
	1938	1940		1938	1940
China (estimate)	56,500	59,000	Japan	3,483	—
Manchuria	40,910	38,270	Java & Madura	2,876	3,067
Korea	5,069	—			

OLIVE OIL

The estimated world production of olive oil in 1941-42 was 8.6 million quintals, Spain and Italy contributing about 60 per cent of the total.

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 quintals*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1,000 quintals*	
	1940-41	1942-43		1940-41	1942-43
Africa	530	780	Italy	1,450	2,000‡
Spain	3,827	3,300	Portugal	345	383
Greece	1,079	822	Turkey	551	300

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* 1942-43. † 1937-38 ‡ 1941-42.

RUBBER

The world production of rubber in 1940 was estimated at 1.4 million metric tons. This included both 'plantation' rubber and 'wild' rubber, but did not include reclaimed rubber or synthetic rubber.

Country	*Shipments in 1,000 metric tons*		*Country*	*Shipments in 1,000 metric tons*	
	1939	1941		1939	1941
Africa ...	16	19	India ...	9	7
Caribbean ...	3	9	Burma ...	7	8§
South America ...	16	22	Nethl. Indies ...	376	660
N. Borneo & Sarawak ...	36	49§	Indo-China ...	66	62
Ceylon ...	61	92	Malaya ...	383	559
			Thailand ...	42	40§

COTTON

The estimated world production of cotton in 1940-41 was 67 million quintals, the U. S. A., India and Egypt being the first three principal producers.

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 quintals*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1,000 quintals*	
	1939-40	1942-43		1939-40	1942-43
Egypt ...	3,905	1,902	Brazil ...	4,687	4,645
Uganda (exports)	531	428*	Peru ...	819	698
United States	25,621	27,789	China (estimate)	3,890	—
Mexico ...	676	1,030	India ...	8,907	8,530
Argentina ...	786	1,079	Burma ...	173	145*

JUTE

Jute is practically India's monopoly.

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 quintals*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1,000 quintals*	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
India ...	17,481	12,710	Brazil ...	—	152†
Nepal (Imports into India) ...	73	—	Japan ...	12	—
			Indo-China ...	3	—

RAW SILK

The estimated world production of Raw Silk in 1941 was 48,000 metric tons. Japan and Italy are the first two largest producers.

Country	*Production or Exports in metric tons*		*Country*	*Production or Exports in metric tons*	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
Japan ...	49,073	29,000	India ...	52	304‡
Korea ...	1,625	—	U.S.S.R. ...	2,115	1,917‡
China ...	4,721	—	Italy ...	2,811	2,580†

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* 1941-42. † 1942. ‡ 1941.

§ Totals for the first ten months of the year.

WOOL

The estimated world production of wool in 1939 was 1.9 million metric tons. Australia, Argentina and the United States were the first three largest producers.

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
South Africa	119	120	Spain	33	36.2*
United States	204	190	France	23	—
Argentina	176	235.9	Roumania	25.5	22.5
China (estimate)	55	—	United Kingdom	50.7	38.5
INDIA	45	45	Australia	571.5	498.1
U.S.S.R.	136	105	New Zealand	140.6	149.7
Germany	20.5	—			

PAPER AND PAPER BOARDS

U. S. A. is the biggest producer of paper and paste-board. World production in 1938 was 29.5 million metric tons.

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
	1939		1939
Canada	3,942 ('37)	Finland	762 ('37)
United States	11,645 ('37)	Italy	479
INDIA	60	Norway	465 ('37)
Japan	814 ('36)	Holland	535 ('37)
U. S. S. R.	842 ('36)	Poland	247
Germany	3,536	Sweden	979 ('37)
Austria	282	Czechoslovakia	317 ('37)
Belpium	235 ('37)		

CEMENT

The estimated world production of cement in 1938 was 84 million metric tons. The U. S. A., Germany and Japan were the first three largest producers.

Country	*Estimated Production in 1,000 metric tons*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
South Africa	949	915	Germany	15,600 ('38)	
United States	21,212	22,901	Belgium	2,552	—
Canada	908	1,159	INDIA	1,142 ('37)	
Argentina	1,128	957	France	4,121 ('38)	
China	540	—	Italy	4,587 ('38)	—
Japan & Colonies	5,074	—	U. K.	7,900 ('37)	—
U.S.S.R.	5,200	—	Australia	882	742

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* 1942.

6440

WINE

The estimated world production of wine in 1940-41 was 160 million hectolitres, France and Italy together contributing over 50 per cent of the total.

Country	*Estimated Production in million hectolitres* 1938-39	1942-43	*Country*	*Estimated Production in million hectolitres* 1938-39	1942-43
Algeria	21.5	13.5	Spain	16.0	20.5
Tunis	1.98	1.14‡	France	60.4	33.8
South Africa	1.56	—	Greece	4.7	2.4
United States	5.4	—	Italy	41.8	34.0
Argentina	6.63	8.17	Portugal	10.96	8.3
Chile	2.82	2.85	Roumania	9.9	3.6
Germany	2.27	—	Yugoslavia	4.7	—
Bulgaria	2.37	1.7			

CRUDE PETROLEUM

The estimated world production of crude petroleum in 1943 was 312 million metric tons.

Country	*Estimated Production in 1,000 metric tons* 1940	1943	*Country*	*Estimated Production in 1,000 metric tons* 1940	1943
Egypt	929	1,285	Burma	1,068	—
Canada	1,082	1,299	Netherl. Indies	7,939	—
United States	182,657	203,434	Iraq	2,375	3,324
Mexico	6,722	5,345	Iran	9,300	10,300
Trinidad	2,843	3,100	Japan & Formosa	377	—
Argentina	2,940	3,550	U.S.S.R.	30,260	35,600
Colombia	3,669	1,921	Germany	647*	900
Peru	1,608	1,948	Austria	500†	1,375
Venezuela	27,443	25,963	Hungary	262	750
Saudi Arabia	727		Poland	523*	350
Bahrein Islands	965	1,750	Roumania	5,810	5,266
British Borneo	932	—			
INDIA	311	350			

BENZOL (1939)

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
U. S. A.	341	Italy	17 ('38)
Japan	31 ('36)	Netherlands	35 ('38)
U. S. S. R.	31 ('30)	Poland	37 ('38)
Germany & Saar	560 ('38)	United Kingdom	219 ('38)
Belgium	55 ('38)		

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* 1939. † 1941. ‡ 1941-42.

ALCOHOL (1939)*

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
U. S. A.	... 6,628	France	... 3,556 ('37)
Canada	... 264 ('37)	Greece	... 214 ('38)
Argentina	... 300 ('38)	Hungary	... 490
Brazil	... 900	Netherlands	... 273 ('38)
INDIA*	... 234	Poland	... 860 ('38)
Japan*	... 195 ('38)	Roumania	... 319 ('38)
Philippines	... 506 ('38)	United Kingdom	... 2,196 ('38)
Germany & Saar	... 3,659 ('37)	Sweden	... 484
Austria	... 217 ('37)	Czechoslovakia	... 1,005 ('38)
Belgium	... 231		

SALT (1938)

World production in 1937 was 37 million metric tons.

Country	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 metric tons*
Canada	... 424	France	... 2,337 ('37)
United States	... 7,281	Italy	... 1,555 ('37)
China	... 4,000 ('37)	Poland	... 642
INDIA	... 1,878 ('37)	United Kingdom	... 3,133 ('37)
Germany	... 4,561 ('37)		

COAL

The world production of coal in 1938 was 1,232 million metric tons, the first four largest producers being U. S. A., United Kingdom, Germany and U.S.S.R.

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
South Africa ...	16,890	20,500	Japan ...	52,481	—
Canada ...	11,141	11,539	U. S. S.R. ...	145,900	171,000‡
United States	404,915	589,386	Germany & Saar	186,405†	261,400
China ...	17,800§	—	Belgium ...	29,844	23,743
Manchuria ...	21,800§	—	France ...	50,216	42,456
British India ...	25,044	—	United Kingdom ...	235,050	202,112
Indian States	3,114†	—	Australia ...	13,752	14,391

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* Estimates. † 1938. ‡ 1941.
§ 1940.

BAUXITE

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*	
	1939	1941
United States	396.3	952.1
Br. Guiana	483.7	1089.3
Surinam	511.6	1116.1
Unfederated Malay States	93.7	63.8*
INDIA	9.1	15*

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*	
	1939	1941
Netherl. Indies	230.7	275.2*
U. S. S. R.	270	300*
France	800	700*
Greece	186.9	50*
Hungary	500.2	600
Italy	484.0	530*
Yugoslavia	314.4	282.5*

ALUMINIUM

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*	
	1939	1943
Canada	75.2	449.7
United States	148.4	834.8
Japan	23.0	55†
U. S. S. R.	45.0	62†
Germany & Austria	200.0	325

Country	*Estimated Production in 1,000 metric tons*	
	1939	1943
France	50.0	—
Italy	34.2	46
Norway	31.1	35
United Kingdom	25.0	57
Switzerland	27.0	19

IRON ORE (METAL CONTENT)

The table below refers to the iron content of iron ores mined. The estimated world production for 1939 was 88 million metric tons.

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*	
	1939	1943
Algeria	1,600	—
United States	26,428	52,547
Chile	985	—
Unfederated Malay States	1,275	—
India	1,994	—
U. S. S. R.	13,500§	15,500†

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*	
	1939	1943
Germany & Austria	4,000§	—
Spain	1,100	750
France	10,100	—
United Kingdom	4,420	5,640
Sweden	8,360	—
Australia	1,730	1,430‡

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* 1940. † 1941. ‡ 1942. § 1938.

PIG IRON AND FERRO ALLOYS

Estimated world production in 1939 was 102 million metric tons. U. S. A. the largest producer of iron ore turned out about 38 million metric tons. The next three places were occupied by U.S.S.R., France and Sweden respectively.

Country	Estimated Production in 1,000 metric tons		Country	Estimated Production in 1,000 metric tons	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
United States ...	32,366	56,944	France ...	7,441	1,410
INDIA ...	1,785	2,000	Italy ...	1,101	—
Japan ...	2,635†	—	Luxemburg ...	1,778	—
Germany & Austria ...	18,595‡	—	United Kingdom ...	8,108	7,302
Belgium ...	3,059	1,631	Sweden ...	691	820
			Australia ...	1,160	1,462

STEEL

The estimated world production of steel in 1939 was 136 million metric tons. The first four places as producers were occupied respectively by U. S. A., Germany, U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom.

Country	Estimated Production in 1,000 metric tons		Country	Estimated Production in 1,000 metric tons	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
Canada ...	1,407	2,725	France ...	7,882	2,340
United States ...	47,897	80,591	Italy ...	2,321	—
U. S. S. R. ...	18,796	21,000*	Luxemburg ...	1,829	—
INDIA ...	1,035	1,600	United Kingdom ...	13,433	13,240
Japan ...	5,811†	—	Sweden ...	1,152	1,234§
Germany, Saar & Austria ...	23,208‡	—	Czechoslovakia	1,761‡	—
Belgium ...	3,104	1,670	Australia ...	1,224	1,735

COPPER

The estimated world production of copper in 1939 was nearly 2.2 million metric tons. U. S. A., Chile and Canada were the first three producers.

Country	Estimated Production in 1,000 metric tons		Country	Estimated Production in 1,000 metric tons	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
Belgian Congo ...	122.6	15.7	INDIA ...	6.8	—
Northern Rhodesia ...	215.1	—	Japan ...	104.0	—
Canada ...	229.4	233.0	U. S. S. R. ...	107.0	—
United States ...	698.3	1,103.9	Europe (excluding U. S. S. R.) ...	235.0	—
Chile ...	326.4	448.5			

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* 1941. † 1937. ‡ 1938. § 1942.

LEAD

The world production of lead in 1939 was estimated at 1.7 million metric tons. U. S. A., Australia and Canada were the first three producers.

Country	*Estimated Production in 1,000 metric tons*		*Country*	*Estimated Production in 1,000 metric tons*	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
Canada	172.9	203.1	Belgium	96.2	16.2†
United States	439.1	408.1	Spain	26.0	34.1
Burma	78.6	—	Italy	38.8	—
U. S. S. R.	75.0	—	Australia	236.8	222.8
Germany & Austria	185.2*	—			

ZINC

The estimated world production of zinc in 1939 was 1.62 million metric tons, U. S. A., Germany and Belgium occupying the first three positions.

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
Canada	159.4	187.3	France	60.3	—
United States	612.6	854.3	Italy	35.4	—
Japan	55.0	—	Norway	45.9	—
U. S. S. R.	90.0	—	United Kingdom	50.4	—
Germany	212.2	—	Australia	70.9	78.2
Belgium	177.2	—			

TIN

The estimated world production of tin in 1939 was 189,000 metric tons, British Malaya and U. K. occupying the first two places.

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
China	—	23.4	Netherlands	14.8	3.0
Netherl. Indies	14.2	22.4	United Kingdom	38.0	—
Br. Malaya	82.9	129.0			

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* 1938.

† 1942.

GOLD

The estimated world production of gold in 1940 was 1,130,000 kilogrammes, excluding the U.S.S.R., China, Ethiopia, Bolivia and Thailand. The statistics of some South American countries are also not very reliable.

Country	*Estimated production in 1,000 kilogrammes*		*Country*	*Estimated production in 1,000 kilogrammes*	
	1940	1943		1940	1943
Belgian Cango ...	17.0	13.5	Peru ...	8.7	6.2
Gold Coast ...	27.6	17.6	India ...	9.0	7.8
Southern Rhodesia	25.7	20.4	Japan ...	26.0 ('39)	—
South Africa ...	436.6	398.1	Philippines ...	34.2	—
Canada ...	165.2	113.6	Australia ...	51.1	23.4
United States ...	151.5	42.4	U.S.S.R. (Estimate) ...	130.0	—
Mexico ...	27.5	23.3			
Colombia ...	19.7	17.6			

SILVER

The estimated world production of silver in 1939 was 8,100 metric tons.

Country	*Estimated production in metric tons*		*Country*	*Estimated production in metric tons*	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
U. S. A. ...	2,002	1,290	Peru ...	584.8	456.0
Belgian Congo	64.3	97	India ...	0.7	0.6
Canada ...	721	540	Germany & Austria ...	218†	—
Mexico ...	2,360	2,700	Australia ...	464.8	310.0*
Honduras ...	128.1	92.8	U.S.S.R. (Estimate) ...	218†	—
Bolivia ...	225.2	227.0			
Argentina ...	97.2	98.0*			

QUICKSILVER

The estimated world production in 1938 was 5,100 metric tons. Italy and Spain were the principal producers.

Country	*Estimated production in metric tons*		*Country*	*Estimated production in metric tons*	
	1939	1942		1939	1942
Canada ...	70 ('40)	470	Spain ...	1,238	2,492
United States	642	1,753	Italy ...	2,315	—
Mexico ...	254	708‡	U.S.S.R. ...	268 ('34)	—
China ...	118 ('40)	236*	Czechoslovakia	93	80‡

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* 1942. † 1938. ‡ 1941.

SULPHUR

World production in 1939 was estimated at 2.95 million metric tons. U. S. A. produced practically the bulk amounting to 2.125 million metric tons.

Commodity	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*		*Commodity*	*Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons*	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
United States	2,125	2,580	Japan ...	141 ('37)	—
Chile ...	32	26	Spain (A) ...	32	33*
Netherlands Indies ...	17	—	,, (B) ...	6	7*
			Italy ...	376	—

SULPHURIC ACID (1939)

Estimated world production in 1938 was 16 million metric tons.

Country	*Production in 1,000 m. tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 m. tons*
United States ...	4,735	Germany ...	2,050 ('37)
Canada ...	226	France ...	1,100 ('38)
INDIA ...	30	Italy ...	1,150 ('38)
Japan ...	2,500 ('37)	United Kingdom ...	955 ('38)
U.S.S.R. ...	1,208 ('36)		

NITROGEN (1937-38)

Commodity	*Production in 1,000 m. tons*	*Commodity*	*Production in 1,000 m. tons*
Chile Nitrate ...	224	Nitrate of Lime ...	195
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	1,176	Other forms of Nitrogen	980
By-product ...	411	By-product ...	49
Synthetic ...	765	Synthetic ...	931
Calcium Cyanamide ...	305		

POTASH (in terms of pure Potash K_2O) [1938]

World production in 1937 was 8.1 million metric tons.

Country	*Production in 1,000 m. tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 m. tons*
United States ...	288	Germany ...	1,968 ('37)
INDIA ...	4 ('37)	Spain ...	121 ('35)
Japan ...	4 ('36)	France ...	582
Palestine ...	24	Poland ...	108
U.S.S.R. ...	235 ('37)		

(A) Sulphur Ore. (B) Sulphur content of Sulphur ore mined.
* 1942.

ELECTRICITY (1938)

Country	*Production in 1,000 m. tons*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000 m. tons*
Union of South Africa P.	5,336 ('36)	U.S.S.R. P.	46,780 ('35)
Canada P.	25,999	Germany	55,238
United States B.	115,890	Belgium P.	8,194 ('37)
China (Excl. Manchuria)	4,169 ('36)	France	19,300
Japan P.	26,714 ('37)	Italy	15,108
British Malaya	375	Norway	9,907
Philippines (Manila) P.	145	United Kingdom	55,700
		Australia	3,909 ('37)
		New Zealand	1,253 ('37)

RAILWAYS, SHIPPING, ETC.

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS

Country	*Miles*	*Country*	*Miles*
Argentina (1939)	26,564	Italy (1938)	14,533
Australia (1939)	27,186	Japan (1936-37)	15,254
Belgium (1938)	70,068	Poland (1937)	12,580
Canada (1938)	56,760	Russia (1938)	53,163
China (1935)	8,131	Sweden (1938)	10,554
France (1938)	26,427	South Africa (1938)	13,213
Germany	42,299	United Kingdom (1937)	20,080
INDIA (1938-39)	41,134	U. S. A. (1938)	236,842

World Shipping (Pre-War Figures)

STEAM AND MOTOR SHIPS (1939)

Country	*No.*	*Gross tons in million*	*% of world tonnage*	*Country*	*No.*	*Gross tons in million*	*% of world tonnage*
British Dominions	2,255	3.9	—	Norway	1,987	4.8	7.2
Great Britain and N. Ireland	6,722	17.9	26.1	Sweden	1,231	1.6	—
France	1,231	2.1	4.3	United States (Sea)	2,345	8.9	13
Germany	2,459	4.5	6.5	United States (Lakes, etc.)	508	2.5	—
Greece	607	1.8	—	Other countries	5,331	7.8	—
Italy	1,227	3.4	5				
Japan	2,337	5.6	8.2				
Netherlands	1,523	3	4.3	*World Total*	29,763	68.4	...

Note. Due to sinking, scuttling and transfer from one flag to another, the above tonnage figures have undergone great changes since the outbreak of the War (Sept. 3, 1939). As a result of the Second World War naval and maritime supremacy has passed to the United States, which now has the biggest navy and mercantile marine in the world. Her shipping tonnage is more than 50 per cent of total world shipping.

P.—Public Station. B.—Central Station, Govt. plants & Railways.

POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS*

Country	Census year.	Agriculture, fishing, etc.	Mining and quarries.	Industry.	Trade.	Mercantile marine.	Other transport and communications.	Army and Navy.	Public administration.	Liberal professions.	Domestic service, etc.	Other and unspecified.	Total.
South Africa (White)	1921	31·2	3·7	18·9	19·3	0·7	5·4	0·5	5·4	6·3	4·2	5·3	100·0
Canada	1921	35·0	1·6	26·9	13·0	0·7	7·1	0·2	2·8	6·0	6·7	...	100·0
United States	1920	26·3	2·6	30·8	10·2	0·4	7·0	0·5	1·3	5·2	8·2	7·5	100·0
BRITISH INDIA	1921	72·3	0·3	11·2	5·9	0·2	1·2	0·3	1·1	1·5	1·8	4·2	100·0
Germany	1925	30·5	3·2	38·1	11·7	0·5	4·2	0·4	2·0	4·1	4·4	0·9	100·0
England and Wales	1921	6·8	7·5	39·7	13·9	1·9	5·1	...	6·5[1]	4·4	11·8	2·4	100·0
Austria	1920	31·9	...	38·3[2]	...	12·2[3]	...	...	3·8[4]	2·6	11·2	...	100·0
Belgium	1920	19·1	6·6	39·9	10·7	0·8	6·8	2·2	3·3	3·6	5·0	2·0	100·0
Denmark	1921	34·8	...	27·0	10·8	1·3	4·6	0·7	0·8	5·5	13·3	1·2	100·0
Scotland	1921	10·1	7·1	40·2	10·7	1·7	6·6	0·8	1·3	4·4	9·2	8·0	100·0
France	1926	38·3	2·0	31·2	11·4	...	...	1·6	...	...	4·0	...	100·0
Ireland	1926	52·1	0·2	14·5	8·3	0·9	4·3	1·2	2·1	3·9	9·9	2·6	100·0
Italy	1921	56·1	0·6	24·0	6·4	...	4·0[5]	2·0	1·5	3·0	2·4	...	100·0
Australia	1921	22·9	2·9	31·2	15·3	2·1	6·9	0·4	1·7	6·5	9·0	1·1	100·0
New Zealand	1921	27·1	1·6	27·5	15·5	3·2	6·7	0·8	1·0	8·4	8·2	...	100·0

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* More uptodate statistics not available.

[1] Includes army & nany.

[2] Includes mining quarries.

[3] Includes trade and other transport and communications.

[4] Includes army and navy.

[5] Includes mercantile marine.

MOTOR CARS (1938)

The estimated total of world production of motor cars in 1938 was 4,021,000. Of this U. S. A. alone producing 2,490,000 accounted for 65.5% of world production.

Country	*Production in 1,000*	*Country*	*Production in 1,000*
Canada ...	166	Germany ...	342
U. S. A. ...	2,490	France ...	223
Japan ...	30	Italy ...	69
U.S.S.R. ...	215	United Kingdom ...	445

World Trade, 1938

(In million U. S. old gold dollars)

Country	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Country*	*Imports*	*Exports*
Union of South Africa ...	287.0	288.8	Neth. Indies ...	158.0	226.1
Canada ...	398.6	561.7	Germany ...	1,296.4	1,250.2
U. S. A. ...	1,151.5	1,805.4	France ...	783.1	516.9
Argentina ...	261.5	258.6	Italy ...	345.7	322.6
China ...	154.2	90.6	Holland ...	459.7	337.4
Manchuria ...	204.3	100.5	United Kingdom	2,480.6	1,359.0
INDIA ...	324.9	350.2	Australia ...	305.0	306.0
Burma ...	44.8	102.0	New Zealand	127.0	134.7
			U.S.S.R. ...	154.6	148.1

Note. Total world trade in 1938 was 14,232 million old gold dollars (imports) and 13,356 million old gold dollars (exports). U. S. A. was the largest seller of goods and United Kingdom the largest buyer of goods in the world market.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD

INDIA (1941-42)

Nature of Institutions	*Number of Institutions*	*Number of Scholars*
Universities	15	12,532
Arts & Science Colleges	328	119,731
Professional Colleges	93	26,991
Training Colleges	612	32,121
Special Schools	11,691	446,287
Secondary Schools	15,197	2,784,787
Primary Schools	181,968	12,018,726
Unrecognised Institutions	18,139	552,010
Totals	228,053	15,993,187

UNITED KINGDOM

Nature of Institutions	*Number of Schools*	*Number of Scholars*
Universities[1]	16	41,684
Secondary and Tech. Schools		
England and Wales[2]	2,156	569,089
Scotland[3]	1,450	471,332
Elementary Schools		
England and Wales[2]	21,678	4,526,701
Scotland[3]	2,143	381,926

CANADA (1942-43)

Universities	18	103,696
Colleges	—	
Schools	33,910	2,120,086

SOUTH AFRICA (1941)

Universities and Colleges	10	11,801
Primary and Secondary		
Schools for Europeans	3,622	388,925
For non-Europeans	5,229	678,161

UNITED STATES (1941-42)

Elementary Schools	193,397	20,356,500
Secondary Schools	28,134	6,293,538
Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools	241	144,945
Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools	1,515	1,259,045
Residential Schools for Handicapped and Delinquent	375	71,458
Private, Commercial and Business Schools	1,600	296,428
Nursing Schools (not part of Colleges)	1,391	82,665
Federal Schools for Indians	283	28,460
Totals	226,936	29,163,039

BELGIUM (1938)

Universities	4	10,775
Secondary schools	276	86,975
Elementary schools	18,438	1,222,164

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[1] 1944-45. [2] 1937-38. [3] 1942-43.

FRANCE (1938)

Nature of Institutions	*Number of Institutions*	*Number of Scholars*
Universities	17	74,882
Secondary schools	545	282,349
Primary schools	84,105	5,839,311

GERMANY (1938)

Universities	25	43,139
Higher technical institutions	10	9,554
Secondary schools	2,282	670,895
Elementary schools	52,989	7,893,585

ITALY (1937-38)

Universities	26	77,429
Technical schools	1,975	346,294
Secondary schools	541	267,294
Elementary schools	148,760	5,817,690

JAPAN (1936-37)

Universities and colleges	45	72,195
Technical and special schools	1,720	572,629
Secondary schools	18,619	2,766,569
Elementary schools	27,786	11,719,539

NETHERLANDS (1938-39)

Universities	6	9,395
Technical and special schools	1,088	71,185
Secondary schools	420	82,684
Elementary schools	10,139	1,456,116

SOVIET RUSSIA (1939)

Schools in 1939		*Scholars in 1939*	
Type	*Number*	*Type*	*Number*
Elementary (36)	164,081		
Factory (36)	1,797	Pre-school	6,000,000
Technical (36)	2,572		
Worker's faculties (36)	716		
High schools and Universities (36)	595	All schools	39,956,400
	169,761	Outside schools	8,000,000
Addition up to 1939	9,693		
Research Institutes	794	Research workers	37,200
Total	180,248		

Forms of Government

Country	*Form*	*Chief Executive*
Afghanistan	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Zahir Shah)
Argentina	Republic.	President (Col. Juan Peron)
Belgium	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Leopold III)
Brazil	Federal Republic.	President (Justice José Linhares)
British Empire:		
United Kingd.	Constitutional Monarchy	King and Emperor (George VI)
Canada	Self-governing Dominion	
Australia		
New Zealand		
South Africa		
INDIA	Dependent Empire	
Bulgaria	Monarchy	Tsar (Simeon II)
Chile	Republic	President (Senor Juan Antonio Rios)
China	Republic	President (Marshal Chiang Kai-shek)
Denmark	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Christian X)
Eire	Democratic State	President (Sean O'Kelly)
Egypt	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Faruk I)
Finland	Republic	President (J. Paasikivi)
France	Republic	President (M. Gouin)
Greece	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Georgios II)
Iran	Constitutional Monarchy	Shah (Muhummed Riza Pehlvi)
Iraq	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Faisal II)
Italy	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Umberto II)
Japan	Limited Monarchy	Emperor (Hirohito)
Mexico	Federal Republic	President (M. A. Camacho)
Nepal	Military oligarchy of Nobles, (theoretically monarchy)	King (Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Jung)
Netherlands	Constitutional Monarchy	Queen (Wilhelmina)
Portugal	Republic (virtually dictatorship)	President (A.O. de F. Carmona)
Roumania	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Michael)
Spain	Authoritarian State in Republican form	Caudillo & Chief of the State (General Franco)
Sweden	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Gustav V)
Switzerland	Federal Republic	President (Karl Kobelt)
Thailand	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Ananda Mahidal)
Turkey	Republic	President (Ismet Inonu)
U.S.A.	Federal Republic	President (H. Truman)
U.S.S.R.	Communist State in Federal Republic form	Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (M. Nikolai Shvernik)
Vatican	Religious State	The Pope (Pius XII)

Legislatures of the World

Country	*Name of Legislature*	*Upper and Lower Houses*
Australia	Federal Parliament	Senate House of Representatives
Bulgaria	Sobranje	...
Canada	Parliament	Senate House of Commons
Denmark	Riksdag	Landsting Folketing
Egypt	Barlaman	Majlish ash Shuyukh Majlish am Nawwab
Eire	Oireachtas	Seanad Eireann Dail Eireann
France	Parliament	Senate Chamber of Deputies
Germany	Reichstag	...
Great Britain	Parliament	House of Lords House of Commons
India	Central Legislature	Council of State Legislative Assembly
Iran	Majlis	...
Iraq	Parliament	Majlis al A'Ayan Majlis al Nawwab
Italy	Parliament	Senate Chamber of Fasci & Corptn
Japan	Imperial Diet	House of Peers House of Representatives
Netherlands	States-General	First Chamber Second Chamber
New Zealand	General Assembly	Legislative Council House of Representatives
Northern Ireland	Parliament	Senate House of Commons
Norway	Storting	Lagting & Odelsting
Russia	Supreme Council	Council of Union Council of Nationalities
South Africa	Parliament	Senate House of Assembly
Sweden	Diet	First Chamber Second Chamber
Switzerland	Parliament	Standerat Nationalrat
Turkey	Grand National Assembly	
United States	Congress	Senate House of Representatives
Yugoslavia	Parliament	Senate Skupshtina

PRIME MINISTERS

Country	*Prime Minister*
Australia	Mr. Joseph B. Chifley
Belgium	Achille Van Acker
Bulgaria	M. Boshilov
Canada	Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King
China	Dr. T. V. Soong
Denmark	M. Scavenius
Egypt	Ismail Sidky Pasha
Eire	Mr. Eamon de Valera
Great Britain	Mr. Clement Richard Attlee
Iran	M. Saltaneh
Italy	Signor de Gasperi
Nepal	Maharaja Sir Padam Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana
Netherlands	Prof. Schermerhorn
New Zealand	Mr. Peter Fraser
Northern Ireland	Sir B. Brooke
Portugal	Dr. Antonio d'Oliviera Salazar
Spain	Gen. Francisco Franco Bahamonde
South Africa	Field Marshal J. C. Smuts
Sweden	Per Albin Hansson
Thailand	Luang Bipul Songgram
Turkey	M. Sarajoglu
United States	H. Truman
U. S. S. R.	M. Josef Stalin

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE "GREATEST"

Largest Archway	Sydney Harbour Bridge (Australia)
Largest Balloon	*Explorer II* (U.S.A.)
Largest Battleship	*King George VI* (Britain)
Largest Bell	Moscow (200 tons, 21 ft. high, 21 ft. dia.)
Largest Bridge	San Francisco—Oakland Bay (8½ miles, U.S.A.)
Largest Building	Pyramid at Gizeh (Egypt)
Tallest Building	Palace of the Soviets (Moscow)
Largest Canal	Stalin Canal (joining the Baltic to the White Sea)
Largest Church	St. Peter's (Rome)
Tallest Church	Ulm Cathedral (Germany)
Largest City	London (p. 8,650,000)
Largest Clock	Colgate Building (U.S.A.)
Largest Continent	Asia (both in area and population)
Largest Country	Brazil (South America)
Largest Corridor	Rameswaram Temple (South India, app. 4,000 feet)

Largest Dam	Lloyds Barrage (Sukkur, Sind)
Highest Dam	Boulder Dam (U.S.A.)
Largest Desert	Sahara (Africa)
Biggest Diamond	The Cullinan
Largest Dome	Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur, 144 ft. diameter)
Largest Dry Dock	Southampton (England)
Largest Island	Greenland*
Largest Lake	Lake Superior (North America, 412 m. Long)
Largest Lake (fresh water)	Caspian Sea (Asia, 680 m. long)
Biggest Library	Gosuder Stvennaja Publicnaja Biblioteka, Leningrad† (above 4 million printed books)
Highest Mountain Peak	Mount Everest (29,141 ft.‡)
Biggest Museum	British Museum (London)
Biggest Navy	Great Britain
Largest Ocean	Pacific Ocean (both in area and depth)
Largest Palace	Vatican (Vatican City)
Largest Park	Yellowstone National Park (U.S.A. 3,350 sq. miles)
Largest Pearl	Beresford-Hope Pearl (1,800 gm.)
Largest Peninsula	India
Wettest Place	Cherrapunji (Assam)
Largest Planet	Jupiter
Biggest Railway	Trans-Siberian Railway
Longest Railway Platform	Sonepur (Bihar)
Longest Railway Run	Riga to Vladivostok (6,000 miles)
Largest Railway Station	Grand Central Terminus, New York (47 platforms)
Largest River	Amazon (S. America)
Longest River	Missouri-Mississippi (4,502 m.)
Biggest Ship	*Queen Elizabeth* (85,000 tons)
Largest State	Soviet Union
Biggest Statue	Statue of Liberty (New York, U.S.A.)
Largest Telescope	Being constructed at Mt. Palomar Observatory, California, 55 ft. long, 20 ft. in dia., weight 250 tons, reflector 200 inches. The largest existing telescope is at Mt. Wilson Observatory, with a 100-inch reflector.

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* Australia which is more than three times in area, though geographically an island, is regarded as a continent.

† The Lenin National Library at Moscow, designed to hold 9 million books, is popularly supposed to be the biggest.

‡ There is controversy about the height.

Longest Tunnel	Ben Nevis (Switzerland, 15 miles)
Longest Volcano	Mauna Loa (Hawaii, 13,700 ft., crater-diameter of 12,400 ft.)
Longest Wall	Great Wall of China (over 1,000 miles in length)
Biggest Waterfall	Venezuela, Caroni Region, (5,000 ft.)

Fatest Atlantic Ocean Liners

Year	*Time*			*Tons*	*Ship*
	d.	*h.*	*m.*		
1909	4	10	41	30.696	*Mauretania*
1924	5	1	49	30,696	*Mauretania*
1929	4	18	17	51,650	*Bremen*
1930	4	17	6	51,656	*Europa*
1932	4	15	56	51,656	*Europa*
1933	4	17	43	51,650	*Bremen*
1934	4	6	58	42,348	*Empress of Brit.*
1935	4	3	2	80,000	*Normandie*
1936	4	0	27	73,000	*Queen Mary*
1936	3	23	57	73,000	*Queen Mary*
1937	3	23	2	80,000	*Normandie*
1938	3	21	45	73,000	*Queen Mary*
1939	3	20	42	73,000	*Queen Mary*

World's Longest Railway Tunnels

(*6 miles and over*)

LENGTH AND MAXIMUM DEPTH

Tunnel	*Length*		*Maximum depth (ft.)*	*Country*
	m.	*yd.*		
Ben Nevis	15	0	—	Switzerland
Tana	13	880	—	Japan
Simplon	12	560	7,000	Switzerland-Italy
Apennine	11	880	—	Italy
St. Gothard	9	550	6,000	Switzerland
Lotschberg	9	130	7,000	Switzerland
Mont Cenis	8	870	—	Italy
Cascade	7	1,410	—	United States
Ariberg	6	650	—	Austria
Moffat	6	200	—	United States
Shimizu	6	70	—	Japan

Britain's longest railway tunnel is the Severn (G. W. Rly.), 4 miles 642 yds. of which 2¼ miles are under the river. The longest tunnel in which daylight is visible from entry to exist is the Albula Tunnel of the Rhaetian Railway (Swiss), 3¾ miles in length.

Railway—World's Fastest Runs

(PRE-WAR RECORDS)

Railway	*From*	*To*	*Distance miles*	*Speed m.p.h.*
German State	Berlin	Hanover	157.8	83.1
Union Pacific (America)	Grand Island	Columbus	62.4	81.4
Belgian National	Brussels	Bruges	57·7	75·3
French National	Paris	Longueau	78.2	75·5
Italian State	Rome	Naples	130.5	72.5
London and North-Eastern	King's Cross	York	188.2	71.9

National Libraries*

THE LENIN NATIONAL LIBRARY, Moscow. Claims to be the largest library in the world. Designed to hold 9,000,000 books. In 1927, site of the new library was acquired.

GOSUDER STVENNAJA PUBLICNAJA BIBLIOTEKA. Leningard. Printed works 4,832,948; MSS. 331,100. Founded by Catherine the Great.

DIE PREUSSISCHE STAATS BIBLIOTHEK, Berlin, 2,500,000 volumes. About 19,000 Oriental MSS. collection a speciality. Founded 1661 during Frederick William's reign; the original name was Kurfurstliche Bibliothek.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Washington. 5,348,206 volumes were received in all. In 1931, 3,239,720 volumes were retained and the rest rejected. The old library was destroyed in 1814, the second library was established in 1818 and possesses the largest library building in the world.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, London. 4,000,000 volumes. Exists from the time of Henry VII and actually transferred to the Crown in 1700.

THE VATICAN LIBRARY, 480,000 printed books. 53,500 MSS. Built by the Popes of Avignon.

LA BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE, Paris. 4,000,000 printed books. 5,000,000 periodicals. 125,000 MSS. Oldest of European national libraries dating from the time of Louis XI.

DIE NAZIONALE BIBLIOTHEK, Vienna. 1,256,000 volumes. Theatre and film reel collection a speciality. Founded in 1403, as Hofbibliothek.

LA BIBLIOTEKA NACIONALE, Madrid. 1,4000,000 volumes 30,172 MSS. 30,000 periodicals. Founded by King Philip V in 1712. Became national in 1836.

LA REALA BIBLIOTEKA NATIONALE CENTRALE, Florence. Printed books 888,256. Pamphlets 1,184,514, Music 44,180, MSS. 22,715, Letters 420,186, Estd. in 1747; formerly Magliabechi Library, in 1885 became the National Central Library of Italy (Royal).

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* The present position of some of these libraries as a direct consequence of the war is not known.

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich. Bound volumes 1,580,000, MSS. 50,000, famous for MSS. collections and rare books. Founded by Albert V of Bavaria 1550-79. One of the foremost learned libraries of the world.

Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1,400,000, printed books. Established by Cobham in the 14th century. The greatest University library in the world.

Boston Public Library. 1,682,848 volumes. Founded in 1852.

The Imperial Library of Japan, Tokyo. 779,147 volumes. Founded in 1872 by the department of education.

Aviation Records and Performances. 1903-1940

EARLY RECORDS

1903—(Dec. 17) 284 yards, Wilbur and Orville Wright (U.S.A.). First flight in the world.

1906—25 metres. A Santos Dumont (France). First flight in Europe.

1906—11 miles 211 yards. Orville Wright (U.S.A.). Long distance flight. Same season Wright beat twenty miles (20½ miles), Daytona.

1908—10 miles 922 yards, L. Delagrange (France). First European distance flight.

1908—77 miles 856 yards, Wilbur Wright (U.S.A.).

1909—(July 25) L. Bleriot (France). Across the Channel.

1910—186 miles, L. Paulhan (France). London to Manchester, (one stop).

1911—(Sept. 17—Nov. 4) C. P. Rogers. New York to Pasadena, Calif, First trans-continental flight.

1911——G. H. Curtiss (U.S.A.), Hydroplane. First flight rising from the water.

1911—1,010 miles, Lieut. Conneau (France). First Great Britain circuit (22 hrs. 29 mins.).

1912—Harry Hawker. First British duration record (8 hrs. 23 mins.).

1913—630 miles, Capt. C. A. H. Longcroft. Without stop with one passenger (Montrose to Farnborough).

WORLD RECORDS

Speed 1934 (Oct. 23)—Warrant-Officer Francesco Agello, Italian Air Force, 440.6 m.p.h.

Distance 1937 (July 12-14)—U.S.S.R. Crew, Moscow to California, 6,700 miles.

Distance and Speed—1938 (June)—Maj. Rossi, France, 3,125 miles (5,000 kilometres) at 241 m.p.h.

ALTITUDE

Aeroplane—1938 (Oct. 22) Lt. Col. Mario Pezzi, Italian Air Force 56,017 ft. or over 10½ miles. Previous best, Flight.—Lt. M. J. Adam, Royal Air Force (accidentally killed, Sept. 22, 1938) 53,937 ft.

Balloon—1935 (Nov. 11) Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, U. S. A., Air Corps, reached height of 74,000 ft. (over 14 miles) in stratosphere balloon *Explorer*. Previous record claimed by U. S. S. R. balloon, 72,176 ft.

RECENT AEROPLANE FLIGHTS

April, 1937. Tokyo to Croydon, 10,000 miles flight completed by Massaki Tinuma, Kenji and Tsukagoshi (all Japanese) in 94 hours, 18 minutes.

June, 1937. Moscow—Vancouver, 5,400 miles flight completed by Chkaloff, Baidukoff and Beliakoff (all Russians) in 65 hours, 17 minutes.

July, 1938. Round the World—New York—Paris—Moscow—Omsk—Yakutusk—Fairbanks—New York—14,874 miles flight completed in 3 days 19 hours and 17 minutes by Howard—Hughes and four companions (Americans).

August, 1938. Berlin—New York, 3,942 miles non-stop flight completed in 24 hours and 54 minutes by Captain Henks and Flight Capt. Von Moreau (German).

December, 1938. Berlin to Tokyo (in stages) 8,500 miles flight completed in 46 hours, 15 minutes by Cap. Henks and four crew (Germans).

February, 1939. Gravesend—Capetown—Gravesend. 12,000 miles flight completed in 4 days 10 hours by Mr. Henshaw.

April, 1939. Moscow to New Brunswick, 4,000 miles flight was completed in 23 hours 40 mins. by M. Kokinaki and M. Gordienko (Russians).

October 1939. Eire to Newfoundland, flight was completed in 13 hours. 2 mins. by Capt. A. G. Store and four others.

November, 1940. California to New York, 2,357 miles flight was completed in 9 hrs. 29 mins. and 30½ s. by G. T. Baker.

November 8, 1945. Group-Captain Wilson and Eric Greenwood respectively did 606 and 603 m.p.h. in jet-propelled Gloster Meteor planes.

December 8, 1945. A U S. Douglas and XB-42 did 432 m.p.h. covering 2,295 miles in 5 hr. 17 m. 345.

Tall Buildings

Name	*Height (feet)*
Palace of the Soviets (Moscow, U. S. S. R.)	1,300
Empire State Building (New York, U. S. A.)	1,248
Chrysler Building (New York, U. S. A.)	1,046
Eiffel Tower (Paris, France)	984
Bank of Manhattan (New York, U. S. A.)	925
Crane Tower (U. S. A.)	880
Radio Building (New York, U. S. A.)	840
Woolworth Building (New York, U. S. A.)	792
R. C. A. Rockefeller Centre (U. S. A.)	850
Farmer's Trust (New York, U. S. A.)	767
Terminal Tower (U. S. A.)	708
Metropolitan Life Building (New York, U. S. A.)	700

Name	*Height (feet)*
Chanin Tower (U. S. A.)	680
Lincoln Building (New York, U. S. A.)	638
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel (New York, U. S. A.)	626
Ulm Cathedral (Germany)	529
Cologne Cathedral (Germany)	512
Baltimore Trust Building (U. S. A.)	500
Rouen Cathedral (France)	485
Strassburg Cathedral (Germany)	468
Pyramid of Cheops (Egypt)	450
St. Peter's Cathedral (Rome, Italy)	448
St. Stephen's Cathedral (Vienna, Austria)	441
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), (Britain)	404
Genoa New Building (Italy)	380
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), (London, England)	365

Largest Cities of the World

City	*Population*	*City*	*Population*
London	8,650,000	Osaka	3,394,205
New York	7,986,000	Chicago	3,376,438
Tokyo	6,581,000	Paris	3,000,000
Berlin	4,299,318	Leningrad	2,776,400
Moscow	3,663,000	Buenos Aires	2,317,755
Shanghai	3,565,476	Calcutta*	2,100,000
Philadelphia	1,950,961		

Greatest Waterfalls

	Height in ft.		*Height in ft.*
Venezuela (Caroni region)	5,000	Garvarnie (France)	1,385
Sutherland (N. Zealand)	1,904	Takkakaw (Br. Colombia)	1,200
Ribbon (Yosemite Park, California)	1,612	Kaietur (Br. Guiana)	820
Yosemite Valley, Upper	1,430	Bridal Veil (Yosemite)	620
Kalambo (S. Africa)	1,400	Victoria (Zambesi River)	400
		Niagara (total descent 326 ft.)	167

Highest Mountains

Peak	*Feet*	*Range*
Everest	29,141	Himalayas
Godwin-Austen	28,278	Baltistan
Illampu	25,248	Andes
McKinley	20,464	Alaskan
Cotopaxi	19,613	Ecuador Andes
Mount Logan	19,539	Rockies
Mount Elias	19,500	Rockies
Kilimanjaro	19,325	Tanganyika
Popocatepetl	17,785	Mexico
Ararat	16,916	Armenia
Mont Blanc	15,781	Alps

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* 1941 census. The present estimated population is about double this figure.

Longest Ship Canals

	Miles		Miles
Gota	115	Kiel	61
Suez	100	Panama	50
Moscow-Volga	80	Elbe and Trave	41
Albert (Antwerp-Liege)	80	Manchester	35

Longest Bridges

Zambesi	just over 2 miles	Moerdijk (Holland)	1,443 yds.
Storstrom (Denmark)	2 miles	Queensborough (U.S.A.)	1,145 yds.
Tay	2 miles	Brooklyn (U.S.A.)	1,062 yds.*
Forth	1½ miles	Quebec	988 yds.
Hardinge (India)	about 1 mile		

Time Differences

One o'clock noon, Indian Standard Time as compared with the clock in the following places:

	H. M.		H. M.
Adelaide	4 0 P.M.	Mauritius	10 30 A.M.
Allahabad	12 58 P.M.	Melbourne	4 30 P.M.
Amsterdam	6 50 A.M.	Montreal	1 30 A.M.
Athens	8 30 A.M.	Moscow	8 30 A.M.
Auckland, N. Z.	6 0 P.M.	New York	1 30 A.M.
Berlin	7 30 A.M.	Oslo	7 30 A.M.
Bombay	12 21 P.M.	Ottawa	1 30 A.M.
Brisbane	4 30 P.M.	Panama	1 30 A.M.
Brussels	6 30 A.M.	Paris	6 30 A.M.
Bucharest	8 30 A.M.	Peshawar	12 16 P.M.
Budapest	7 30 A.M.	Prague	7 30 A.M.
Buenos Aires	2 30 A.M.	Quebec	1 30 A.M.
Cairo	8 30 A.M.	Quetta	11 58 A.M.
Calcutta	1 24 P.M.	Rangoon	1 0 P.M.
Cape Town	8 30 A.M.	Rio de Janeiro	3 30 A.M.
Chicago	12 30 A.M.	Rome	7 30 A.M.
Copenhagen	7 30 A.M.	San Francisco	†10 30 P.M.
Dibrugarh	1 51 P.M.	St. Louis	12 30 A.M.
Dublin	6 30 A.M.	Shillong	1 38 P.M.
Gibraltar	6 30 A.M.	Singapore	1 30 P.M.
Hobart	4 30 P.M.	Sofia	8 30 A.M.
Hongkong	2 30 P.M.	Stockholm	7 30 A.M.
Istanbul	8 30 A.M.	Suez	8 30 A.M.
Jerusalem	8 30 A.M.	Sydney	4 30 P.M.
Karachi	11 58 A.M.	Tokyo	3 30 P.M.
Lahore	12 27 A.M.	Toronto	1 30 A.M.
Leningrad	9 30 A.M.	Vancouver	†10 30 P.M.
Lisbon	6 30 A.M.	Vienna	7 30 A.M.
London	6 30 A.M.	Washington, D.C.	1 30 A.M.
Madras	12 51 A.M.	Wellington	6 0 P.M.
Madrid	6 30 A.M.	Yokohama	3 30 P.M.

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* Only over-water length is reckoned. If the over-all length be considered this is the longest (8½ miles). † Previous day.

Nobel Prize

The Nobel Prize is an annual award from a fund established under the will of the Swedish chemist and philanthropist, Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1883-96). By his will he set aside a sum of £1,700,000, the interest on which was to be devoted tc awarding five prizes each year to men and women, without distinction of nationality, for the best contribution or improvement in (i) physics, (ii) chemistry, (iii) physiology or medicine, (iv) literature of an idealistic tendency, and (v) the cause of peace. The value of prize in each subject is over £8,000 or more than a lakh of rupees. The awards in physics and chemistry are made by the Swedish Academy of Science, in medicine by the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine, in literature by the Swedish Academy of Literature. The peace award up till now was being made by a committee of five elected by the Norwegian Storting (Parliament). The first award was made on December 10, 1901. So far only two Indians have received the Nobel awards, the late Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, in literature (1913), and Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman, in physics (1930). Madame Curie, the celebrated discoverer of radium is the only person to receive more than one award, the full award in chemistry in 1911 and a part of the award in physics in 1903 along with her husband, Pierre Curie. Madame Curie's daughter and son-in-law have also received the Nobel award. The award of Nobel Prize was suspended with the outbreak of the war and was revived in 1943.

RECIPIENTS OF NOBEL AWARDS

Literature : 1901. R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, France. 1902. T. Mommsen, Germany. 1903. B. Bjornson, Norway. 1904. F. Mistral. France and Jose Echegaray, Spain. 1905. H. Sienkiewicz, Poland. 1906. Prof. G. Carducci, Italy. 1907. Rudyard Kipling, Britain. 1908. Prof. Rudolf Eucken, Germany. 1909. Selma Lagerlof, Sweden. 1910. Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, Germany. 1911. Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgium. 1912. G. Hauptmann, Germany. 1913. Rabindra Nath Tagore, India. 1914. (No award). 1915. Romain Rolland, France, 1916. V. Heidenstam. Sweden. 1917. Karl Gjellerup and M. Pontoppidan, Denmark. 1918. (No award). 1919. C. Spittler, Switzerland. 1920. Knut Hamsun, Norway. 1921. Anatole France, France. 1922. J. Benavente, Spain. 1923. William B. Yeats, Ireland. 1942. Wladislaw S. Reymont, Poland. 1925. George Bernard Shaw, Britain. 1926. Grazia Deledda, Italy. 1927. Henri Bergson, France. 1928. Mme. S. Undset, Norway. 1929 Thomas Mann, Germany. 1930. Sinclair Lewis, U.S.A. 1931. Dr. E. Axel Karlfeldt, Sweden. 1932. J. Galsworthy, Britain. 1933. Ivan Bunin, Russia. 1934. Luigi Pirandello, Italy. 1935. (No award) 1936. Eugene O'Neil, U. S. A. 1937. R. M. du Gard, France. 1938. Mrs. Pearl Buck, U. S. A. 1939. P. E. Sillanpaa, Finland. 1940-43. (No award). 1944. Dr. J. V. Jensen, Denmark. 1945. Gabriello Mesbrali, Chile.

Physics : 1901. W. C. Roentgen, Germany. 1902. H. A. Lorentz, Denmark, and P. Zeeman, Denmark. 1903. Half to A. H. Becquerel, France, and half to Pierre Curie and his wife, Marie Curie, France. 1904. Lord Rayleigh, Britain. 1905. Philippe Lenard, Germany. 1906. J. J. Thompson, Britain. 1907. A. A. Michelson, U. S. A. 1908. Prof. Gabriel Lippman, France. 1909. G. Marconi, Italy and Prof. F. Braun, Germany.

1910. J. D. van der Waals, Netherlands. 1911. Prof. W. Wien, Germany. 1912. Gustaf Dalen, Sweden. 1913. Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes. Denmark. 1914. Prof. M. von Laue, Germany. 1915. Prof. W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, Britain. 1916. (No award). 1917. C. G. Barkla, Britain. 1918. Prof. Max Planck, Germany. 1919. Prof. J. Stark, Germany, 1920. Prof. C. E. Guillaume, France. 1921. Dr. Albert Einstein, Germany. 1922. Prof. Niels Bohr, Denmark. 1923. Prof. R. A. Millikan, U. S. A. 1924. K. M. G. Seigbahn, Sweden. 1925. Dr. James Franck, Germany and Dr. Gustav Hertz, Germany. 1926. Jean B. Perrin, France. 1927. Prof. Arthur Compton, U. S. A. and Prof. C. T. R. Wilson, Britain. 1928. Prof. Owen W. Richardson, Britain. 1929. Duc L. V. de Broglie, France. 1930, Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman, India. 1931. (No award). 1932. Prof. W. Heisenberg, Germany. 1933. Prof. P. A. M. Dirac, Britain, and Prof. Erwin Schroedinger, Austria. 1934. (No award). 1935. J. Chadwick, Britain. 1936. Prof. V. G. Hess, Germany, and C. D. Anderson, U. S. A. 1937. C. J. Davisson, U. S. A. and George P. Thompson, Britain. 1938. Enrico Fermi, Italy. 1939. E. O. Lawrance, U. S. A. 1940-42. (No award). 1943. Prof. Ostern, U. S. A. 1944. Prof. Rabi, U. S. A. 1945. Dr. Pauli, Switzerland.

Physiology & Medicine : 1901. E. Adolf von Behring, Germany, 1902. Sir Ronald Ross, Britain. 1903. N. R. Finsen, Denmark. 1904. I. P. Pavlov, Russia. 1905. R. Koch, Germany. 1906. Profs. Ramony Cajal and Camillo Golgi, Italy. 1907. C. L. A. Laveran, France. 1908. Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Germany, and Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, Russia. 1909. Prof. Th. Kocher, Switzerland. 1910. Dr. A. Kosel, Germany. 1911. A. Gullstrand, Sweden. 1912. A. Carrel, U. S. A. 1913. C. Richet, France. 1914. Dr. R. Barany, Austria, 1915-18. (No award). 1919. Dr. J. Bordet, Belgium. 1920. Prof. A. Krogh, Denmark. 1921. (No award). 1922. Prof. A. Hill, Britain, and Prof. Mayerhoff, Germany. 1923. Dr. F. G. Banting and Dr. J. J. R. McLeod, Canada, 1924. W. Einthoven, Netherlands. 1925. (No award). 1926. Prof. J. Fibiger, Denmark. 1927. Prof. Julius W. Jauregg, Austria. 1928. Charles Nicolle, France, 1929. Dr. G. Hopkins, Britain, and Dr. C. Eijkmann, Netherlands. 1930. Dr. Karl Landsteiner, U. S. A. 1931. Dr. Otto H. Warburg, Germany. 1932. Sir Charles Sherrington, Britain, and Prof. E. D. Adrian, Britain. 1933. Prof. T. H. Morgan, U. S. A. 1934. Dr. G. Minot, Dr. W. P. Murphy and Dr. G. H. Whippie, U. S. A. 1935. Dr. H. Spemann, Germany. 1936. Sir Henry Dale, Britain, and Prof. Otto Loewe, U. S. A. 1937. Prof. Albert von Szentgyorgyi, Hungary. 1938. Prof. C. Heymans, Belgium. 1939. Prof. Gerhard Domagk, Germany. 1940-42. (No award). 1943. Prof. Edward Adelbert Doisy of St. Louis University School of Medicine, U. S. A., and Danish Professor Henrik Dam (now in U. S. A.) 1944. Prof. Joseph Erlanger and H. Gasser, U. S. A. 1945. Sir A. Fleming, Sir H. Florey and Dr. E. Chaim, Britain.

Chemistry : 1901. J. H. van't Hoff, Netherlands. 1902. Emil Fischer. Germany. 1903. S. Arrhenius, Sweden. 1904. Sir W. Ramsay, Britain. 1905. A von Bayer, Germany. 1906. Prof. H. Moissan, France. 1907. Edward Buchner, Germany. 1908. Prof. Ernest Rutherford, Britain, 1909. Prof. W. Ostwald, Germany. 1910. Otto Wallach, Germany. 1911. Mme. Marie S. Curie, France. 1912. Prof. Grignard, France, and Prof. Paul Sabatier, France. 1913. Prof. Alfred Werner, Switzerland, 1914. Prof.

T. W. Richards, U. S. A. 1915. Dr. R. Willstaetter, Germany, 1916-17. (No award). 1918. Prof. Fritz Haber, Germany. 1919. (No award). 1920. Walter Nernst, Germany. 1921. Prof. Frederick Soddy, Britain. 1922. F. W. Aston, Britain. 1928. Fritz Pregl, Austria. 1924. (No award). 1925. Prof. Richard Zsigmondy, Germany. 1926. Dr. T. Svedberg, Sweden. 1927. Prof. Heinrich Wieland, Germany. 1928. Prof. Adolf Windaus, Germany. 1929. Dr. A. Harden, Britain, and Prof. Hans von Euller-Cheplin, Sweden. 1930. Prof. Hans Fischer, Germany, 1931. Prof. Carl Bosch and Prof. F. Bergius, Germany. 1932. I. Langmuir, U. S. A. 1933. (No award). 1934. Dr. H. C. Urey, U. S. A. 1935. Prof. F. Joliot and Madame I. Curie-Joliot, France. 1936. Prof. Debye, Netherlands. 1937. W. N. Haworth, Britain, and Paul Karer, Switzerland. 1938. Prof. R. Kuhn, Germany. 1939. Prof. A. F. G. Butenandt, Germany, and Prof. Ruzicka, Switzerland. 1940-42. (No award) 1943. Prof. Georg von Hevesy, Sweden. 1944. Otto Hahn, Germany. 1945. Prof. A. Wirtanen.

Peace : 1901. Henri Dunant, Switzerland, and Frederic Passay, France. 1902. Elie Duneommum, Switzerland, and Alfred Goba, Switzerland. 1903. W. R. Cremer, Britain. 1904. The Institute of International Law, Ghent, Belgium. 1905. Baroness B. von Suttner, Austria. 1906. Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. A. 1907. Ernesto T. Moneta, Italy, and Louis Renault, France, 1908. K. P. Arnoldsen, Sweeden, and M. F. Bajer, Denmark, 1909. Baron d'Estournellas de Constant, France, and M. Beernaert, Netherlands. 1910. International Permanent Peace Bureau, Switzerland. 1911. Prof. T. M. C. Asser, Netherlands, and Alfred Fried, Austria. 1912. Elihu Root. U. S. A. 1914. H. la Fontaine, Belgium. 1914-16. (No award). 1917. International Red Cross, Geneva, Switzerland. 1918. (No award). 1919. Woodrow Wilson, U. S. A. 1920. Leon Bourgeois, France. 1921. H. Branting, Sweden, and Christian L. Lange, Norway, 1922. Fridtjof Nansen, Norway. 1923-24. (No award). 1925. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, U. S. A., and Sir Austen Chamberlain, Britain. 1926. Aristide Briand, France, and G. Stressemann, Germany. 1927. F. Buisson, France, and Ludwig Quidde, Germany. 1928. (No award). 1929. F. B. Kellogg, U. S. A. 1930. Dr. Nathan Soderblom, Sweden. 1931. Miss Jane Addams and Dr. N. M. Butler, U. S. A. 1932. (No award). 1933. Norman Angell, Britain. 1934. Arthur Henderson, Britain. 1935. Carl von Ossietosky, German. 1936. C. S. Lamas, Argentina. 1937. Viscount Cecil, Britain. 1938. Nansen International Office for Refugees, Geneva, Switzerland. 1939-43. (No award) 1944. Cordell Hull, U. S. A. 1945. International Red Cross Committee, Switzerland.

World War of 1914—18

The War began on August 4, 1914, and lasted for 4 years 3 months and 11 days. The Armistice was ~~signed on November 11, 1918 and~~ the Peace treaty was signed with Germany on ~~June 28, 1919~~; with Austria on Sept. 10, 1919; with Bulgaria on Nov. 27, 1919; with Hungary in June 1920 and with Turkey on August 9, 1920.

Nations actively engaged in the War were:

Allies. 1. British Empire with Dominions, India and Colonies; 2. France and her Empire; 3. Belgium and her Empire; 4. Russia;

5. Serbia; 6. Montenegro; 7. Italy; 8. Roumania; 9. U. S. A.; 10. Japan.

Greece and Portugal also took sides with the Allies but did not take any important part.

Enemies. 1. Germany; 2. Austria-Hungary; 3. Bulgaria; and 4. Turkey.

APPROXIMATE COST OF 1914-18 WAR

United Kingdom £8,000 millions; U. S. A. £4,200 millions; France £5,000 millions; Italy £2,400 millions; Germany £8,000 millions. As a result of the War about £40,000 millions of debts were incurred by the belligerent countries.

At sea the strength of the Powers stood as follows in July 1914:

	Dreadnoughts complete or building	*Fast cruisers*	*Modern destroyers*	*Submarines*
Britain ...	46	34	142	74
France ...	16	—	45	60
Russia ...	12	—	90	20
Italy ...	12	4	35	20
Japan ...	10	4	40	20
Germany ...	30	25	106	24
Austria ...	8	3	19	9

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES (1914-18)

ALLIES AND ASSOCIATES

	Mobilized	*Deaths*	*Wounded*
British Empire ...	8,904,000	1,089,919	2,400,988
France ...	8,410,000	1,393,388	1,490,000
Belgium ...	267,000	38,172	44,685
Italy ...	5,615,000	460,000	947,000
Portugal ...	100,000	7,222	13,751
Roumania ...	750,000	335,706	No record
Serbia ...	707,000	127,535	133,148
U. S. A. ...	4,355,000	115,660	205,690
ENEMY COUNTRIES			
Germany	11,000,000	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria & Hungary	7,800,000	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	1,200,000	101,224	152,400
Turkey	2,850,000	300,000	570,000

BRITISH MERCANTILE SHIPPING LOSSES, 1914-18 (TONS)

Ships	*Total*
Merchant	7,759,090
Fishing	71,765
Total ...	7,830,855

Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty which officially terminated the war of 1914-18 and established the League of Nations for making war impossible in future, was signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919 and ratified in January 1920. Though President Wilson took the most prominent part in the drafting of the peace terms, the U. S. A. Senate rejected the Treaty in which U. S. A. was not eventually a participant.

The principal provisions of the Treaty were: 1. A League of Nations was to be established. 2. Important territorial changes were to be made. Germany had to surrender Alsace-Lorraine to France, Posen and West Prussia to Poland. Austria-Hungary was to be broken up into smaller States, such as Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, etc., and some other new States were to be created by territorial readjustment. Danzig was to be a Free City under the League of Nations. Saar was to be administered by the League of Nations and was to be restored to Germany or France under plebiscite. 3. The German army was to be reduced to 100,000 and the German fleet was to be surrendered except 6 small battleships, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats and the German navy personnel was not to exceed 15,000 men. 4. Germany was to pay Reparation to the Allies. In 1921 the Reparation Commission fixed £6,600,000,000 as the sum which Germany was to pay as Reparation.

League of Nations

Established in 1920 under the Covenant of the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations was originally conceived by President Wilson in his famous 14 points. The American Congress, however refused to join, with the result that U. S. A. has been outside the League since its inception. The Covenant of the League provides for peace and security of the member-States of the League, for making aggressive wars impossible in future, and for arbitration in disputes as between member-States. The League may take sanctions against any member State, which commits aggression in defiance of the Covenant. Another important provision is for attempts at disarmament. The League has extensive organizations such as the International Labour Organization, the Parmanent Court of International Justice, the Economic Section, etc. The reports and documents published by various departments of the League have been of immense value.

The Assembly of the League is to meet annually at Geneva, each member having one vote. Before December 11, 1939, Great Britain, France, and Russia were permanent members of the Council of the League, which normally met thrice every year. There were 12 other members elected from time to time. When the League condemned Japanese aggression in Manchuria in 1932, Japan left the League. Germany, which had entered the League in 1925, left the League some time after the Nazis had come into power. Soviet Russia joined the League in 1934, which fact appeared to lend some strength to the League, but when it failed to prevent Italy from invading and conquering Abyssinia, public faith in the League received a rude shock.

After the Soviet invasion of Finland the General Assembly of the League held on December 11, 1939, condemned Russia and expelled her from the League. Since then the League had discontinued its political activities. In July 1940, some of the offices of the League were removed to New York and some were shifted to Berne in Switzerland.

The League of Nations officially ceased to exist May 1946, its function being taken over by the U. N. O. or the United Nations Organization (Details elsewhere).

DICTIONARY OF POLITICAL AND WAR TERMS

A.A. GUNS, anti-aircraft guns.

A. B. C. D., abbreviation for America, Britain, China & Dutch East Indies.

ABSOLUTISM, the system of Government with unlimited power.

ACTION FRANCAISE, a French Political Party standing for restoration of monarchy.

ACTIVISM, a term signifying direct and prompt action by political parties.

AERIAL TORPEDO, a torpedo that is fired from an aircraft.

AGENT PROVOCATEUR, French for provocating agent.

AGGRESSION, use of force. A precise definition is difficult. First used in the Versailles Treaty.

AGRARIANS, political representatives of agricultural interest.

AIR BASE, the headquarters from which aircraft operations are carried out.

AIRCRAFT, for military purpose are *fighters*, *bombers*, and combination of both, *fighter-bombers*.

AIRCRAFT CARRIER, a warship specially designed to carry aircraft, the deck of which can be used as a landing ground.

AIR RAID SHELTERS, underground shelters for the protection of civilians from air attacks.

AIR RECONNAISSANCE, a reconnaissance made with help of aircraft, may be visual or photographic.

AIRSHIP, a lighter-than-air flying machine as opposed to aeroplanes, which are heavier than air.

A.I.T.U.C., initials of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

ALERT, a state of preparedness against air-bombing usually indicated by sirens.

AMBASSADOR, a diplomatic agent of the highest rank.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR, an organisation of U.S.A. and Canadian Trade Unions; estd. 1881.

AMERICAN LEGION, an organisation of U. S. Veterans of 1916-18.

ANARCHISM, political doctrine for the abolition of all organized authority and State machinery.

ANDERSON SHELTER, small steel shelter used as protection against air bombing.

ANSCHLUSS, German for "joining" used for union between Germany and Austria.

ANTI-COMINTERN PACT, an agreement originally between Germany and Italy and Japan for suppressing the activities of the Comintern. Later joined by Spain, Hungary, Slovakia, Roumania, and Bulgaria. (See *Comintern*.)

ANTI-SEMITISM, hostility towards Jews, now more racial than religious. Germany had been the home of anti-semitism from where it spread to other countries in central and south-east Europe.

APPEASEMENT POLICY, policy of appeasing, commonly used in reference to pre-war British policy of satisfying Hitler and Mussolini.

A. R. P., Air raid precaution.

ARROW CROSS PARTY, the Hungarian Nazi Party.

ATLANTIC CHARTER, Joint declaration by President Roosevelt of America and Mr. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain to the effect that their respective countries stood for the liberation of countries over-run by Axis powers. The declaration was made in 1941 from a warship on the Atlantic.

Atom Bomb, a bomb which uses the well-known scientific principle that vast amounts of energy are liberated when matter is annihilated. While the details of the bomb's construction are yet unknown the principles are known throughout the scientific world and any nation with large resources should be able to make it. The theoretical work has been done mostly in England and Europe, but the actual manufacturing has been done in the U. S. A. It is reported U. S. A. has spent some 600 crores of rupees on atomic research. The chief ingredient is U-235, an isotope of Uranium, which when in more than a critical quantity begins to break up and release energy. Plates of U-235 of less than the critical weight are kept apart and are allowed to come together when an explosion is required. A too rapid disintegration will release the energy much too quickly to be effective as a bomb and the reaction is therefore slowed down by "heavy water" in which the hydrogen has twice the weight of ordinary hydrogen. The first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. The second on Nagasaki was droped three days later bringing Japan to heel.

Autarchy, self-rule.

Autarky, economic self-sufficiency for a country (often misspelt as autarchy).

Authoritarian, a term denoting more or less dictatorial system of Govt. as opposed to the democratic.

Autocracy, a form of Government with absolute and unlimited political power.

Autonomy, home rule.

Axis Powers, Germany and Italy, and later Japan. **Rome-Berlin Axis**, a term denoting political and military unity and collaboration of Germany and Italy.

Azad Hind Fauz, the Indian National Army (q.v.) formed by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Azad Hind Government, provisional Government formed by Netaji Bose in S. E. Asia.

Bacteriological Warfare, warfare in which germs are used as weapons.

Baffle Wall, Protection wall erected before gates, doors & windows for preventing damage to buildings and for safeguarding inmates from splinters and blast of bombs dropped from air.

Balance of Power, the idea that the strength of one group of Powers on any continent should be equal to the strength of the other group, thus ensuring peace.

Bale out, to, descend from a damaged aircraft by means of a parachute.

Balfour Declaration, a letter from J. A. Balfour, then British Foreign Secretary to the Chairman of the British Zionist Federation (1917) promising the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

Balkan Entente, a pact between Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Roumania.

Balkans, the area comprising Yugoslavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania & European Turkey.

Balloon Barrage, protective arrangement of moored balloons to prevent air raiders flying low. Used on land as well as on ships.

Baltic States, collective term for Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and sometimes Finlands. The first three are now constituent republics of U. S. S. R.

Balts, people of German stock living in Baltic countries.

Barrage, *lit.* any sort of artificial bar, a screen of exploding shells which protects an advancing army, usually of three kinds: 'stationary,' 'creeping' and 'box'. See balloon barrage (above).

Battle-Cruiser, a warship intermediate in size and armaments between the battleship and the cruiser. Is lighter and speedier than battleships.

Battleship, a warship of the first class, also called a Capital ship, carrying the largest guns and the heaviest armour.

B. E. F., the initials of the British Expeditionary Force.

Belligerent, a State which is at war.

Bicameral System, the system of Government where the legislature has two houses and a Bill to be passed into law is to be passed by both houses.

Big Bertha, long-range German guns used in 1918 for shelling Paris from a distance of about 75 miles.

Bilateral Agreements, agreements between two parties.

Billeting, quartering of soldiers on the inhabitants of an area.

Black-Out, extinguishing all external lights and shading of all other lights so that no light is visible from the air, a measure of precaution against air raids.

Black Shirts, Italian Fascists (from their uniform).

Blind Flying, directing the flight of an aeroplane with the help of instruments only.

Blitz, abbreviation for Blitzkrieg.

Blitzkrieg, German for "lighting war", the idea of quickly destroying the opponent by concentrated and annihilating blows.

Bloc, a group of legislators or members of different parties formed to support a certain measure or cause.

Blockade, the prevention of enemy shipping and of supplies reaching the enemy.

Blockhouse, a small building forming a kind of fort.

Bolshevik, originally a member of the radical wing of the Russian Social Democratic Party, now (loosely) one who believes in Bolshevism.

Bolshevism, an alternative name for Communism, used in reference to Russian Communism.

Bomb, a hollow shell, usually of metal, filled with explosives to be thrown among the enemy. **Atom B.** (q.v.) **Flying B.**—(See under F.) **Gas B.**, releases poison gases. **High Explosive B.**, filled with high explosives has a very great destructive power. **Incendiary B.**, contains mixture which starts a fire. **Oil B.**, contains oil to spread conflagration. **Screaming B.**, makes a nerve-racking screech while descending. **Smoke B.**, produces smoke when it explodes.

Bomb-Crater, a crater-like hole formed on the ground due to the explosive violence of a bomb.

Bombers, aircraft which exclusively drop bombs from air.

Bombproof Shelter, a shelter which can withstand a bomb.

Boom, a chain or bar stretched across the entrance to a harbour. Also a rapid advance in price, &c.

Bourgeoisie. French for "citizen class" a term used by Marxist Socialists to denote the class of proprietors etc., as opposed to the "proletariat", the propertyless class.

Brain Trust, nickname given to a body of experts who advised President Roosevelt about the

New Deal, hence any body of experts advising on State matters.

Bren Gun, a kind of sub-machine-gun.

Brest Litovsk, Treaty of, the peace concluded on March 3, 1918 between Russia on the one hand and Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey on the other.

British Legion, an association of British Veterans of 1914-18.

British Union, British Fascist movement initiated by Sir Oswald Mosley.

Brown Shirts, Nazi storm troops (from the colour of their uniform).

Bucharest, Treaty of, the peace treaty concluded between Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria on the one side and Roumania on the other on May 7, 1918.

Buffer State, a small State established or preserved between two greater States to prevent direct clashes between them.

Bureaucracy, the rule of a class of high officials; the class itself (hence bureaucrat).

Burma Road, a road connecting Lashio, the northern terminus of Burma Railways with Chungking, the Chinese wartime capital, the chief route for the supply of arms and ammunition to the Chinese Republic.

Camouflage, a general term denoting contrivances to hoodwink and delude the enemy by means of dummies, protective coloration, etc.

Capitalism, the economic system under which the whole economic machinery is in the hands of private owners who run it at their discretion driven by the urge of profit.

Capital Ships, the biggest type of warships such as battleships, battle cruisers and aircraft-carriers.

Capitulations, treaties granting to foreign citizens the privilege of extra-territorial jurisdiction.

Cash and Carry, the amendment in the American Neutrality Act which permitted sale of war materials to belligerents provided they paid cash, and carried the war materials themselves. The Lease and Lend Act (*q. v.*) has affected this clause.

Caucus, a conference of a political party or group to determine upon the policy or the candidate to be supported in an election.

Caudillo, the title assumed by General Franco as head of the Spanish State, *lit.* leader (*cf.* Duce and Fuehrer).

Censor, an officer who examines letters, telegrams, news, etc., and deletes objectionable portions before they are delivered or published.

Centralism, a system of Government under which the control of the whole country is centralized.

Centre, the party or group which is intermediate between the extreme radical and the conservative elements.

Certification, an act of the constitutional head by virtue of which a Bill not passed by the Legislature can be enacted into law for a specified period of time.

Chancellor, high State official with varying function, the Prime Minister in Germany and also in former Austria.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Finance Minister of the British Cabinet.

Chancellor, Lord, the President of the House of Lords and a member of the Cabinet.

Charge d'affaires, a fourth-class diplomatic Agent; a person in charge for the time being.

CHATTERBUG, rumour-mongers who spread rumours in the course of conversation.

CHAUVINISM, exaggerated or extreme nationalism. The word is derived from M. Chauvin an over-zealous adherent of Napoleon I.

CHEMICAL WARFARE, warfare in which chemistry plays the chief part.

CHINA AFFAIR, the Japanese always referred to their war against the Chinese as the "China affair" or the "(China incident."

C. I. O., Committee of Industrial Organization, a new body in American labour movement.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, non-violent disobedience and defiance of Government.

CIVILIANS, non-combatants; also members of the Civil Service.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY, the principle that all countries should together guarantee the security of each individual country.

COLLECTIVISM, a term covering all political and economic systems based on co-operation and central planning.

COMINTERN, contraction for Communist International, the international organization of the Communist Party. The organization was dissolved in May, 1943.

COMMANDEER, to take over or control commodity for military purposes.

COMMUNISM, a revolutionary movement aiming at the overthrow of the capitalistic system with the object of establishing a dictatorship of the proletariat.' The only Communistic country in the world now is the U. S. S. R. The Communist theory rejects the idea that Socialism can be achieved by slow, peaceful methods and maintains that Socialism can be achieved only by armed revolution.

CONCENTRATION CAMP, German Nazi institution for detention without trial of opponents of the Nazi *régime*.

CONCLAVE, a secret assembly of Roman Catholic Cardinals for the election of a new Pope.

CONCORDAT, an agreement between the Pope and a Government usually referring to Church matters.

CONDOMINIUM, common rule of two or more nations in a territory, as in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

CONGRESS, the U. S. legislative body consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives. Also India's premier nationalist organization, the Indian National Congress.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS, persons who on moral or religious grounds refuse military service.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY, formerly the majority party in the House of Commons, now a minority, the chief opposition, traditionally the right-wing party in the British Parliament, the governing party 1924 to 1945. Present leader, Mr. Winston Churchill.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, an assembly elected on universal adult franchise to frame the constitution of a country. The slogan has gained much popularity in India since the National Congress declared its adherence to call a Constituent Assembly to frame India's constitution.

CONTRABAND, goods which may be prevented from being delivered to a belligerent by another belligerent.

CONVOY, ships of war to protect merchant vessels in the high seas, also merchant vessels so escorted.

CORPORATE STATE, a State system where the Corporate parliament is elected by professional and trade corporation and not by territorial constituencies.

CORVETTE, a flush-decked vessel having only one tier of guns on upper or main deck.

COUP D'ETAT, French for "stroke of State", a sudden change of Government by force.

C. P. I., initials of the Communist Party of India.

CRUISER, fast warship next in size to the battle-cruiser.

C. S. P., initials of the Congress Socialist Party, a left-wing group inside the Indian National Congress.

CUSTOMS UNION, an agreement between States having a common tariff frontier regarding frontier customs.

DAIL EIREANN, the lower House of the Irish Parliament.

DAWES PLAN, the original amount of Reparations proving an impossible figure, the Dawes plan (after U. S. A. State Secretary Dawes) fixed them at 2,000,000,000 marks per year without fixing a definite total amount.

DAZZLE PAINTING, painting of ships, aeroplanes, etc., in irregular patches for the purpose of camouflage.

DE FACTO RECOGNITION, an act whereby a new Government or State is made a partner in international relations of any kind without being formally recognized.

DEFLATION, reduction in money circulation resulting in lowering of prices.

DE JURE RECOGNITION, the formal recognition of a new Government or State.

DEMAGOGY, instigation or incitement of people with lies. The word is derived from Greek 'demagogue' seducer of persons.

DEMARCHE, lit. a step taken, used only in diplomacy.

DEMOCRACY, Government by the people, exerted usually through popular assemblies, by plebiscites and referendums or by representative institutions.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY, one of the two great political parties in U. S. A.; President Roosevelt belonged to the party. The other party is the Republican Party.

DENIAL POLICY, a policy whereby the enemy in an occupied country is deprived of materials, factories and means of transport and communications. See Scorched Earth Policy.

DEPTH CHARGE, a special kind of bomb for use against submarines. It contains a large charge of high explosive and explodes when it sinks to a certain depth.

DESTROYER, originally an abbreviation for torpedo-boat destroyer. A warship smaller than the cruiser.

DEVALUATION, a reduction of value of currency.

DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM, the philosophical basis of Marxism. The term is explained to mean positive understanding of existing things and of their negative implications.

DICTATORSHIP, absolute rule of a person or group.

DIEHARDS, extremely orthodox members of the Conservative Party.

DIET, Legislative body in Japan, also in many other countries.

DIETSCH, Greater Holland, the Common name for Dutch & Flemish.

DIRECT ACTION, coercive methods for attaining industrial or political ends.

DIVE-BOMBER, a type of bombing aircraft which can dive low and release bombs from very low altitude.

DIVISION, an army unit, usually half an army corps, consisting of a number of infantry and artillery brigades with appropriate services.

Dominion, a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth. **D. Status**, the status enjoyed by a Dominion of the British Commonwealth, virtually independent except for a nominal tie with the Crown. A Dominion has the right to secede from the Empire.

Downing Street, contains the official residence of the Prime Minister of Britain (No. 10), of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (No. 11), and also the Foreign Office.

Duce, Italian for a leader, title assumed by the late Italian Dictator, Benito Mussolini.

Dug-out, a rough dwelling dug out in a trench as a shelter.

E-boat, a small German fast motor torpedo-boat.

Economic Penetration, the establishment by one country of a dominant position in the economy of another country with a view to subsequent political control.

ELAS, Communist Party in Greece, became prominent in 1944 for their opposition to British Expeditionary Force under General Scobie.

Embargo, a ban on the export of certain classes of goods.

Emergency Powers, the powers which the Government or the head of the State can exercise in supersession to the legislature when the country is in a state of emergency.

Emergency Powers (Defence) act, an Act passed by Parliament empowering Government to make regulations by "Orders-in-Council", necessary for the defence of the realm or in the interest of public safety.

Emplacement, platform for stationing a gun.

Encirclement, a German slogan denouncing alliance between Britain, France and any Eastern European Power against German aggression.

Entente Cordiale, the cordial understanding reached between Great Britain and France in 1904.

Ersatz, German for substitute used often in a derogatory sense.

Ethnographical Principle, a principle under which people of the same race and having the same language should be united in a Common State.

Evacuation, removing certain classes of people, usually children and old people, from a vulnerable area to a safer place.

Evacuee, a person evacuated.

Extradition, delivering up by one Government to another of a fugitive from justice.

Excess Profits Duty, the tax levied by the State on all profits above a certain limit.

Fabian Society, a society of British Socialist thinkers in England.

Falange, the Spanish Fascist Party.

Falangists, Spanish Fascists.

Fascism, Italian national movement founded by Mussolini. The **Fascist Party** was the only authorized political party in the country. The programme of the party was nationalistic, authoritarian, anti-communistic and anti-parliamentary. The Fascist Party claimed to be neither capitalistic nor socialistic and favoured the corporate State. As a result of the defeat of Fascist Italy the party has now ceased to exist. Fascism now means any authoritarian tendency.

Federal Union, a proposal first made by Clarence E. Streit for a federation of U. S. A., Britain, British Dominions, France, Belgium the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Switzerland as a preliminary stage to a later world federation

Federation, voluntary union of States for national or general purposes, while remaining independent in home affairs. The 1935-constitution of India envisaged a federation at the Centre to be arrived at between British Indian provinces and the Indian States. This had to be postponed for the war.

Fianna Fail, the radical nationalist party of Eire, under the leadership of Mr. de Valera, the Prime Minister.

Fifth Column, people and organizations in a country, who are prepared to give active assistance to an enemy or a potential one. This term was first used during the Spanish Civil War, when General Franco attacked the Republicans in four columns and the "fifth column" or secret adherents organized sabotage and espionage inside the Republicans' ranks.

Fighters, aircraft which are used in fighting and destroying enemy aircraft, bombers or fighters. These have greater speed than bombers and are fitted with machine guns and cannon.

Fine Gael, the moderate nationalist party in Eire led by Mr. Cosgrave.

Five-year Plans, the economic plans of the Soviet Union (1927-1932; 1932-1936 and 1937-42) with a view to establishing autarky ultimately.

Flag Ship, the warship in a fleet or squadron in which the Admiral or the naval commander of that fleet or squadron sails and which carries the flag of the command.

Flying Bomb, is a German-invented jet-propelled bomb launched from a ramp, probably with the aid of a take-off rocket. It is a pilotless bomber. The fuselage is 21 ft. 10 in. long with a maximum width of 2 ft. 8½ inches. The over-all length is 25 ft. 1½ in. The wing span is 16 ft. The bomb appears to be operated by an automatic pilot set before the take-off. Also known as V-1.

Fourteen Points, the terms laid down by President Wilson in January 1918 to liquidate the first world war, also referred to in regard to Mr. Jinnah's claims for the Moslems in India.

Four-year Plans, German economic plans after the Russian model (1933-36; 1937-40).

Free France Movement, a movement started by the French General Charles de Gaulle, who escaped from France after her capitulation and organized French resistance to the "Axis" Powers.

Free Port, a port in one State in which another State is granted the right of using it as though it were her own.

Free Trade, the system of unrestricted commerce between different countries.

Fuehrer, title assumed by Hitler, *lit.* leader.

Fuse, a means of igniting an explosive at the required instant.

Fuselage, the body of an aeroplane.

Fusillade, continuous discharge of fire arms.

Gas, the general name to describe the poisonous and irritating chemicals discharged against hostile troops, irrespective of whether the substances used are actually gases, liquids or solids. **G. Bag**, the container to hold the gas in an airship. **G. Helmet**, **G. Mask**, device for protection against gas attack. **G. Shell**, a shell which discharges gas on explosion.

Gentlemen's Agreement, an informal agreement without any formal treaty.

Geopolitics, German political doctrine which explains development by the laws of Geography.

Gestapo, abb. for "Geheime Staatspolizei", the German secret police.

Ghetto Bill, a bill now before the Union Parliament of South Africa to segregate Indians and to give them a limited franchise. Has caused deep resentment among Indians in South Africa and in India.

Gold Standard, the system of currency under which bank notes can be changed into gold at a fixed rate at any time.

G. P. U., Soviet secret police (also O. G. P. U.).

Guerilla War, the mode of warfare in which desperate persons harass the victor's army in occupied regions. Guerillas may act singly or in small groups and their method of warfare is secret.

Guild Socialism, the British form of Syndicalism.

Gun, a firearm or weapon from which balls or other projectiles are discharged usually by the explosive force of gunpowder—cannon, rifle, revolver. Anti-aircraft G., designed for shooting at flying aeroplanes. Anti-tank G. fires high-velocity bullets penetrating the armour of tanks. Long-Range G., a gun which can send its projectiles to a very long distance. Machine G. an automatic gun firing bullets in rapid succession.

Guns Before Butter, a slogan first used by Goering urging German workers to sacrifice food to make more war materials.

Hand Grenade, a small bomb thrown by hand.

Hartal, a temporary suspension of normal business activities, specially in India, as a mark of protest.

Havana, Declaration of, a declaration made by the Pan-American Conference at Havana on July 30, 1940 to the effect that the transfer of any territory in the Western Hemisphere to a non-American Power will not be recognized.

High-Explosives, explosives with a high velocity of detonation, have much more destructive powers than ordinary explosives like gunpowder.

Hitler Youth, a branch of the Nazi Party to which all Germans from 14 to 21 years had to belong.

Home Rule, a slogan of the former Irish nationalists for self-govt. Now used for all sorts of national or minority autonomy movement.

Horst Wessel Song, a song written by a Nazi, Horst Wessel, the Nazi party anthem and the second National Anthem in Hitlerite Germany.

Howitzer, heavy gun of varying range used by the army.

Hunger Strike, abstention from food. Hunger strikes have been resorted to by detenus and political prisoners to redress their grievances.

Hydroponics, that branch of agriculture where cultivation is done in water. This is a kind of soil-less cultivation.

Imperialism, in the broad sense it denotes a tendency to build great empires usually through conquest and annexation; in the narrower sense it relates to the British Empire and denotes the tendency towards strengthening the connexions between the different parts of the Empire.

Imperial Preference, the granting of lower tariff duties on Empire products.

I. N. A., the initials of the Indian National Army or the Azad Hind Fouz formed in S. E. Asia by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as the Commander-in-Chief and Head of the Free Indian Government—the Azad Hind Government—after the first I.N.A. formed by Capt. Mohan Singh has been dissolved. The personnel came from civilians and prisoners of war in S.E. Asia. The history of the I.N.A. is the history of the greatest revolution against British rule in India. The I.N.A. fought in Imphal, Kohima and Popa fronts with great courage and determination in spite of extreme shortage of war materials and food. (Details elsewhere).

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY, a small group in British labour being midway in conviction between the Labour Party and Communism.

INDIAMEN, the name assumed by a group of Anglo-Indians and Europeans domiciled in India.

INFLATION, the expansion of money circulation resulting in prices going up.

'INTERNATIONALE, L', the international anthem of Socialists and Communists and also the national anthem of the U.S.S.R.

INTERNATIONALS, the international societies of Socialist Parties.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, an international body, set up under the League Covenant, with four constituent bodies: the General Conference; the Governing body; the Auxiliary Organs; and the International Labour Office (I. L. O.).

I. R. A., initials of the Irish Republican Army, a revolutionary body in Ireland, banned by Eire Government.

IRON GUARD, the Roumanian Nazi Party, now defunct.

IRONSIDES, name given to mechanized defence units organised under General Sir E. Ironside.

ISOLATIONISM, a body of political opinion in the U. S. A. favouring non-involvement in European affairs.

JERRY, a name meaning the enemy.

JEWISH AGENCY, a body instituted by the League Mandate for Palestine to represent the Jewish side in matters concerning the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

JITTERBUG, an American slang meaning apprehensive and excitable alarmists.

KELLOG PACT, an agreement signed in 1928 by the then U. S. Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellog, and the French foreign Minister, M. Briand, by which the signatory nations (almost all in the world) condemned war as an instrument of settling international disputes and undertook to settle such disputes by peaceful methods. Also known as the Kellog-Briand pact.

KREMLIN, the seat of the Soviet Government in Moscow.

KUO MIN TANG, the Chinese Nationalist party founded by the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.

LABOUR PARTY, British Socialist party (Leader Mr. C. R. Attlee), the majority party in office since July 1945, was in the opposition after 1931, accepted office in the National Government under Mr. Churchill in May 1940.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS, an international body set up at Geneva in 1920 under the Covenant of the

Treaty of Versailles and other peace treaties. Since the war started it has practically displayed no activity. Ceased to exist from April 1946, its functions having been taken over by the United Nations Organization.

Lease and Lend Act, is an act passed by the U. S. Congress on March 12, 1941, for empowering the President of U.S.A. to sell, exchange, transfer, lease or lend any defence article to any government whose defence the President regards essential to the defence of the United States. The Act secured war supplies to Britain and the Allies on a credit basis as against the provisions of the Cash and Carry Law. The provisions of the Act have been applied to India and other Dominions.

Lebensraum, German for "living-space", slogan for German expansion.

Legitimatists, those who advocate the restoration of a deposed legitimate dynasty to the throne.

Liberal Party, successor to the Whig Party (Leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair), stands for free trade, rejects Socialism and all forms of continental dictatorship including Communism. Was in opposition but joined Mr. Churchill's National Government in May 1940.

Lobbying, an attempt to influence votes by personal contacts.

Locarno, Treaty of, concluded in 1925 between France, Britain, Germany, Italy and Belgium by which Germany recognized the demilitarization of the Rhineland. Germany. France and Belgium undertook to maintain their present mutual frontiers and to abstain from using force against each other.

Low Countries, collective name for Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg.

Luftwaffe, official name for the German Air Force.

Maginot Line, the French system of elaborate underground fortification from the Swiss frontier to Malmedy, built 1927-35 under the direction of Maginot, then French War Minister. A lighter fortification ran from Malmedy to the sea along the Belgian frontier and it was this that was pierced through by the Germans in May 1940.

Mandate, a system of colonial administration adopted for certain ex-Turkish and all ex-German colonies, by which the territories in questions were transferred to the League of Nations, which entrusted their administration to certain Allied Powers.

Marxism, the Socialist doctrine following the theories of the German social philosopher Karl Marx (1818-83).

Mensheviks, Moderte Russian Socialists who oppose Bolshevism.

Militia, the name sometimes given to the troops of the second line of a national army.

Mine, is a special kind of bomb used for both defence and offence. **Floating Mine** is a variant of the "submarine" type. **Land-mines** are used for protecting a land frontier and explode on the enemy appearing over the place they are situated. **Magnetic Mine**, an electro-magnetic circuit which on being disturbed by the magnetism of an approaching vessel explodes. **Submarine Mines** are sunk at suitable depths and usually explode on coming in contact with a ship. **Mine Field**, an area (in land or sea) sown with mines. **Mine-Laying**, the sowing of mines done with the help of surface vessels or by means of aeroplanes. MINESWEEPER, a vessel specially fitted for hunting mines and rendering them harmless.

MODUS VIVENDI, informal agreement between Pope and a Government; also used for other provisional or informal agreements in political life.

MOLOTOV'S BREADBASKET, the nickname of a type of bomb first used in the Soviet-Finnish War which on being exploded scatters a large number of smaller bombs.

MONROE DOCTRINE, a principle of American policy first enunciated by President Monroe declining any European intervention in political affairs of the Americas.

MORTAR, a type of cannon designed to throw shot or shell short distances at high angles of elevation.

MOSCOW TRIALS, Famous trials held in 1936-37, for trying prominent Communists for alleged conspiracy against M. Stalin.

MOST-FAVOURED NATION CLAUSE, a frequent clause in trade treaties whereby a signatory undertakes to extend to the other signatory automatically any favour granted to a third country.

MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS, agreements to which more than two countries are parties.

MUNICH AGREEMENT, the agreement signed on Sept. 29, 1938, between Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy, providing for the cession of Sudeten-German districts of Czechoslovakia to Germany and the guaranteeing by each signatory to maintain the frontiers of the new Czecho-Slovak State.

NATIONALIZATION, change from private to State ownership of trades, industries, etc.

NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY, an offshoot of the Labour Party formed by J. R. MacDonald in 1931 to remain in the National Govt. contrary to the policy of the official Labour Party.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY, a section of the Liberal Party which seceded from the party when Liberals left the National Govt. in 1931.

NATIONAL SOCIALISM, the German nationalist movement under Adolf Hitler. The National Socialist Party was the only permitted political party in Germany and was based on the models of the Italian Fascist Party. Though its name is National-Socialist it is more nationalist than Socialist. The Party was intensely anti-Communist, anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic. Hitler was the supreme leader of the party having absolute power and nominating all sub-leaders. The party had organization for controlling Germans almost everywhere in the world. The party came to power in 1938, and has been banned now by the Allied victors of Germany.

NATURALIZATION, admitting aliens to citizenship.

NAVAL BASE, the headquarters where warships are concentrated and from where naval operations are carried out.

NAVAL TREATY OF LONDON, concluded March 25, 1936, between Great Britain, U. S. A. and France with a view to limiting naval armaments. Italy joined later while Japan chose not to join the treaty.

NAVICERT, a certificate, issued by a British Consul in a neutral country, signifying that a neutral ship does not carry contraband. Ships and cargoes are liable to be seized by British Navy in the absence of navicerts. Nazi, contraction for German National-Socialists.

Neutrality Act, the first American Neutrality Act was passed in 1935 and renewed in 1937. Arms supplies were completely forbidden and certain other supplies permitted only on the cash-and-carry basis. As amended in November 1939, the Act repealed the arms embargo and allowed the sale of arms on the cash-and-carry basis. (See also *Lease and Lend Act*.)

Neutrality Zone (American), a zone of 300 miles and in some places up to 600 miles around the U. S. and the South American continent established by the Conference of 21 American Republics at Panama in October 1939. Warlike acts in this zone were prohibited but so far the zone has not come into practical existence.

New Deal, the policy adopted in 1933 by President Roosevelt to overcome the great economic crisis which broke out in the U. S. A. after 1929. The basis of the New Deal was the National Recovery Act (N. R. A.) through which Govt. initiative was introduced as the leading factor in the country's economic trend.

Nihilism, from *nihil*—nothing, an intellectual current in Russia in the sixties recognizing no authority, doubting every general principle and value, and standing for the freedom of the sovereign individual.

Nine-Power Agreement, a treaty regarding China concluded in 1923 between Great Britain, United States, Japan, China, France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium and the Netherlands.

No Man's Land, ground between trenches or strongholds of opposing forces; also the ground between the frontiers of two countries *e.g.*, the hilly tracts between N.-W. F. P. and Afghanistan.

Non-Aggression Pact, an agreement between two countries to abstain from the use of force against each other and to settle any difference by peaceful means.

Non-Belligerency, a term denoting the attitude of a country which though technically neutral openly supports one of the belligerents.

Nordic, a term denoting the Scandinavian countries and their people. According to the German racial theory the Nordic race is the highest developed human type (though scientists refuse to believe in the existence of a pure Nordic type), the Germans are primarily Nordic and it is their destiny to rule over other races.

Nose-dive, a sudden swift descent of an aeroplane with the forward end foremost.

Nuncio, Papal envoy in foreign capitals.

OGPU, alternative for G. P. U., the Russian Secret Police.

Open City *or* **Town**, one which contains no military objectives.

Open Door Policy, the policy of keeping trade open to all comers on equal terms.

Orders-in-Council, regulations passed under the Emergency Powers Act by the King with the advice of the Privy Council.

Oslo Convention, an agreement concluded in 1937 at Oslo between Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg with a view to stressing a liberal trade policy and facilitating mutual trade of the signatories. **O. Powers**, the signatories to the above.

Ottawa Agreements, the agreements concluded in Ottawa in 1932 at the Imperial Economic

Conference securing mutual tariff preference to the members of the British Commonwealth.

O. V. R. A, the Italian Secret Police.

Pacifism, the movement for the abolition of war.

Pakistan, *lit.* holy land, a scheme put forward by the Moslem League to divide India into Moslem and Hindu sovereign-States so as to end the communal trouble. The scheme has not yet taken a definite shape.

Panama, Declaration of, established a neutrality zone round the American continent (Oct. 3, 1939).

Pan-American Conference, the annual conference of the 21 Republics of America forming the Pan-American Union.

Pan-American Union, the organization of all the 21 American Republics fostering political and economic collaboration among themselves.

Pan-Arabic Movement, the movement for an all-Arab State or a federation of Arabic countries.

Pan-Islamism, a movement striving for close political cooperation between Islamic peoples with a view to ultimate setting up of an all-Islamic empire or federation.

Panzer, German tank corps.

Parachute, an umbrella-like contrivance for descending from a moving aircraft. **P. Flare**, a flare attached to a parachute dropped from a bomber to illuminate the target below, used during night raids. **P. Troops. Parachutists**, soldiers who are carried by air and descend with parachutes, usually behind enemy lines to commit acts of sabotage and spread confusion, etc.

Parashots, especially trained troops in England to meet the parachutists during the present war.

Permanent Court of International Justice, an international court set up at The Hague, Holland (1921) in accordance with the League Covenant, which decides contested cases for League members and certain non-members on questions of interpretation of treaties, international law, international obligations, breaches thereof and reparations therefor.

Phoney, fictitious. An American slang.

Picketing, preventing people from entering shops, factories, etc., so as to make them desist from patronizing or working in them.

Pill-Box, a small concrete blockhouse usually equipped with machine-guns.

Plebiscite, an expression of the will of a whole nation or a people on particular points.

Plutocracy, the rule of the rich. From *ploutos*—wealth.

Pocket Battleship, light armoured small-sized German battleship attaining very high speed and having six 11-inch guns.

Pogrom, a Russian word meaning "destruction" used to denote anti-Jewish outrages.

Politbureau, the Political Bureau of the Communist Party in Russia.

Pom Pom, a kind of quick-firing naval gun.

Popular Front, a suggestion for political collaboration of Communists, Socialists and other democratic elements against Fascism put forward by the Comintern in 1935.

Pourparler, an informal preliminary conference.

Prevention of Violence (Temporary Measures) Act, an Act passed in July 1939 to enable the

Government to deal with the activities of the I. R. R. (*q. v.*)

Prize Court, a tribunal set up in war time to decide whether a captured ship and its cargo are lawful prize or not, for the crew and the naval officers and ratings.

Profiteering, making excessive profits by exploiting a national crisis.

Prohibition, Government action prohibiting manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

Proletariat, the class of wage-earners who have no property of their own.

Proportionate Representation, an electoral system by which each party has representation in the elective body in proportion to its strength.

Protocol, the rough draft of any document, usually used in reference to diplomatic document.

Quisling, a traitor, or fifth columnist. From the Norwegian politician of the name.

Radar, a British electro-technical invention using the principles of short-wave radio locating and guiding planes and submarines. This with the atom bomb has substantially contributed to Allied victory in the Second World War.

R. A. F., initials of the Royal Air Force.

Rationing, fixing and arranging for the distribution of the quantities of foodstuffs and other commodities that can be used by individuals, during a national emergency.

Reconnaissance, the examination of a tract of country for military operations.

Red Army, the Soviet Army.

Reds, Communists (used in a derogatory sense).

Referendum, submission of legislative questions directly to the vote of the entire electorate.

Regia Aeronautica, the official name of the Italian Air Force.

Reich, the third, the Nazi German State under Hitler. Germany is also referred to simply as the Reich.

Reichstag, the name of the German Parliament.

Reichstag Fire, the fire of the German Parliament House on February 27, 1933 believed to have been organized by Nazis to create a pretext for crushing opponents.

Reichswehr, name applied to the German army as a whole.

Reparations, the war indemnities to be paid by Germany under the Versallies Treaty. They were fixed at 132,000,000,000 marks in gold and modified later by the Dawes Plan (*q. v.*) and again by the Young Plan (*q. v.*). The total payment made by Germany under various plans totalled about 17,000,000,000 marks. An international conference at Lausanne in 1932 abolished the reparations altogether.

Republican Party, one of the two great American political parties.

Right, the more othodox and conservative party or group is referred to as the Right.

SA, contraction for *Sturn-Abteilung*, storm troops, the Nazi party army.

Saadabad, Pact of, an agreement concluded in 1934, between Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan.

Sabotage, malicious destruction of property, particularly public utilities.

Saboteur, one who commits sabotage.

Sanctions, measures taken under

article 16 of the League Covenant to enforce the fulfilment of international treaty obligations.

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, *see* General Index.

SATYAGRAHA, non violent civil resistance in India.

SATYAGRAHI, one practising *satyagraha*.

SCORCHED EARTH POLICY, the policy by which everything likely to be useful to the enemy is destroyed before the approach of an advancing enemy. 'Scorched earth' policy was first introduced by the Russians when Napoleon with his victorious army marched into Russia and had to leave the country in despair as he could not maintain his army in the face of scorched earth policy. In the Second World War, the Russians successfully scorched towns and villages before these had been captured by the Germans. This policy was very commonly resorted to in many other theatres of the Second World War.

SCUTTLING, destroying or sinking a ship so as to prevent the enemy capturing the same.

SEAVACUEE, one evacuated overseas.

SECRET SESSION, is a session of the Parliament which visitors and Pressmen are not allowed to attend. During war time secret sessions are common.

SELF-DETERMINATION, the principle that every distinct people or nation should have the right to determine its form of Government and political destiny.

SHELL, a strong metal case filled with explosive and discharged from a gun.

SHELL SHOCK, a nervous complaint brought about by the explosion of a shell near the subject.

SIEGFRIED LINE, the German counterpart of the Maginot Line, (*q. v.*) constructed 1938, also known as the Westwall.

SIREN, specially constructed contrivance for sounding loud warning about the approach of enemy aircraft. ALL CLEAR, a long and continuous cry of the siren indicating that enemy planes have disappeared.

SIT DOWN STRIKE, a strike in which the workers do not leave the plant but stay there idly.

SLIT TRENCH, trench of different shapes and sizes dug into earth for giving temporary protection against air-raids.

SMOKE SCREEN, a screen of thick smoke put up to hide movement of troops, ships, etc.

SOCIALISM, "a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole and their administration and distribution in the interests of all."—*N.E.D.*

SOKOL, Czech national gymnastic movement.

S. O. S., distress signal sent out by sinking ships meaning Save Our Souls.

SOVIET, Russian word meaning "council". Workers' councils or Soviets emerged first in the Russian revolution of 1905. Reappeared in 1917 and became the organs of the Communist revolution and later of the Russian Administration. The amended constitution of 1936 changed their function substantially. The term "Soviet" is loosely used for the Soviet Union also.

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE, certain countries or parts of countries in which another power desires to exert exclusive influence, without actually annexing them.

SS, initials of German 'Schutz-

Staffel' protective squadron, a select branch of the Nazi party army.

STIRRUP PUMP, a kind of portable pump worked by hand and very useful in Air Raid Precaution for putting out fires caused by bombs.

STRAFE, a military colloquialism to mean punish severely.

STRATEGY, the act of directing troops, etc., in war.

STRESSA FRONT, the grouping of Powers at the Stressa Conference in 1934, called by Mussolini to discuss problem of the Danubian Basin.

SUCCESSION STATES, States set up after the Great War of 1914-18 on the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. They included Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

SWASTIKA, a hooked cross, the symbol of Nazis.

SYNDICALISM, a revolutionary movement making trade unions the basis of social revolution as well as of future society.

TACTICS, the art and science of arranging and using military and naval forces in time of war.

TAIL-DIVE, a sudden descent of an æroplane with the hinder part foremost.

TANK, a strongly armoured military motor vehicle armed with quick-firing and machine guns.

TANKER, a vessel specially made to carry oil in bulk.

TEAR GAS, a poisonous gas which produces tears. **TEAR GAS BOMB**, **TEAR SHELL**, a bomb or shell which explodes with the diffusion of tear gas.

TERRITORIAL WATERS, a three-mile belt of sea contiguous to a State, on which, by international law, the State exercises sovereign rights.

TOMMY GUN, handy submachine gun.

TORIES, old name of Conservatives. Othodox Conservatives are even now called Tories.

TORPEDO, a self-propelled engine of war charged with high explosive, which explodes under water with terrific force by contact with any object. Also to hit with a torpedo.

TORPEDO-BOAT, a small swift vessel which discharges torpedoes.

TORPEDO NET, a network of steel links extended by booms round about a vessel to intercept torpedoes fired at it.

TORPEDO TUBE, the gun from which a torpedo is discharged.

TOTAL WAR, a term to denote the modern form of war in which the distinction between combatants and non-combatants is fast disappearing.

TOTALITARIAN, denotes the single-party dictatorial form of Governments based on the theory of the "totality of the State."

TRADE UNIONS, associations of workers and other employees for common representation of the employees.

TRENCH MORTAR, a species of small cannon with a fixed angle of elevation largely used for throwing bombs on the opposing trenches.

T. U. C., the initials of Trade Union Congress, the common organization of British trade Unions.

U-BOAT, German submarine, the German for which is *unterseeboot*.

ULSTER, often used for Northern Ireland. The old Irish province of Ulster contained nine counties, only six of which are included in Northern Ireland.

U. N. O., the initials of the United Nations organization formed as a result of the San Francisco Conference, May 1945, to succeed the League of Nations (details elsewhere).

U.N.R.R.A., the initials of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration formed in November 1943. Its objective is to "help people to help themselves." Its tasks are: to build up adequate reservoirs of food and other essential supplies; to assure their efficient and equitable distribution in liberated countries; and to stimulate local self-help and revival of production in such countries.

U. S. A. A. F., United States Air Force.

U. S. S. R., abbreviation for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

VATICAN, the seat of the Pope, a sovereign State.

VERSAILLES, TREATY OF, the peace treaty ending the war of 1914-18, concluded between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany on June 28, 1919.

VETO, the right of the executive head to refuse to approve a piece of legislation.

VICHY, the seat of the French Government after France's capitulation in June 1940 under Marshal Petain.

WAFD, the leading nationalist party of Egypt.

WALL STREET, the site of the new York Stock Exchange, hence used for denoting American banking and finance interests.

WESTMINSTER, STATUTE OF, a document regulating the relations between the members of the British Commonwealth, passed in 1931 giving formal ratification to the declarations of the Imperial Conferences in 1926 and 1930. The document established equality of the members of the British Commonwealth.

WHIGS, old name of British Liberals.

WHIP, a member of a legislature entrusted by his party with the organization of voting.

WHITE ARMY, Russian anti-revolutionary army in the Civil War of 1917-21.

WHITE RUSSIA, one of the constituents of Soviet Russia lying on the S. W. frontier.

WISHFUL THINKING, a phrase signifying optimism not always based on realism.

YELLOW-DOG CONTRACT, an American slang for contracts between employers and employees whereby the employees undertake not to join any Trade Union.

YOUNG PLAN, after the failure of Dawes Plan, the Young Plan fixed the German reparations at 37 milliard marks payable in 59 annual instalments.

ZIONISM, a Jewish movement to restore Jewish State in Palestine.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The British Empire is the largest empire that the world has ever seen. It extends to all the continents of the world and comprises peoples of almost all the races of mankind. The sun, it is said, never sets on the British Empire. The following figures illustrate the vastness of the Empire:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE AREA AND POPULATION OF THE EMPIRE AMONG THE CONTINENTS (1939)

Name of the continent	*Area in 1,000 sq. miles*	*Population in millions*
Europe	122	49.3
Asia	2,126	367
Africa	3,819	60.6
America	4,008	13
Australasia	3,279	10.5
Totals	13,354	500.4

The British Empire comprises 20% of world's area and contains about 20% of world's population.

Political Structure

The political structure of the Empire is something novel. The political status of all parts—or rather the different countries, provinces or colonies—is not the same. But for practical purposes they may be classified as follows:

1. *The Self-Governing Dominions of the British Empire.* These are practically independent States co-equal with the Mother Country (i.e., U. K.) but are within the Empire. This complete independence and autonomy was put in legal form by the Statute of Westminster which was passed by the British Parliament in 1931.

2. *India and Burma.* India and Burma enjoy some Dominion privileges. The British Government retains direct control of the executive; the Viceroy in India and the Governor in Burma have wide and plenary powers. (See Indian Constitution.)

3. *Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.* Of these only Malta and Rhodesia have self-governing constitutions. In these the Crown has only a veto on legislation. Bermuda, Bahamas, etc., have representative government, but the Crown retains substantial control over legislation and administration. The Crown colonies are unmixed dependencies, where the legislature is controlled by an executive containing a majority of Crown officials.

The *Protectorates,* such as Somaliland, differ from Crown colonies in that the inhabitants are not British subjects and that the territory does not belong to the British Crown though it is under British suzerainty.

The *Mandated Territories* are those which before the war of 1914-18 were German colonies or certain Turkish territories. The rights to those territories were transferred to the League of Nations, which, in its turn, entrusted their administration to certain Allied Powers.

The British Empire, therefore, consists of: 1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; 2. The self-governing Dominions of Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Eire; 3. The dependent Empire, India and Burma; 4. The colonial empire consisting of Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories. These are: (a) *Colonies*—Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Aden, Borneo, Ceylon, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Nigeria, Gambia, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Newfoundland, Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad, Fiji, etc. (b) The *Protectorates* are Perim Protectorate, Kenya Protectorate, Uganda, Somaliland, Bechuanaland, Gold Coast Protectorates, Sierra Leone Protectorate. (c) The *Mandated Territories* are Palestine, Cameroon, Togoland, S.-W. Africa, Territory of New Guinea, Western Samoa and Nauru. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is a *Condominium*.

ITS CHARACTER

The British Empire, strictly speaking, is neither a State nor a Federation. It has no constitution, no Government of its own, and no central executive. It has grown and has not been made and is still in the process of growth. The relationship between the different parts of the Empire is still undefined and is at the initial stage of development. Until 1926, the Mother of Parliaments was regarded as the supreme legislative authority of the Empire and the King was the Head of the Empire. The Imperial Conference of 1926 defined the Mother Country and the Dominions "as autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate, one to another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of nations." The Statute of Westminster, the result of the Imperial Conference of 1931, removed the legislative supremacy of the British Parliament. The Statute, ratified by the British Parliament, empowered Dominion Parliaments to repeal or amend any Acts of British Parliament applying to them and provided that no Act of Parliament at Westminster was henceforth to extend to a Dominion except with the consent of that Dominion. The position to-day, appears to be that, the Dominions are sovereign States and the United Kingdom and the Dominions are a confederation of States.

The Dominions now reserve the right to declare war or make peace and are discarding the former principle that "when the King is at war, the Empire is at war." During 1939-45 war the Dominions declared war individually after a vote of their own Parliament. Though all Dominions had been at war, Eire declared neutrality. The new constitution of 1937, enforced on December 29, 1937, declares "the right of the Irish nation to choose its own form of Government and determine its relations with other nations" and Ireland is declared as "a sovereign, independent, democratic, Catholic State." It is significant that there is no mention of the British Crown in the Constitution. The post of the Governor-General has been abolished and an elected President is now the head of the State.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The area of the United Kingdom is 94,277 sq. m., and the population according to the 1931 census was 46,219,615, the estimated population at the end of 1939 being 47,978,000. The following table gives the area and population in 1931 of the United Kingdom in details:

Divisions	*Area sq. miles*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total population*
		(on April 27, 1931)		
England (including Monmouthshire)	50,874	18,061,643	19,732,360	37,794,003
Wales	7,466	1,071,367	1,087,007	2,158,374
Scotland	30,405	2,325,523	2,571,457	4,842,980
Isle of Man	221	22,443	26,865	49,308
Channel Islands	75	44,099	49,106	93,205
Northern Ireland	5,200	623,154	656,591	1,279,745
Totals	94,241	22,148,229	24,069,385	46,217,615

Constitution and Government. The British constitution, mainly unwritten and therefore flexible, has grown and has not been made. There are no doubt certain constitutional laws, but they are not so large or systematic as to be the basis of a constitution. The form of Government is constitutional monarchy, the throne is hereditary, and succession is by primogeniture. Though the Chief Executive of the State is the Crown, the British constitution is a harmonious blending of the three classes of Government enumerated by Aristotle, viz., monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. The Crown, the head of the Church and the Government is the monarchical element, while the House of Lords and the House of Commons represent respectively aristocratic and democratic elements. But in practice the democratic element as represented by the House of Commons is the supreme power of the realm. The executive power of the State is exercised in the name of the Crown by the Prime Minister and his fellow Ministers. The Cabinet, as a whole, may be made and unmade by the House of Commons and hence the House of Commons is the ruling House in the Kingdom. The Government is strictly parliamentary in that it must have the support of the majority of the House of Commons, an elected body and actually the ruling part of the legislature.

The Crown. The Crown, as the Head of the State, is still theoretically the only person who represents sovereignty. He is above the laws and is himself the source of all laws and religion. His prerogatives though exercised on the advice of responsible Ministers, are wide and many. He can declare war and make peace, can call and dissolve the Parliament, can pardon offenders or grant amnesty and can pass ordinances, even independently of the Parliament. But he cannot levy taxes.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. The British Parliament, the mother of Parliaments, consists of two Houses. The House of Commons is the lower but practically the ruling house since 1911. It has 615 members elected by universal adult suffrage, England sending 492, Wales 36, Scotland 74, and Northern Ireland 13 members. Members of the English, Scottish and Roman Catholic Churches, certain Government officials, sheriffs and Government contractors are ineligible for election. The House of Commons is elected for a maximum period of five years but can be dissolved earlier. Members of the House receive an annual salary of £600*. The House is presided over by the Speaker. The powers of the House of Commons have in the present century increased to the extent of placing the Upper House in a secondary position. By the Parliament Act of 1911, the House of Commons has been made supreme in all money matters, and in the matter of other Bills, the powers of the House of Lords have been curtailed to the extent of rendering its veto ineffective in the long run, and the House of Commons supreme.

The Upper House, the House of Lords, consists of Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal. The two Archbishops and 24 English Bishops constitute the Lords Spiritual. The Lords Temporal consist of the Royal Dukes, the Dukes and all Lords in so far as they are peers of the United Kingdom, and their seats are hereditary. In addition, there are 28 Irish peers elected for life, 16 Scottish peers elected for the duration of Parliament, and 7 Law Lords. The Lord Chancellor, who is a member of the Government, presides over the Upper House. By convention, three Cabinet Ministers are to be members of the House of Lords. The House of Lords also sits as the highest court of law in the country.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE. Bills passed by the House of Commons must receive the approval of the Lords before receiving the assent of the Crown. But the House of Lords has no veto on financial Bills and on other Bills its veto is temporary. The King who possesses the prerogatives of veto and certification has not used the power since the days of Charles I, and the right has come to be obsolete for all practical purposes.

THE CABINET. The Cabinet or the Executive Committee of the Parliament and practically of the House of Commons is formed by the Prime Minister who is the leader of the majority party in the Commons. But besides the Cabinet Ministers there are also a number of Ministers who are not in the Cabinet.

POLITICAL PARTIES. The Parliamentary system of Government has led to the development of political parties. And the traditional two-party system, though it had recently changed, had for the years 1931-45 been replaced by a national or all-party Government consisting of the members of all the three parties. The Labour Party came to power as a result of the 1945 elections. The strength of the political parties in Great Britain as indicated by the last general election is given below:

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* A proposal to enhance this emolument to £1,000 is under consideration of the Parliament.

STATE OF PARTIES AFTER 1945 ELECTION

Labour	394	National	2
Conservatives	183	Communists	2
Nat. Liberals	13	Irish Nationalists	2
Liberals	12	Independent Conservatives	2
Independents	11	Common Wealth	1
Ulster Unionists	10	Independent Labour	1
Vacant seats	4		
I. L. P.	3		

PARTY MAJORITIES*

The party majorities at General Elections since 1900:

1900		U	134	1929.	(May)	No party maj.	
1906		L	354	1931	(October)	Nat. Govt. maj.	497
1910	(January)	L	124	1935	(November)	Nat Govt. maj.	248
1910	(December)	L	126	1945	(July)	Lab. Govt. maj.	244
1918	(Dec.)	Coalition	249				
1922	(November)	C	79				
1923	(December)	No party maj.					
1924	(October)	C	211				

Royal Family

(HOUSE OF WINDSOR)

The King—His Most Excellent Majesty George VI, K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. M. G., by the grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, born December 14, 1895, second son of late King George V, succeeded to the Throne on 11th December, 1936 on the abdication of his elder brother, King Edward VIII on December 10, 1936 and crowned at Westminster, May 12, 1937, married April 26, 1923 the Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon, born August 4, 1900.

King's Children—H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary (Heiress-presumptive to the Throne), born April 21, 1926 and H. R. H. Princess Margaret Rose, born August 21, 1930.

Brothers and Sisters of the King—H. R. H. the Duke of Windsor, ex-King Edward VIII, elder brother of King George VI, succeeded to the throne on January 20, 1936, abdicated in favour of his younger brother on December 10, 1936 on account of marriage question, married Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937.

H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, born March 31, 1900, married November 6, 1935, Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, the Duchess of Gloucester, born December 25, 1901.

H. R. H. The Princess Royal (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), Countess of Harewood, born April 25, 1897, married February 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, now 6th Earl of Harewood and has two sons, Hon. Viscount Lascelles and Hon. Gerald David Lascelles.

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* U—Unionist; L—Liberal; C—Conservatives; Nat.—National.

British Monarchs since the Union of England & Scotland

Year of accession	*House of Stuart*	*Year of accession*	*House of Hanover*
1603	James I	1714	George I
1625	Charles I	1727	George II
	Commonwealth	1760	George III
1649	Parliamentary Executive	1820	George IV
		1830	William IV
1653	Protectorate	1837	Victoria
	House of Stuart		*House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*
1660	Charles II		
1685	James II		
	House of Stuart-Orange	1901	Edward VII
1689	William and Mary		*House of Windsor**
1694	William III	1910	George V
	House of Stuart	1936	Edward VIII
1703	Anne	1936	George VI

The Cabinet

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	Rt. Hon. Clement R. Attlee, M.P.
Chancellor of the Exchequer ...	Rt. Hon. Hugh Dalton, M.P.
Lord President of the Council ...	Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, M.P.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.
Lord Privy Seal	Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood, M.P.
President of the Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P.
First Lord of the Admiralty ...	Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, C.H., M.P.
Lord Chancellor	Rt. Hon. Lord Jowitt
Secretary of State for Home Dept.	Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, M.P.
Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs	Rt. Hon. Viscount Addison
Secretary of State for India and Burma	Rt. Hon. Lord Pethick-Lawrence
Secretary of State for the Colonies	Rt. Hon. George H. Hall, M.P.
Secretary of State for War ...	Rt. Hon. John J. Lawson, M.P.
Secretary of State for Air ...	Rt. Hon. Viscount Stansgate, D.S.O.
Secretary of State for Scotland ...	Rt. Hon. Joseph Westwood, M.P.
Minister of Labour and National Service	Rt. Hon. George A. Isaacs, M.P.
Minister of Fuel and Power ...	Rt. Hon. Emanuel Shinwell, M.P.
Minister of Education ...	Rt. Hon. Ellen Wilkinson, M.P.
Minister of Health	Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P.
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	Rt. Hon. Tom Williams, M.P.

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* This change of title was made in July 17, 1917, by King George V. Formerly this house was called the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

In addition there are a number of minor Ministers including Under-Secretaries of State and Parliamentary Secretaries.

Other Ministers of Cabinet Rank

Minister of Supply and Aircraft Production	Rt. Hon. John Wilmot, M.P.
Minister of War Transport ...	Rt. Hon. Alfred Barnes, M.P.
Minister of Food	Rt. Hon. Mr. John Strachey, M.P.
Minister of State	Rt. Hon. Philip J. Noel-Baker, M.P.
Minister of Pensions	Rt. Hon. Wilfred Paling, M.P.
Minister of Works	Rt. Hon. Geo. Tomlinson, M.P.
Minister of Town and Country Planning	Rt. Hon. Lewis Silkin, M.P.
Minister of National Insurance ...	Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, M.P.
Minister of Civil Aviation ...	Rt. Hon. Lord Winster
Minister of Information ...	Rt. Hon. E. I. Williams, M.P.
Postmaster-General ...	Rt. Hon. Earl Of Listowel
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Rt. Hon. John B. Hynd, M.P.
Attorney-General	Rt. Hon. Sir Hartley Shawcross, K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General	Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Soskice, K.C., M.P.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	W. Glenvil Hall, M.P.

British Prime Ministers

Sir R. Walpole	1721
Earl of Wilmongton	1724
Henry Pelham	1743
Duke of Newcastle	1754
Duke of Devonshire	1756
William Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham and Duke of Newcastle)	1757
Earl of Bute	1762
George Grenville	1763
Marquess of Rockingham	1765
Earl of Chatham (2nd time)	1766
Duke of Grafton	1767
Lord North	1776
Marquess of Rockingham (2nd time)	1782
Earl of Shelburne (afterwards Marquess of Lansdowne)	1782
Duke of Portland	1783
William Pitt (the younger)	1783
Henry Addington	1801
William Pitt (2nd time)	1804
Lord Grenville	1806
Duke of Portland (2nd time)	1807
Spencer Perceval	1809
Lord Liverpool	1812
George Canning	1827
Lord Goderich	1827
Duke of Wellington	1828
Earl Grey	1830
Viscount Melbourne	1834
Sir Robert Peel	1834
Viscount Melbourne (2nd time)	1835
Sir Robert Peel (2nd time)	1841
Lord John Russell	1846
Earl of Derby	1852
Earl of Aberdeen	1852
Viscount Palmerston	1855
Earl of Derby (2nd time)	1858
Viscount Palmerston (2nd time)	1859
Earl Russel (2nd time)	1865
Earl of Derby (3rd time)	1866

British Prime Ministers (*Contd.*)

Benjamin Disraeli (afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield)	1868
William Ewart Gladstone	1868
Earl of Beaconsfield (2nd time)	1874
Mr. Gladstone (2nd time)	1880
Marquis of Salisbury	1885
Mr. Gladstone (3rd time)	1886
Marquis of Salisbury (2nd time)	1886
Mr. Gladstone (4th time)	1892
Earl of Rosebery	1894
Marquis of Salisbury (3rd time)	1895
Arthur James Balfour	1902
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	1905
Herbert Henry Asquith (L)	1908
David Lloyd George (Coalition)	1916
Andrew Bonar Law (C)	1922
Stanley Baldwin (C)	1923
J. Ramsay MacDonald (Lab.)	1924
Stanley Baldwin (2nd time) (C)	1924
J. Ramsay MacDonald (2nd time) (Nat.)	1924
Stanley Baldwin (3rd time) (Nat)	1935
N. Chamberlain (Nat.)	1937
W. Churchill (Nat.)	1940
C. R. Attlee (Lab.) July	1945

Local Government

Local government is carried on through popularly elected councils. England and Wales are divided principally into 62 administrative counties, and 83 country boroughs, the respective councils being the appropriate local authorities. In London some functions are discharged by the London Country Council, the rest being vested in the common council of the City of London and 28 Metropolitan Boroughs. In addition, there are 300 non-county boroughs, 581 urban and 476 rural districts. Borough councils are under Lord Mayors or Mayors, the rest have Chairmen as their heads. Some minor functions in rural districts are discharged by the Parish councils. In Scotland, the divisions are similar on the same broad lines. Each burgh of the principal classes—Royal Burghs, Parliamentary Burghs and Police Burghs—has a Town Council. The officials are Lord Provost or Provost, Bailies—corresponding to the English Lord Mayor or Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors. The burghs numbered 201 and parishes 869 in the 1921 census. By an Act in 1929, local government machinery in Scotland was brought into line with the English model. The new units of local government in Scotland are county councils and burghs with a population of over 20,000.

FINANCE. Ordinary Revenue for the year ended March 31, 1945 was £3,238.1 millions. The principal sources of revenue were Income Tax £1,317 millions, Surtax £73.5 millions, Excess Profits Tax £477 millions, Estate Duties £111 millions, Customs £579 millions, Excise £497 millions. The percentages of total expenditure met by taxation during each of the years 1939-45 are 85, 56, 35.1, 41.1, 44.1, 50.1, 53.2 respectively. The total ordinary expenditure for the year ended 31-3-45 was £6,063 millions, the principal heads of expenditure being Debt Services £432 millions, Supply Services including Army, Navy,

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(C) Conservative; (L) Liberal; (Lab.) Labour; (Nat.) National.

Air Force, Civil Services etc., £5,626 millions. The actual revenue for 1945-46 was £3,284 millions and the actual expenditure was £5,434 millions. The estimated receipts and expenditure for 1946-47 were put at £1,705 millions and £3,837 millions respectively (being £1,728 millions less than the previous year's estimate).

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Year	*Revenue in million £ Budget estimate*	*Revenue account*
1938-39	1,025.2	1,006.2
1939-40	995.0	1,132.2
1940-41	1,360.2	1,495.3
1941-42	1,786.4	2,074.0
1942-43	2,627.1	2,819.9
1943-44	3,038.5	3,038.5
1944-45	3,098.0	3,238.1
1945-46	3,265	—

Year	*Expenditure in million £ (Budget & Supp. Est.)*	*Revenue Account*
1938-39	1,032.2	1,019
1939-40	1,933.0	1,408.2
1940-41	2,666.8	3,970.7
1941-42	4,960.2	4,775.7
1942-43	5,707.5	5,637.4
1943-44	5,756.1	5,798.7
1944-45	5,937.4	6,063
1945-46	6,058	—

UNITED KINGDOM'S NATIONAL DEBTS

Year	*Gross debts & Terminable Annuities in Million £*	*Year*	*Gross debts & Terminable Annuities in Million £*
1908 (end)	... 798	1941-42	... 14,070
1914	... 708	1942-43	... 15,885
1932-38	... 7,860	1943-44	... 19,593
1939-40	... 8,931	1944-45	... 22,398
1940-41	... 11,398		

Production and Trade

Great Britain is mainly an industrial country, the principal industrial productions being iron and steel, cotton textile, machinery and mill-work, ship-building, coal mining, automobile manufacture, etc. Agriculture is a minor industry and only 20% of the British population can live by the production of the British soil. The production on British soils substantially increased during the War years, 1939-1945. The area under plough amounted to 19.4 million acres as against 11.9

million acres in 1939. The United Kingdom usually imports far in excess of what she exports. A heavy unfavourable balance of trade is a normal feature of Great Britain's foreign trade. But the deficit in trade in merchandise is made good by receipts from sources like interest and profit from investments abroad, earnings of Britishers abroad sent home, moneys spent by foreigners in England, shipping income, profits made by British banks in financing foreign trade, etc. Until recently the United Kingdom was the largest purchaser in the world market.

THE ESTIMATED VALUES OF PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND AND WALES 1938-30

	Estimated value in million £
Agriculture & Horticulture	220
Fruits & Vegetables	33
Live-stock & Produce thereof and Farm Produce	186
Minerals (1938)	215
Industrial Production (1935)	3464
Fisheries (1938)	16

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

	Total imports million £	*Total exports million £*	*Balance of trade million £*
1935	756	481	—275*
1937	1,028	597	—431
1938	910	532	—388
1939	886	485	—401
1940	1,100	439	—661
1941	1,145	378	—767
1942	1,206	274	—932
1943	1,885	258	—1,547
1944	2,361	258	—2,103

Britain's best or largest customers are her Dominions, India and Burma, and on her part she purchases liberally and enormously from these countries. The following table indicates the directions of U. K.'s foreign trade with the Dominions, India and Burma:

Country	*Imports million £ (1938)*	*Exports million £ (1938)*
Canada	78.6	22.5
South Africa	14.6	39.5
Australia	72.1	38.2
New Zealand	46.8	19.2
INDIA & BURMA	56	36.4

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* + indicates favourable balance and – indicates unfavourable balance of trade.

The following table shows the percentage enjoyed in the foreign trade of United Kingdom in 1937 by Empire and non-Empire countries respectively:

	% of Imports to U. K.	% of Exports from U. K.
British Empire	39.43	48.32
Foreign Countries	60.57	51.68

Under the pressure of the crisis of 1939-45 the nature, volume, direction and balance of trade underwent very substantial changes.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland has an area of 5,200 sq. miles and a population of 1,279,745 according to 1939 census. It comprises the six northern counties of Ireland. Northern Ireland returns 15 members to the House of Commons and enjoy limited self-government. It has, however, its own Parliament with two Houses, and a local Government. Certain fiscal and legislative powers are reserved to the British Crown. Most of the inhabitants are Protestants and pro-British. Agriculture is the most important industry. Oats are extensively grown. Recently pig-poultry has made considerable progress. The pre-war value of agricultural production of the province was about £15 millions. Chalk, clay, fire-clay, igneous rock, lime-stone, sandstones and coal are the chief mineral productions. Linen and ship-building are the important manufacturing industries. The bulk of the taxes of the province are imposed by the British Government. They take a part and remit the balance to the local Government. There are local taxes which are the exclusive subjects of the Northern Irish Government. Customs and income tax, supertaxes, and Corporation tax are subjects of the British Government. The Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1943-44 were £52 millions and £51.97 millions respectively.

Governor—Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Prime Minister—Rt. Hon. Sir Basil S. Brooke, Bart., C.B.E., M.C., D.L.

DOMINIONS

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

The Dominion comprises an area of 3,694,843 sq. miles and a population of 11,506,655 according to 1941 census. The present constitution of the Dominion, based on North American Act of 1867 of the Imperial Parliament, is federal and unitary. The legislative power is vested in the two Houses of Parliament, the Senate and the House of Commons. The administration is theoretically carried on by the Governor-General and a Privy Council in the name of the British Sovereign. At present the Dominion is purely self-governing as defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926. The nine provinces of the Dominion, have each its separate Parliament and Lieutenant-Governor and they enjoy full autonomy in local matters. The Tukon and North-western territories are, however, governed by commissioners assisted by councils. The Dominion Senate has 96 members nominated for life and the Commons has 245 elected members. The capital of the Dominion is Ottawa, and French and English are the official languages. Canada is largely agricultural though recently industries have made phenomenal progress. Wheat and oats are the most important crops. Dairying, fruit-farming, ranching, forestry, fisheries and mining are other important national industries. U. S. A. absorbs the major portion of the Dominion's foreign trade and the next share is United Kingdom's. The Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion in 1942-43 were 2,183 million dollars and 4,387 million dollars respectively.. The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1943-44 were 2,570 million dollars and 5,322 million dollars respectively and those for 1944-45 were 2,300 million dollars and 5,246 dollars respectively. The net Public Debt on 31-3-44 was $ 8,740 millions.

Governor-General of Canada—Field-Marshal Lord Alexander. *Prime Minister*—Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C. M. G.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth has an area of 2,975,581 sq. miles and a population of 6,629,839 according to 1933 census. The Commonwealth was formed in 1901 and comprises six original states. The constitution is federal. The executive power is exercised by the Governor-General in the name of the British Crown with the assistance of an executive council of 14 ministers. The federal parliament has two Houses, the Senate with 36 members elected for 6 years, and the House of Representatives with about 72 members elected for three years. The original States have each its Parliament which retain the residual powers over its own territories. The federal capital is Canberra. Agriculture, sheep-farming and dairying are the most important national industries. The principal crop is wheat. Gold mining is also important. The major portion of Australian foreign trade is with Empire countries. The chief exports are wool, dairy products, cold meats, wheat, fruits and vegetables. Chief imports, are machinery, iron and steel, piece-goods, petroleum, mineral oil, tea and tobacco. The revenue and expenditure in 1944-45 were £377 millions and £643 millions respectively. The Public Debts of the Commonwealth stood at A £2,367 millions inclusive of the States' debts.

Governor-General—H. R. H. Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P. *Prime Minister.*—Mr. Joseph B. Chifley.

NEW ZEALAND

The Dominion comprises an area of 102,410 sq. miles and a population of 1,491,484 according to 1936 census. The present constitution, established in 1857 as a colony, was raised to the status of a Dominion in 1907. The form of Government is unitary and the administration is carried on by the Governor-General in the name of the British Crown with the help of a ministry responsible to the New Zeland Legislature—the General Assembly which consists of two Houses: the Legislative Council (upper) and the House of Representatives (lower). The upper House has 86 members who hold office for 7 years and the Lower House has 80 members elected for 8 years. Agriculture, dairying, fruit-farming, cattle and sheep breeding are the important industries and wheat, oats, and barley are the important agricultural crops of the Dominion. Gold, silver and coal are mined. In normal times about 90 per cent of the trade of the dominion is with Empire countries. Dairy produce is the chief export, meats, wool, hides and skin and gold being next in importance. Imports mainly consist of manufactured goods. The revenue and expenditure in 1944-45 were £54 millions and £53 millions respectively. The gross national debts stood at about £603 millions on 31 March, 1945.

Governor-General—Lieut.-General Sir Bernard Freyberg, V.C., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Prime Minister*—Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser, P.C.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Union has an area of 472,494 sq. miles and a population of 2,003,857 Europeans and 7,586,041 non-Europeans according to 1936 census. The present constitution, based on an act of the Imperial Parliament of 1909 which united in 1910 the self-governing colonies of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, into the present union. The colonies became provinces. The executive power is exercised by the Governor-General in the name of the British Crown with the help of an Executive Council of Ministers. The Union Parliament has two Houses, the Senate and the House of Assembly. The former has 40 members, 8 nominated and the rest elected—all of whom must be of European descent. The Assembly has 150 elected members, all of European descent. Since 1936 non-European natives are allowed to send 4 members to the Upper and 3 members to the Lower House. The provinces have their own legislatures for dealing with local matters. Agriculture, fruit-farming and live-stock are important. The principal crops are mealies, wheat, barley, potatoes, sugarcane. Gold mining is the most important industry of the Union which produces more than 50% of the world output of gold. Diamond and coal are also largely mined. Manufactured goods are the principal imports of the Union while the chief exports, in order of importance, are gold, wool, diamond, fruits and coal. In normal times Empire countries and the U. K. enjoy the lion's shares of the Union's trade. The revenue and expenditure of the Union were £91 millions and £100 millions respectively in 1943-44. The total national debt stood at £420 millions (net) on 31-3-43.

Governor-General—The Rt. Hon. Major Gideon Brand van Zyl P.C. *Prime Minister*—Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, P.C.

EIRE* (Irish Free State)

Eire has an area of about 26,000 sq. miles and had a population of 1,259,790 in 1943. Formerly a part of the United Kingdom, the present Eire Constitution is mainly based on an Act of British Parliament of 1920. Under this Act Ireland was divided into Irish Free State (Southern Ireland) and Northern Ireland. The Act provided for separate Parliaments for the two Irelands. Southern Ireland refused to accept the 1920 constitution but Northern Ireland agreed. A treaty between Great Britain and Southern Ireland resulted in the latter accepting Dominion Status under the name of Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann.) The Eire Parliament consists of two Houses, the House of Representatives (Dail Eireann) and the Senate (Seannad Eireann). The Government was to be carried by a Governor-General in the name of the British Crown and with the assistance of elected ministers. The Irish constitution of to-day has passed through a series of modifications since 1921. The Parliament approved of a new constitution in June 1937, a plebiscite approved it in July of the same year. Under this constitution the old name *Eire* has been restored and the country is declared to be a sovereign, independent, democratic State. The post of Governor-General is also abolished and an elected President is now the Head of the State. The President acts on the advice of an Executive Council. The Upper House (Senate) has 60 members, 11 nominated by the Prime Minister and the rest elected; and the Lower House (the House of Representatives) has 138 elected members. Official languages are English and Irish. Agriculture, livestock, poultry, dairy are the important industries of Eire. The largest share of Eire's trade is absorbed by Great Britain. Chief imports are manufactured goods and principal exports are livestock, meat, dairy produce, and wines and beer. The revenue and expenditure in 1943-44 were £43.8 millions and £45 millions respectively and the revenue and expenditure for 1944-45 were £46.2 and £48.5 respectively. The estimates for 1945-46 were £48 millions and £52.4 millions respectively.

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* It is significant that unlike other Dominions, Eire did not declare war against the Axis Powers and remained strictly neutral.

President—Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly. *Prime Minister*—Eamon de Valera.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Area, Population, Government and Constitution.—The U. S. A. comprises an area of 2,977,128 sq. miles and a population of 131,669,275 (1940). The estimated population by the end of October, 1945 was above 140 millions. The overseas territories of U. S. A. have a population of 18,951,956 and a total area of 712,836 sq. miles. The U. S. A. consists of 48 States each of which has its Government and legislature and enjoy autonomy in local or State affairs. The Federal Government in Washington is the Central Government which has exclusive jurisdiction over matters of common interest to the States. The form of Government is federal and is based on the Constitution of 1787. The Federal Legislature consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State (*i.e.*, 96 in all) elected for 6 years and the House of Representatives has 435 members elected every second year by the citizens of the 48 States.

The executive power is vested in the President who is elected every leap year. The electors chosen for the election of the President meet in their respective State Capitals and give their votes. The votes of the electors of all the States are opened in the presence of both the Houses of the Congress. The total number of votes is 531 and a minimum of 266 votes are necessary for Presidential election. The Vice-President of U. S. A. is also elected every leap year simultaneously with the President. If a President dies before taking office the Vice-

President-elect becomes the President. The Vice-President presides over the upper House of the Legislature—the Senate.

The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy and of the militia. The President of U. S. A. as the Chief of the State wields very important and substantial powers. All bills passed by the American Congress must receive the President's assent. He also enjoys the prerogative of suspensive veto. He may refuse his assent to any bill passed by the Congress and may return the same with his recommendation for reconsideration by the Congress. If such a bill is not repassed with at least a two-thirds majority, the same is not placed on the Statute book.

The President of U. S. A. is the head of the State. He is not responsible to the Legislature and is removable from office only through impeachment. The Ministers, rather the State Secretaries, are all appointed by the President, and they are not members of, nor are they responsible to the Legislature.

Legislature. The Lower House of the Congress, the House of Representatives, enjoys special privileges with regard to Money Bills, and the Upper House, the Senate though a revising chamber, shares important powers with the President in the administration of U. S. A. Besides legislative functions, the Senate has the power to give or withhold its advice or assent to the ratification of treaties with foreign powers. The Senate has moreover the power of confirming or rejecting major appointments made by the President. The Senate can also remove from office by a two-thirds majority, any civil officer of the United States impeached by the House of Representatives before the Bar of the Senate. The House of Representatives consists of 435 members elected every second year by the citizens of the States who are qualified to vote for the State Legislature. There appears to be universal adult franchise at least theoretically. There are residence qualifications of varying lengths in the different States. Moreover the payment of taxes and literacy are insisted upon as electoral qualifications in many of the States.

The President's salary is 75,000 dollars per year, that of the Vice-President is 15,000 dollars per year. Each of the Cabinet officers receives 15,000 dollars a year and each member of the Federal Legislature gets 10,000 dollars per year besides allowance and the salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 15,000 dollars per year.

The Government of U. S. A. is composed of three coordinate branches, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. The privileges, functions and powers of each of these branches are clearly written in the Constitution of the land.

Production, Trade, Commerce, etc.—U. S. A. is the most prosperous country in the modern world. Her wealth and prosperity are mainly based on her enviable position as the greatest producer nation in the world. In all spheres of production—agriculture, mining, manufacturing industries, fisheries—she occupies the first position. She contributes about 50% of the world production of cotton and wheat, 40% of coal, 40% to 50% of iron and steel and more than 60% of world's oil. Her ships now command the major part of the world's carrying trade The following figures will give some idea about U.S.A.'s prosperity.

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Name of Industry	*Production by qty. 000,000's omitted*	*Value of Production 1,000,000 dollars*
Agriculture including farm produce (1942)	—	16,071
Agriculture Food Crops (1942)	3,175 bushels*	6,387
Barley (1943)	322 ,,	
Corn (1943)	3,076 ,,	
Wheat (1943)	836 ,,	
Potato (1943)	465 ,,	
Sugar Cane (1944)	6.3 short tons	
Sugar beet (1944)	6.8 ,,	
Tobacco (1943)	1,372 lbs.	
Cotton (1943)	12 bales of 500 lbs. gross.	
Wool (1942)	459 lbs.	
Milk (1944)	119,200 lbs.	
Eggs (1944)	57,481	

MINERAL & INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Name of Industry	*Quantity 000,000's omitted*	*Value in 1,000,000 dollars*
Minerals:		
Metallic (1943)	...	2,493
Non-Metallic (1942)	...	5,563
Manufacturing Industries (1939)	...	56,843

LIVE-STOCK

In 1944, there were 9.3 million horses, 3.6 million mules, 82.2 million cattle, 51.7 million sheep and 83.8 million swine in U. S. A. The were 463 million chickens in 1945.

TRADE

As the above figures would indicate, U. S. A.'s internal and external trade is of a colossal magnitude. In recent years U. S. A. has usurped the United Kingdom's centuries-old position of being the largest buyer of foreign goods. At present, as during the last 10 years, the U. S. A. is the largest buyer and seller in the world market. The annual averages of U. S. A.'s Exports and Imports for the years 1938-1942 are 4.683 million dollars and 2,598 million dollars respectively. This shows that the U. S. A. enjoys very substantial balance of trade.

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* 1 Bushel = 8 Gallons (capacity).

TRANSPORT

In 1942, there were in all 242,744 miles of rail roads, 3,004,000 miles rural roads of which 1,373,000 miles were surfaced. Air transport is also on a very vast scale in U. S. A. In shipping U. S. A.'s position has marvellously improved in recent years. The total tonnage of all vessels registered under the United States was 13,721,614 (gross) tons and the total number of vessels was 27,075 before Pearl Harbour attack. During 1942-45, U. S. ship-yards turned out thousands of ships and at present U. S. A. commands more than 50% of world's carrying trade.

FINANCE

Budget Estimates for years ended 30th June, 1945 and 1946 were Receipts, 45,729 million dollars and 41,255 million dollars respectively and expenditure 98,912 million dollars and 82,530 million dollars respectively.

In 1943 the net receipts and expenditures of the Federal Government were 22,282 million dollars and 78,182 million dollars respectively.

In 1944, the figures rose to 44,149 million dollars and 93,744 million dollars respectively. National debts of U. S. A. were 275,000 million dollars by December 1945.

President.—Harry S. Truman, who succeeded the late Mr. F. D. Roosevelt on 12th April, 1945.

Presidents of the United States

Name	*Term of Service*	*Name*	*Term of Service*
George Washington	1789-1797	Ulysses S. Grant	1869-1877
John Adams	1797-1801	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881
Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809	James A. Garfield	Mar.-Sept. 1881
James Madison	1809-1817	Chester A. Arthur	1881-1885
James Monroe	1817-1825	Grover Cleveland	1885-1889
John Quincy Adams	1825-1829	Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893
Andrew Jackson	1829-1837	Grover Cleveland	1893-1897
Martin Van Buren	1837-1841	William McKinley	1897-1901
William H. Harrison	Mar.-Apl. 1841	Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1909
John Tyler	1841-1845	William H. Taft	1909-1913
James K. Polk	1845-1849	Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921
Zachary Taylor	1849-1850	Warren Gamaliel Harding	1921-1923
Millard Fillmore	1850-1853	Calvin Coolidge	1923-1929
Franklin Pierce	1853-1857	Herbert Clark Hoover	1929-1933
James Buchanan	1857-1861	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	1933-1945
Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865	Harry S. Truman	1945-
Andrew Johnson	1865-1869		

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* Four times elected and died in harness April 1945.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The emergence of Soviet Russia within 20 years from 1918 as one of the great powers in the world is as much a phenomenon of the 20th century as the complete metamorphosis of Japan from mediaeval to modern life during the 20 years between 1871 and 1891 was a phenomenon of the 19th century.

The revolution that broke out in March 1917 resulted in the overthrow of monarchy with the abdication of Emperor Nicholas II. In November 1917, the Russian Soviet Republic was organized. In 1923, Ukraine and other national Soviet Republics were united to the Russian Soviet Republic. The Soviet Union thus formed is broad-based on communism—dictatorship of the proletariat. The basic units or organs are the "Soviets" or the "Councils" which have the dual functions of municipalities and local State authorities. These primary Soviets elected the higher Soviets through indirect elections. The All-Russian Supreme Organ, the Soviet Congress was elected by the Primary Soviets on the basis of one member for each 25,000 workers and one member for each 1,25,000 peasants. The Congress elected a central Executive Committee, a permanent body which could make laws between the intervals of the Congress, The Central Executive Committee elected the Council of People's Commissariat. With the amendment of the constitution in 1936, the Soviet system was abolished and the method of indirect election was dropped and the Congress was cancelled. All Soviets, high or low, are now elected by the people and lower Soviets do not control higher ones. The Supreme Council of the Union is elected by all the working people—workers and peasants—all having equal voting powers, with certain restrictions regarding the workers. The Supreme Council is bicameral: 1. The Council of the Union (drawing one member from each 300,000 inhabitants) and 2. The Council of Nationalities drawing 25 members from each constituent republic and fixed numbers from autonomous national territories. The Supreme Council has a presidium with a Chairman and 15 members, one from each republic. The Chairman is thus the President of the Soviet Republic. The Supreme Council also elects the People's Commississars who are analogous to Ministers in other countries. The People's Commissars are responsible to the Supreme Council (which latter is analogons to the Lower Chamber). The Communist Party is the only authorized political organization and candidates approved by this party can only stand at Legislative elections.

The position of the constituent Republics in area in 1938 and population in 1939 is given below:

Constituent Republic	*Area in 1,000 Sq. miles (1938)*	*Population in millions (Jan. 1939)*
R.S.F.S.R.	6,372.9	109.3
Ukraine	171.8	31
White Russia	49	5.6
Azerbaizan	33	3.2

Constituent Republic	*Area in 1,000 Sq. miles (1938)*	*Population in millions (Jan. 1939)*
Georgia	27	3.5
Armenian S.S.R.	11.6	1.3
Turkmen S.S.R.	171.4	1.3
Uzbek S.S.R.	146	6.3
Tadzhik	55.6	1.5
Kazakh	1,059.2	6.1
Kirghiz	76	1.5
	ADDITIONS IN 1939 & 1940	
From Finland	16.2	.5
,, Poland	77.7	12.8
,, Roumania	19.3	3.5
,, Estonia	18.4	1.1
,, Latvia	20	2
,, Lithuania	23	2.9

Area and Population. The total area of the Union in 1938 was 8,173,550 sq m. and the total population according to 1939 census was 170,467,572. With the additions during 1939 and 1940 of areas from Finland, Poland, Roumania and of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the U.S.S.R. had an area of 8,349,094 and a population of 193,198,000. The present position as regards population is not known as the war has taken a very heavy toll on the Republic. According to 1939 Census, 32.8% of the people was urban and 67.2% was rural. There were 81 towns with population of above 100,000. The largest cities are Moscow with 4,137,018 inhabitants and Leningrad with 3,191,304 inhabitants. There were 9 cities with population varying between 500,000 and 1,000,000.

Production, Trade, Commerce, etc. Figures of production, trade, commerce etc., for years after 1939 are not easily available. During 1941-45, certain very highly populous and productive territories of the Republic had changed hands repeatedly. Devastation and dislocation by War operations had been widespread, intensive and protracted. But it can be reasonably assumed that in spite of all these facts, the industrial production of the Union must have been on an increase during the years 1941-45. Though war and heavy industries were shifted to safer Zones beyond the Urals during German invasion on the South and the West, the output had been kept at a wonderfully high and increasing level. Agricultural production must have terribly suffered. It can be safely assumed that the Union has been marching apace not only to fill up the gaps in production during 1941-45, but to attain record production in all spheres in very near future.

Agriculture. Until recently Russia was mainly an agricultural country. At present she, like Canada and U. S. A., possesses the unique advantage of combining agricultural prosperity with industrial. But agriculture and poultry farming are still the means of livelihood of the majority of the Russian people. In 1941, the total area under cultivation was 157,000,000 hectares. There were 243,000 collective farms, 1,300,000 private farms and 3,961 state farms. 84% of production was done by collective farms, 4% by individuals and 12% directly by the State. The following figures of agricultural production speak for themselves:—

	000,000's omitted
Area under cultivation (1941)	175 hectares
,, ,, Forests	950 ,,
,, ,, Food grains (1941)	110 ,,
Total grain crops produced (1941)	1,270 double Cwts.
Sugar (1941)	4.16 Cwts.

In 1941 there were 618,000 live-stock breeding farms and in 1938 there was 63,200,000 cattle, 17,500,000 horses, 102,500,000 sheep and goats and 30,600,000 swine.

Mineral and Manufacturing Industries. Russia has always been rich in mineral resources and in industrial potentialities. Since 1923 these resources have been systematically developed and exploited. The Five-year Plan started in 1928 and the later encouragements given to industries by the State under a system of rigid control and supervision and sometimes active participation increased the industrial production of U. S. S. R. tremendously. During 1938-40, 2,900 new industrial enterprises were set up. Relevant figures of production are given below:

	000's omitted.
Coal (1940)	164,600 metric tons.
Pig iron (1938)	14,479 ,, ,,
Steel (1940)	18,400 ,, ,,
Oil (1940)	34,200 ,, ,,
Total value of industrial output (1940)	137,500 million roubles.

Trade. Foreign trade is a State monopoly. Everything is bought and sold by or through the State. In 1938 the total quantity and value of imports and exports were: *Imports,* 1,127,000 metric tons and 1,422,000,000 roubles; *Exports,* 9,682,000 metric tons and 1,331,000,000 roubles. The best customers were U. S. A., United Kingdom, Netherlands, China, Germany, Iran, Mongolia.

Communications. The length of railways in January 1940 was 95,000 kilometres and the length of roads was 1,368,000 kilometres in 1935. Civil aviation is popular. There are 110,000 kilometres of navigable waterway.

Finance. In 1940 the revenue and expenditure of U. S. S. R. were 180,241 million roubles and 174,350 million roubles respectively. The estimates for 1944 were 245,600 million roubles (revenue) and 245,600 million roubles (Expenditure). The present volume of Russia's national debt is not known.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of U. S. S. R.—Nikolai Mikhailovich Shvernik. *Chairman, Council of People's Commissars*—Field-Marshal Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. *Vice-Chairman, Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs*—Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov. *General Secretary of the Communist Party*—Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

INDIA

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND NATURAL BOUNDARIES

INDIA comprises an area of 1,581,410 sq. miles of which 865,446 sq. miles or nearly 55% is covered by British Indian Provinces and 715,964 sq. miles or nearly 45% is covered by States and Agencies. The extreme points from north to south are at latitudes 8° and 37°, and from west to east 61° and 97°. The land frontier measures nearly 5,000 miles and the coast line measures nearly 4,000 miles. India's remarkable frontiers consist of lofty mountain chains, and sea boundaries consisting of the *Bay of Bengal* and the *Arabian Sea*. The Himalayas, on the north, are an effective protection against invasion from the north, while the mountain ranges in the north-west frontier with small gaps here and there are weaker natural protections. The eastern barriers, the *Assam* hills, are not impassable or impregnable. The coast line contains a very small number of good harbours and there are only 3 or 4 openings of any importance into the land. According to the 1941 census, the Indian Empire has a total population 389 millions of which the British Indian Provinces' share is 296 millions and that of States and Agencies is 94 millions. The population shares in percentages of the total are British India, 73.5% and Indian States and Agencies 26.5%.

Geographically, India consists of three well-marked natural divisions. These are I. The mountain region of North India. II. The Indo-Gangetic plain and III. The Deccan Plateau; each division has its own physical and economic characteristics.

I. THE MOUNTAIN REGION: The Hindukush Mountains run south-west and the Sulaiman range and the Khirthar Mountains continue the line of demarcation. There are passes across these mountains, chief among them are the Khyber, the Gumal and Bolan passes which constitute the only routes between Afghanistan and India. The Himalayas, running south-east, act as a climate barrier and are the perennial source of the great rivers which water Northern India. South of the Himalayas is the low Siwalik Range which is separated from the main ranges by a valley known as *Dun* in the west, and as *Mari* in Nepal. Forest and water power are the main economic wealth of this region and these are being successfully exploited. Rice, wheat, maize, millets, barley and tea are the principal agricultral produce of these regions. The tea gardens of Darjeeling and Assam contribute 80% of Indian tea and more than 50% of world tea. Fruits are abundantly grown in the drier and sunnier regions of Kashmir, the Kulu and Peshawar districts.

II. THE INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN: This region, forming the major part of the continental India, is enclosed on the west and the north by the Hindukush and the Himalayas and on the south by the *Bay of Bengal* and the *Vindhya Ranges*. The hilly province of Assam and Chittagong Division form the eastern boundary. The Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Indus are the main drainages of the Division and they mainly account for the economic wealth of the region. (I) *The*

Ganges which stands first in importance is the national river of Hindustan as the Thames, the Seine, the Rhine and the Nile are the national rivers of England, France, Germany and Egypt respectively. The Ganges valley has for centuries past been densely populated, partly because of its fertility and partly because of the fact that the Ganges has for centuries been the most important water-way in India. A considerable portion of the river is navigable and it is fed by a large number of tributaries which draw their water from the Himalayas and from monsoon rainfall. (2) *The Brahmaputra,* of which a considerable part is in Tibet, becomes an Indian river when it enters north-eastern Assam. During the rains the river floods and fertilizes hundreds of square miles of land. Nowhere in its progress in India, the river is more than 600 ft. above the sea level and therefore is a high road for steamer traffic between Bengal and Assam. (3) *The Indus.* Flowing north-west through Tibet and Kashmir, the river enters the Punjab and receives the Kabul river at Attock and farther below it unites with the accumulated waters of the five rivers of the Punjab. The river forms a big delta at its mouth about 8,000 sq. miles in area. From May to August, the river often rises to destructive floods. The importance of the river for irrigation is enormous and some of the remarkable agricultural developments of Sind owe much to this river.

The alluvial plains created and maintained by the above river system extend over Bengal, lower Assam, major part of the United Provinces and over the Punjab and Sind. The chief agricultural crops of the great division are rice, wheat, jute, barley, pulses, millets, sugar-cane, and oil-seeds. Rice is extensively grown on the Ganges valley where the silt deposits of annual floods fertilize the soil. Jute is a monopoly of Bengal, opium and indigo are grown in the humid and equable climate in the eastern portion of the Gangetic plain while millets, oil-seeds and sugar-cane are fairly distributed all over the plain. Wheat is abundantly grown in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

III. THE DECCAN PLATEAU: With the Vindhya Range as the base and Cape Comorin as the apex, the Deccan plateau or *Dakshinatya* resembles a triangle. The Deccan consists of the whole of peninsular India, and is bounded on three sides by mountain ranges which may be considered as the sides of a triangle. On the north stand the Vindhya and the Satpura Ranges and on the eastern and western sides stand respectively the Eastern Ghat and Western Ghat mountains which "meet and culminate in a knot of mountains, the Nilgiri Hills". Two strips of flat land bound the Deccan on the east and the west. The eastern strip is known as Konkan in the north and Malabar in the south and the western coast strip is known as the Coromandel coast, the southern part whereof is known as the Carnatic. The table-land slopes from west to east and most of the great rivers flow into the Bay of Bengal. The slopes of the Vindhya and Satpura mountains are westward towards the Arabian Sea. The *Mahanadi, Kistna,* North and South *Penner, Cauvery* and *Vaigi* fall into the Bay of Bengal while the *Tapti* and *Narbada* pour themselves into the Arabian Sea. A considerable portion of the *Mahanadi* is navigable. The *Godavari* traversing the entire breadth of the peninsula is the longest river in the Deccan being 900 miles in length. It has the largest basin. The Cauvery encloses a series of islands in its course and the rapids formed in its descent are of great scenic beauty. The *Narbada* and *Tapti* running almost parallel enter the Gulf of Cambay after running rapid courses through deep gorges and both these rivers are hardly navigable. Rich forests, cinchona trees and cocoanut trees are the principal vegetation of the Deccan while cotton, rice, millets, oil-seeds, sugar-cane and tobacco are the important crops of the region. Tea and coffee grow on the warm deep hillsides in the south and spices grow on the south-east coast.

Climate and Rainfall

India presents a great variety of climate and rainfall. Dryness and moisture, heat and cold,—these extremes are most typically found. In northern parts of the country summer brings extreme heat and winter most intense cold. Northern India, lying beyond the Tropic of Cancer, presents complex variations in temperature. The peninsula which is a tropical region has almost a uniformly hot climate throughout the year. There is practically speaking no cold season there. The variations in rainfall are also equally marked. While the average rainfall in India is somewhere near 45 inches, Cherrapunji receives 460 inches in the year, and Sind gets not more than 7 inches only. In respect of the quantity of annual rainfall the first six positions of honour are occupied by Konkan, Assam, Malabar, Bengal, Orissa, and Bihar respectively.

The Moonsoons

The Indian rainfall is periodic, and the rainy season more or less continues from June to September. Rainfall is largely influenced by what is known as the Trade Winds or monsoon currents. There are two such currents—the south-west monsoon and the north-east monsoon—the south-west monsoon which proceeds from sea to land from May to September, and north-east monsoon blows in an opposite direction from October to April. The south-west monsoon carries with it particles of water which are drawn from the sea and turned into rain cloud under variation of temperature. Towards the end of May, the burst of south-west monsoon in India takes place in a succession of tremendous thunder storms, and next follows the rainy season which continues for about three months. In October, the north-east monsoon sets in, and lasts up to the end of May. During the continuance of north-east monsoon very little rain falls in India.

The south-west monsoon contributes nearly 90 per cent of the total rainfall in India. Its direction is not everywhere the same. In the Ganges valley it blows from the south-east towards the hot plains of the Punjab and along the Chinese coast the direction is more southerly, while farther north it has a tendency to draw eastward. The south-west monsoon current is conveniently analysed into three currents: (1) *The Bombay current* or the *Arabian Sea current*, (2) The *Bengal current*, and (3) The *Burma current*, or the *Bay of Bengal current*. The Bombay current, which first passes over the Ghats and gives sound showers there, goes farther up to Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab where it contributes little rain. Consequently these provinces are rainless and dry. The Bengal current freely passes over Bengal, Assam, and Bihar, and is then obstructed by the Himalayas. The rainfall contributed by the Bengal current is almost uniformly abundant. The Burma current which passes over Burma causes heavy downpour over Lower Burma and moderate rainfall over the Upper.

The north-east monsoon contributes not more than 10 per cent of the total rainfall in India. This current is of immense importance to Madras and the Punjab. During its passage over the Bay of Bengal, the north-east monsoon carries considerable amount of moisture and pours the same over Madras and the Punjab.

The economic importance of rainfall in India is of the highest order inasmuch as rainfall is an imperative necessity for agriculture. A year of drought means a year of scarcity, if not always of famine. Consecutive years of drought in large areas may mean widespread scarcity and famine. Scarcity of rain directly affects agriculture, and agricultural depression, directly and indirectly, affects economic activities. In rural parts, rainfall has another importance equally indispensable. In a year of drought or insufficient rain, pools and tanks dry up in many cases, and the suffering of people from want of drinking water becomes acute.

Soil

There are four important varieties of soil in India. Their characteristic qualities depend on the chemical composition and the quantity of rain they normally get every year. The most important of these is the *alluvial soil.* This comprises the major portion of Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Sind, and extensive tracts in Assam, Burma and the Godavari, the Kistna and Tanjore districts in Madras, and the coast strips extending along the eastern and western coasts of the Deccan. Alluvial soil in north-western part of India is porous, dry and sometimes sandy. In Bengal it is more compact, moist but less coarse. It is generally rich in phosphates, potash, lime, and magnesia. In some places, however, alluvial soils are very barren, owing to the surface of the earth containing very high percentage of magnesia and soda salts. The *trap soil* occupies the next place of honour. The whole of the Deccan and considerable parts of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Kathiawar are rich in trap soils. On uplands and hill-slopes where the soils are porous and light the chief crops are *millets* and *pulses.* But there the productivity of the soil is generally very low. In the lowlands, however, where the soils are thicker, and more fertile, *cotton, wheat, millets* and *pulses* are abundantly grown. *Begar* or the *black cotton soil* is another important variety. The name 'black cotton' is derived from the fact that the soil has a dark colour and is favourable to the growth of cotton. Its fertility is said to be of a very high order, it being highly compact, tenacious and retentive of moisture. The *rabi* crop flourishes most in this soil, but *kharif* crops also are conveniently grown in many cases.

These soils are found in parts of the Deccan. Besides these three important varieties, there is another variety known as *crystalline soil*. These comprise the rest of India. Soils are generally barren in upland tracts, but "the clayey and brownish loams of the lowlands are fertile." The better varieties of crystalline soils are favourable to a great variety of crops, principal among them being rice.

Flora and Fauna

The term *Flora* indicates the totality of plant species in a circumscribed area. The Flora of India, therefore, means the vegetable kingdom in India. The term *Fauna* is collectively given to the totality of animal life in a country. The vegetable kingdom in India presents an interesting variety. "The large extent of its area," says Dr. Bannerjea, "and a great variety in physical features and climate, combined with the natural fertility of the soil, enable the country to produce almost every kind of vegetable life. In fact, the flora of India is more varied than that of any other area of the same extent in Asia, if not in the world. Here we find not only the tropical and the sub-tropical products, but the products of the temperate zone as well." The *Tropical* products include *Rice, Jute, Millets, Sugarcane, Coffee, Cinchona, India Rubber, Gutta-Percha, Bananas, Pineapples,* etc. The principal *Sub-Tropical* produces are *Cotton, Tea, Tobacco, Opium*. And chief among the products of the *Temperate Zone* are *Wheat, Barley, Maize, Potato,* and various fruits.

Animals also are equally various. The most important species, however, is the *Bullock*. The most useful Indian animals are, in their due order of importance, the cow, the buffalo, horse, donkey, sheep, goat, etc. Indian forests and mountains present wonderfully large varieties of beasts, birds and reptiles. A look at any important Zoo will convince one of the vastness of the variety of animal life in India.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES

The mineral wealth of a country is, in these days, of transcendent importance in determining the economic and political well-being of the country. The mineral resources of India are by no means small. There are immense possibilities in the latent wealth of India which only await the human hand to explore them. There was not many years ago the prevalent idea that the mineral wealth of India was meagre. But the opinion has, once for all, been falsified owing to the development of the mining industries in the last few decades. The principal minerals in India are coal, iron, mica, manganese, gold, silver, copper, etc.

SEASONS

Although according to indigenous conception there are six seasons in India, viz., Summer, Rainy season, Autumn (Late and Early), Winter and Spring, practically there are three distinguishable seasons in India, viz., Summer, (April to June), the Rainy season (July to October), and the Cool season (November to March). But the seasonal changes in different parts of the sub-continent of India are not uniform. Seasons in different parts of the country, as also the climatic conditions of these places offer a wonderful variety. There is a proverbial saying in this country that in India one can enjoy all the climates and all the seasons of the world.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The expansion of trade and commerce, particularly in a country of India's vast dimensions, depend largely on the facilities of communications. In addition to creating wide markets, cheap transport stimulates production. Communication is easy in the plains of northern India because of the flatness of the country. Roads and railways are easy of construction on such a surface and naturally roads and railways cover the Indo-Gangetic plain to a greater extent than in other parts of the country. In some parts of the country, as in eastern Bengal, waterways afford greater facilities for transport and country boats and steamers carry most of the passengers and goods.

Indian transports present a complexity of conveyances, including the primitive bullock and buffalo-carts, country boats, railways, motor omnibuses and lorries, and even aeroplanes. Of the means of communications in India, the principal is the railway. The first railway in India was opened early in the 19th century. A network of railways now covers the entire country and the mileage covered by railways in 1939-40 was 41,076 miles. (A fuller treatment of railways in India will be found elsewhere). Motor transport has made enormous strides during the last decade. It is now in serious competition with the railways both in coaching and goods traffic. Attempts are being made to stop the competition between them and to co-ordinate road and rail transports. The number of heavy motor vehicles such as lorries and buses must have at least quadrupled in the last ten years. The number at the end of March, 1939 in British India alone was nearly 40,000. The length of roads maintained by public authorities in British India in 1936-37 was 82,299 miles metalled and 231,882 miles unmetalled, a total of 314,181 miles. The primitive bullock and buffalo carts take an important role in the transport system of the land. In fact in many parts of the country these are the only mode of transport available.

India affords several thousands of miles of waterways. The Ganges with its many branches and tributaries, the lower course of the Brahmaputra, the Indus and its tributaries, and a large number of canals are the natural water-ways. In some parts of the country, as in lower Bengal, water transport is the only practicable method of transport. Steamers and a large number of country boats carry a considerable volume of traffic. India's long coast-line offers facilities for coastal traffic, a large volume of which is now in the hands of Indians. Sea communication is practically the only method available for commerce with foreign countries.

Air transport is yet in its infancy in India. Only a small volume of inland mail and passenger traffic is carried by airways.

TEMPERATURE IN THE DIFFERENT METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISIONS IN INDIA (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT)

Province & Sub-division	*Jan.*	*April*	*July*	*Oct.*
***Madras*:**				
Malabar	79.7	83.6	79.0	80.3
Madras, South-East	75.9	84.8	85.8	82.2
Madras, Deccan	74.6	89.7	83.5	81.6
Madras Coast, North	73.0	85.8	84.7	81.7
***Bombay*:**				
Gujarat	69.9	83.0	84.8	83.4
Konkan	77.5	81.9	79.4	81.1
Bombay, Deccan	72.0	85.7	76.7	78.8
***Sind*:**	64.3	80.5	89.2	81.1
***Bengal*:**	67.1	86.8	83.0	81.2
***U. P.*:**				
U. P., East	63.4	85.9	85.8	81.6
U. P., West	60.4	81.0	85.0	78.8
***Punjab*:**				
Punjab, East & North	55.8	75.3	88.7	79.6
Punjab, South-West	56.0	76.6	92.2	80.0
***Bihar*:**				
Chota Nagpur	64.2	85.2	80.9	77.2
Bihar	64.3	86.0	84.7	80.7
***Orissa*:**	71.0	87.9	82.5	81.8
***C. P. & Berar*:**				
Berar	73.0	90.5	81.2	81.0
C. P., West	68.9	87.2	79.6	78.8
C. P., East	68.9	87.8	79.3	78.1
Assam	63.6	80.0	83.1	78.6
N.-W. F. Province	55.0	72.4	92.7	77.7
Baluchistan	52.8	65.1	85.8	69.8
***Andamans & Nicobars*:**	80.4	85.2	81.4	81.5
***Hyderabad*:**				
Hyderabad, North	72.9	88.7	78.7	79.2
Hyderabad, South	73.4	89.8	81.2	81.0
***Mysore*:**	71.0	80.3	72.9	74.8
***Kashmir*:**	31.2	52.3	74.6	57.2
***Central India*:**				
Central India, West	65.5	82.7	80.7	78.5
Central India, East	64.2	84.3	83.4	78.8
***Rajputana*:**				
Rajputana, West	64.4	84.8	91.6	85.2
Rajputana, East	63.5	82.3	86.6	82.7

NORMAL RAINFALL ACCORDING TO CHIEF POLITICAL DIVISIONS

Province & Sub-divisions	*Normal Rainfall Inches*	*Province & Sub-divisions*	*Normal Rainfall Inches*
Madras		*Orissa*	57.6
Malabar	100.3	*C. P. & Berar*	
Madras, South-east	35.6	Berar	32.5
Madras, Deccan	24.9	Central Provinces, West	46.6
Madras coast, North	37.9	Central Provinces, East	53.8
Bombay		*Assam*	100.3
Gujarat	32.5	*N.-W. F. P.*	15.9
Konkan	107.4	*Baluchistan*	7.9
Bombay, Deccan	30.5	*Hyderabad*	
Sind	6.3	Hyderabad, North	34.4
Bengal	74.7	Hyderabad, South	29.9
United Provinces		*Mysore*	36.2
United Provinces, East	39.3	*Kashmir*	41.4
United Provinces, West	37.1	*Central India*	
Punjab		Central India, West	34.6
Punjab, East and North	23.4	Central India, East	42.3
Punjab, South-West	10.1	*Rajputana*	
Bihar		Rajputana, West	12.8
Chota Nagpur	52.6	Rajputana, East	26.0
Bihar	48.4		

AREA, CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN INDIA (1939-40)

	Million Acres
Total Area surveyed	520.6
British India	512.7
Indian States	7.9

The net area of British India is distributed as follows:

	Million Acres
Cultivated area	210
Current fallows	47
Cultivable waste other than fallow	97
Not available for cultivation	89
Forests	68

Area, Population, etc.

India can thus be considered as a sub-continent rather than a country. It comprises an area of 1,581,410 sq. miles, of which 865,446 sq. miles are included in British India and the remaining 715,964 sq. miles are included in the Indian States and Agencies. The total population, according to the census of 1941 is 388,997,955 of which British Indian population is 295,808,722 and Indian States population is 93,189,233.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA

India's 389 million people, profess various religious faith and speak different languages, possess varying racial, linguistic and social peculiarities. The numerous races and communities of India show varying degrees of civilization and culture. Some of the races and communities in India are highly cultured, polished and civilized, while semi-civilized tribes and races are not uncommon.

The Dynamics of Population[*]

According to Census of 1941 India's population shows an increase from 353 millions to 389 millions representing an increase of about 15% over the figures of 1931 Census. In the course of the period 1921-31 India's population increased from 319 to 353 millions or roundly by 10 per cent. The increase of population during the previous census decade (i.e., 1911-21) was, however, very low, being only 1.2 per cent. During 1911-21, India was visited by one of the worst epidemics—the Influenza epimemic of 1918. The increases in population since 1921 have led many economists to question whether India has already reached her optimum population. That is a controversial question. The experiences of the advanced countries of the world, however, point to one lesson, viz., that it is extremely doubtful and difficult to ascertain when and where a particular country reaches the optimum level in the growth of its population. The all-round improvement in agriculture and industrial production in those countries shows that the operation of the old and since exploded Malthusian theory of population can be checked and arrested for good. What is necessary in India is not the checking of the normal increase of population, which in tropical climate is usually high, but to improve the productive organization of the country and to ensure an increased supply of agricultural produces to that increasing population.

Birth and Death Rates

In spite of the high rate of infant mortality obtaining in India, the present annual increase of population is not small. In the supplementary Statistical Tables appended hereto birth and death rates in the British provinces are given. Delhi leads the rest of the Indian provinces in birth rate which is 43.6 per 1,000 per annum of the population. The next positions are occupied by the Punjab, Bombay and the Central Provinces, the birth rates of these places being 41, 39.1 and 37.9. Death rate is the highest in C. P. being 37.6 per 1,000 per annum of the population.

Birth and Death rates in British India since 1920 are given below:—

BIRTHS, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES

Year	*Birth Rate*	*Death Rate*	*Infantile mortality*	*Year*	*Birth Rate*	*Death Rate*	*Infantile mortality*
1920	33	31	195	1923	34	25	176
1921	32	31	198	1924	33	28	189
1922	32	24	175	1925	32	24	174

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[*] **Read Bhore Committee's Report** under *India in 1945-46*.

Year	*Birth Rate*	*Death Rate*	*Infantile mortality*	*Year*	*Birth Rate*	*Death Rate*	*Infantile mortality*
1926	33	25	189	1935	35	24	164
1927	33	23	167	1936	36	23	162
1928	34	24	173	1937	35	22	162
1929	33	24	178	1938	34	24	167
1930	33	25	179	1939	34	22	156
1932	34	22	169	1940	33	21	160
1933	36	23	171	1941	32	22	158
1934	34	25	187	1942	30	22	163

Males and Females

In India, in contrast to the countries of Europe, males are more numerous than females. According to the census of 1941 there were 935 females for every 1,000 males in India. This numerical disparity between the sexes is very prominent in the Punjab, Bombay and North-West Frontier Province. In England or in some other countries of the West, which had to pay a high toll in human lives in the two Great Wars, females are noticeably more numerous than males.

PROPORTION OF SEXES

Province or State	*Female per 1,000 males*		*Province or State*	*Female per 1,000 males*	
	1941	*1931*		*1941*	*1931*
INDIA	935	940	Baroda	938	942
Provinces	933	940	Bengal	937	944
Madras	1,009	1,021	Central India	947	948
Bombay	927	929	Chhattisgarh	1,011	1,016
Bengal	899	924	Cochin	1,042	1,043
U. P.	906	902	Deccan (& Kolhapur)	982	976
Punjab	847	831	Gujarat	931	928
Bihar	994	993	Gwalior	893	887
C. P. and Berar	994	999	Hyderabad	957	959
Assam	896	900	Kashmir including Feudatories	888	881
N.-W. F. P.	840	843			
Orissa	1,069	1,087	Madras	1,051	1,079
Sind	818	782	Mysore	949	955
Ajmer-Merwara	900	892	N.-W. F. P.	892	863
Andamans & Nicobars	574	495	Orissa	1,031	1,042
Baluchistan	703	717	Punjab	836	824
Coorg	827	803	Punjab Hill	913	927
Delhi	715	722	Rajputana	907	908
Panth Piploda	976	968	Sikkim	920	967
STATES AND AGENCIES	941	941	Travancore	993	987
Assam	1,027	1,038	U. P.	930	925
Baluchistan	855	855	Western India	979	974

THE CENSUS OF 1941

A Press Note from Government of India dated 19th Nov., 1941, among other things, states the following features of Indian census results (1941).

"The all-India population discovered at the recent census was 388.8 millions as on 1st March, 1941. The 1931 figure for the corresponding year was 338.1 millions, representing an increase of 15 per cent. The level of increase in British India is 15.2 per cent and in the States and Agencies 14.3 per cent. The picture is one of general increase, rather higher in British India than in the States and only in part of Baluchistan and a few minor States is a decrease recorded.

"The rate of increase is particularly marked in cities, i.e., towns with not less than 100,000 inhabitants. The number of such towns has appreciably increased from 1931, while the individual increase rates vary from just below 11 per cent by almost a 100 in the case of Cawnpore, which has nearly doubled itself in the decade.

"India's population on 1st March, 1941, was 388.8 millions, of whom 47,322,000 were literate persons, according to 1941 census figures.

"North-West Frontier Province among the major provinces records the largest increase of population, namely, 25 per cent. while Bengal, which has next largest increase, namely, 20 per cent. also has the largest number of literates, namely, 9,720,000. Madras has the next largest number of literates, namely, 6,420,000. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands has the smallest number of literates, namely 6,000.

"Delhi, India's capital and a chief Commissioner's province, registers an increase of population of 44 per cent."

DENSITY OF POPULATION

In population India equals Europe *minus* Russia and the density of population in India is almost equal to that in Europe *minus* Russia, Bengal where the density of population is 779 per sq. mile is the most densely populated province in India and is as densely populated as Belgium or England and Wales, the two most densely populated countries in Europe. The density of population in India, according to 1941 census, is 246 per sq. mile, that of British India being 341 and Indian States 130.

The Density of Population, according to 1941 census, in India, Provinces and in principal Indian States are given below:—

India	...	246 per sq. miles.
Provinces	...	341 ,, ,, ,,
States & Agencies	...	130 ,, ,, ,,

Provinces	*Density per sq. mile*	*Provinces*	*Density per sq. mile*
Madras	391	N.-W. F. P.	213
Bombay	272	Orissa	271
Bengal	779	Sind	94
U. P.	518	Ajmer-Merwara	243
Punjab	287	Coorg	106
Bihar	521	Delhi	1,599
C. P. & Berar	170		

States & Agencies	*Density per sq mile*	*States & Agencies*	*Density per sq. mile*
Central India	144	Mysore	249
Cochin	953	Punjab	144
Deccan (& Kolhapur)	257	Rajputana	103
Gujarat	198	Travancore	792
Gwalior	154	U. P.	528
Hyderabad	198	Western India	129
Kashmer & Feudatories	49		

The distribution of population throughout the country is not even. Rainfall, climate, fertility of the soil, means of communication, and transport, location of industry and trade—these are the principal factors which determine the density of population. India is mainly an agricultural country and has been so for centuries past with the result that the population is the densest in those parts in which there is an abundant supply of water, or in other words where agriculture may be carried on with ease. But this is a general rule, there are exceptions to it. The Ganges has for centuries past been a source of fertility and a high-road for transport; and hence, the Gangetic plains have for centuries past been and still are the most densely populated area in the whole of India.

Races

Aryans, Austrics, Dravidians and Mongolians are the main four racial types represented in the present population of India. The Austrics are the earliest known inhabitants of India; they were followed by the Dravidians, who are to be found in Madras, Hyderabad, Central Provinces and in most parts of Central India and Chota Nagpur. The Aryans, though not the oldest inhabitants of India, are an ancient race. Pure Aryan blood is commonly to be found in every part of India and particularly among the higher castes of the Hindus. The Austrics are represented by Kols, Bhils and other primitive tribes. The Mongolians are to be found in the regions in the vicinity of the Himalayas, such as Nepal, Assam, Burma and certain mountainous areas in U. P. These three main divisions can further be classified into: 1. Dravidians. 2. Turko-Iranians. 3. Indo-Aryans. 4. Scytho-Dravidians. 5. Aryo-Dravidians. 6. Mongolo-Dravidians. 7. the Mongoloids.

LANGUAGES

The languages of India besides those spoken by foreigners fall into four linguistic families, viz., Indo-European, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic and Tibeto-Chinese. The Indo-European family is represented by the Indo-Aryan group which includes the major vernaculars of India such as Bengali, Hindustani (including Western Hindi and Urdu), Gujarati, Rajasthani, Marathi, Eastern and Western Punjabi, Sindhi, Pahari, Eastern Hindi, Bhojpuriya, Maithili, Oriya, Assamese, etc. The Iranian group is represented by a few languages and dialects spoken in the north-western corner of India, of which the most important is Kashmiri.

The Dravidian family is mainly represented by the South Indian languages—Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Kanarese and Tulu. The Oraon language in Chota Nagpur and Brahui in Baluchistan also belong to this family. The Austro-Asiatic languages are represented by Santali, Khasia, Bhil, etc., spoken in different localities of Northern India and are entirely uncultivated. The Tibeto-Chinese family includes languages and dialects spoken in Eastern Himalayan regions and in the Indo-Burma frontiers. The most important of this group is the language of Bhutan. From the above it can be said that India presents a wonderful diversity of races, climates, seasons, languages and dialects.

RELIGIONS

India is the land of many religions, principal among which are Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Christianity, Animism. The Hindus and the Moslems form the major communities in India. " . . . The general position however could be summed up as that of 100 Indians in all India, 66 are Hindus, 24 Muslims and 6 of tribal origin. Allowing for that proportion of tribes who may be regarded as more than half assimilated, the Hindu element is over two-thirds. Just under one-fifth of Hindus and one-eighth of the total population belong to the scheduled castes. Indian Christians return one and a half per cent. and allowing for tribal over-lap 1.8 per cent. The number of persons of European origin is 135,000 i.e., about one in every three thousand of the population. If the figures for soldiers are left out, this proportion will evidently be heavily reduced."

"In British India 64½% of the population are Hindus, 27 Muslims, 1 Indian Christian. Persons of Tribal origin represent 5½%. Of this 5½% approximately one-twentieth fall within the Christians on a religion basis."

In most of the provinces the Hindus are in the majority, and it is only in Bengal, the Punjab, Sind and the North-West Frontier Province that the Moslems form clear majority. The following figures give the respective strength of the two major communities in different provinces in India:

HINDU AND MUSLIM MAJORITY IN INDIA, PROVINCES AND STATES

	Hindus	*Muslims*
Hindu Majority		
INDIA	254,930,536	92,058,096
Provinces	190,810,953	79,398,503
Indian States & Agencies	64,119,553	12,659,593
Madras	42,799,822	3,896,452
Bombay	16,555,390	1,920,368
U. P.	45,811,669	8,416,308
Bihar	26,514,269	4,716,314
C. P. & Berar	12,931,996	788,697
Orissa	6,832,706	146,301
Assam	4,213,223	3,442,479
Delhi	567,226	304,971
Muslim Majority		
Bengal	25,058,924	33,005,434
Punjab	7,550,372	16,217,242
N.-W. F. Province	180,321	2,788,797
Sind	568,115	3,208,825

COMMUNITIES IN INDIA

(Figures in 1,000)

	India		*Provinces*		*States & Agencies*	
Total Population	386,667		295,809		90,858	
Hindus	254,980	(65.93%)	190,811	(64.5%)	64,119	(70.6%)
Muslims	92,058	(23.81%)	79,398	(26.84%)	12,660	(13.93%)
Christians	6,316	(1.63%)	3,483	(1.19%)	2,833	(3.1%)
Anglo-Indians	140		114		26	
Indian Christians	6,041		3,246		2,795	
Others	135		123		13	
Sikhs	5,691	(1.47%)	4,165	(1.41%)	1,526	(1.38%)
Jains	1,449	(.37%)	578	(.19%)	871	(.96%)
Parsees	115		102		13	
Buddhists	232		167		65	
Jews	22		19		3	
Tribes	25,441	(6.58%)	16,713	(5.65%)	8,728	(9.61%)
Others	410		372		38	

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

The majority of Indian people live in villages. According to the 1941 census 87.2% of the Indian people live in villages and 12.8% in towns. The 1941 census shows an increase of over 2% in the percentage of Urban population in India. The percentages of Rural and Urban population in 1941 are 87.3% and 12.7% for Provinces and 87% and 13% for States & Agencis. Among the Provinces, Delhi the metropolitan province has the largest percentage of Urban population being 75.8%. We must bear in mind that the province of Delhi means the old city. New Delhi and the suburban areas adjoining the cities. If Delhi be excluded then Bombay having 26% urban population leads Indian provinces in the matter of urban population. Assam and Orissa having 2.8% and 3.7% respectively occupy the two lowest positions. It is interesting to note in this connection that the percentage of urban population in India had shown progressive decrease till 1931. Increasing dependence on agriculture as the most important means of livelihood had discouraged the growth of towns and of urban population in India during 1850-1931. The census of 1941 marks a contrast—a definite increase in the percentage of urban population and a corresponding decrease in rural population.

The Census Commissioner for 1941 census writes:

"The number of cities with a hundred thousand inhabitants or more was 35 in 1931 and is 58 now.

"The population living in cities of this size has increased over the decade from 9.1 to 16.5 million, a rise of 81 per cent. which is in notable contrast with the 15 per cent. increase over the whole country. We have not figures for other classes of towns to compare but indications are that the rate of growth is higher in the large units.

"Many causes are given for this increasing population of the cities. One of them of course is industrialisation which—in a complete economy

—must tend to produce large aggregations. This is one among many other reasons for desiring a fifty-year plan for the development of India's water power resources. Another and much more potent reason than is usually realised, is the fact that city life has begun really to appeal to the ordinary middle class or lower middle class Indian, because for the first time accommodation within his means and to his taste has become available.

"Industrialisation has of course its main effect in cities like Calcutta, Bombay, and has largely created Coimbatore as a modern phenomenon. This last-named town is based on electricity, not steam. Advantageously situated on the cotton belt, with an unusually pleasant climate for South India, commanding the famous Palghat Gap, this town was bound to make great development, once power scheme did that and Coimbatore has never looked back."

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Province or State	*% living in towns*	*% living in villages*	*Province or State*	*% living in towns*	*% living in villages*
INDIA	12.8	87.2	Sind	19.7	80.3
Provinces	12.7	87.3	Ajmer-Merwara	36.7	63.3
Madras	15.9	84.1	Delhi	75.8	24.2
Bombay	26.0	74.0			
Bengal	9.9	90.1	*Indian States &*		
U. P.	12.5	87.5	*Agencies*	13.0	87.0
Punjab	15.3	84.7	Baroda	25.2	74.8
Bihar	5.4	94.6	Cochin	18.8	81.2
C. P. & Berar	12.4	87.4	Gwalior	13.7	86.3
Assam	2.8	97.2	Hyderabad	13.4	86.6
N.-W. F.			Kashmir	10.3	89.7
Province	18.2	81.8	Mysore	18.4	81.6
Orissa	3.7	96.3	Travancore	11.4	88.6

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Towns & Villages	*India* N.	P.	*Provinces* N.	P.	*States & Agencies* N.	P.*
Total no. of inhabited towns and villages	658,595	387	461,115	296	197,480	91
Under 500	456,902	94	300,690	66	150,212	28
500— 1,000	123,911	87	93,981	66	29,930	21
1,000— 2,000	57,408	79	45,233	63	12,175	17
2,000— 5,000	22,151	63	17,913	51	4,238	12
5,000— 10,000	3,017	21	2,386	16	631	4
10,000— 20,000	733	10	538	7	195	3
20,000— 50,000	321	10	255	8	66	2
50,000—100,000	95	6	76	5	19	1
100,000 & over.	57	16	43	13	14	9

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* N—Number of towns or villages. P—Population in nearest millions.

Occupation of the Population in British India (1931)

Agriculture is the means of livelihood to 67% of the population in British India; the next important means of livelihood is industries—big and small,—which is the occupation of about 10% of the population. Trade and domestic services give livelihood to 5.2% and 7% respectively of the population. Though industries in general are the occupation of 10% of the population, many of the persons engaged in cottage industries are employed as domestic servants and work as agricultural workers now and then. Large industries support only a minute fraction of the Indian population—a meagre 2 per cent.

MARRIAGES†

Marriage is more universal in India than in the west with the result that birth rate is high. Early marriage is still very common with the result that infant mortality is high and death due to child-birth among young mothers is very common. Moreover, children born of ill-developed and under-aged parents inherit bad physique and low vitality. The death rate among children below 5 years is very high as is explained by the following figures:

Ages		*Death rate per 1,000 of population per year in 1937*
For all ages	...	22.4
Males	...	22.7
Females	...	22.1
Children under 1 year (Males)	...	169.5
Children under 1 year (Females)	...	153.3
Children aged over 1 year but below 5 years (Males)	...	36.6
Do. Do. (Females)	...	34.0

In 1931, there were 84,200,000 married females and 83,600,000 married males in India. This disparity between the two numbers is explained by the fact that bigamy and even polygamy are not unknown in India. But the spread of education, modern outlook on life and the pressure of economic forces have in recent years discouraged such practices.

The Caste System

One of the peculiar features of the social structure in India is the caste system prevalent among the Hindus. Though originally meant to be a kind of economic or professional guild, the caste system has now come to be regarded as a social order sanctioned by religious considerations, as it were. It is probable that originally the caste system was instituted in India with the object of effecting what is known now-a-days as division of labour and for ensuring efficiency and specialization in all spheres of human activities. But during the past centuries the caste system has come to be an outworn order of which, as is usual with such orders, the evils are dominating over the merits. The caste system has absolutely lost its economic significance and has become a social and economic nuisance, which is retarding the political and economic progress of the country.

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† The 1941 census does not contain relevant statistics.

It should be noted in this connection that the original propounders of the caste system had also eugenic principles in view. Among the Mahommedans, however, there are no caste distinctions. Islam inculcates equality among all followers of the religion, but even among them social distinctions are often noticeable, and numerous sects of Moslems are found in this country, the two principal sects being the Shias and the Sunnis. One of the redeeming features of modern times is the part which leading Indian social and political reformers are taking in removing caste barriers and untouchability among the Hindus. The most successful in this line of work has been Mahatma Gandhi, whose crusade against untouchability will in the future history of India be looked upon perhaps as his greatest contribution to the cause of India.

LITERACY

According to the Census of 1931, only 8% of the population of India was literate. The percentage of literate persons according to the previous Census was 7%. This shows that during the ten years between 1921 and 1931, the annual increase of literate persons has been only .1% or 1 in 1,000 of the population. In most of the progressive countries of the world more than 75% of the people are literate. Even in Soviet Russia which some 25 years ago was the most backward country in the West, 48% of the people were literate in 1920. The present literacy percentage is 87. The 1941 Census Report evinces remarkable increase in the number of literate persons in India. Out of a total of 389 millions of people more than 47 millions or nearly 13% are literate. The general tale is of pronounced increase, amounting in the case of India as a whole to 70 per cent over 1931 for the whole population. Of this the male increase is 60 and female 150. There was of course an enormous field for improvement of female literacy. For the provinces the increase is 80 and for the States 70, with the sex components more or less the same. The most remarkable figures are returned by the Punjab which professes a 140 per cent increase to a present literacy of 13.

But in spite of the progress achieved during 1932-41, the need for intensifying national drive against illiteracy remains a major problem.

STATISTICAL TABLES

PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN INDIA

Figures in Millions

Density per s. m.	*Increase in %*	*Year*	*Total Population*	*Increase*	*Male Population*	*Female Population*
—	—	1891	279	—	143	137
179	1.8	1901	284	5	145	139
191	6.7	1911	303	19	155	148
193	0.9	1921	306	3	157	148
213	10.6	1931	338	32	174	164
246	15.0	1941	389	51	201	188

PROVINCES

Density per s. m.	Increase in %	Year	*Figures in Millions* Total Population	Increase	Male Population	Female Population
—	—	1891	213	—	108	105
254	3.7	1901	221	8	112	109
267	5.0	1911	232	11	118	113
269	0.8	1921	234	2	120	114
296	9.9	1931	257	23	132	124
341	15.2	1941	296	39	153	143
			STATES & AGENCIES			
—	—	1891	66	—	34	32
88	7.6	1901	63	3	33	31
100	12.9	1911	71	8	37	35
101	1.0	1921	72	1	37	35
114	12.8	1931	81	9	42	39
130	14.5	1941	93	12	48	45

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN BRITISH INDIA *

Province	*Birth Rate 1939*	*Death Rate 1939*	*Province*	*Birth Rate 1939*	*Death Rate 1939*
Delhi	43.6	23.1	Orissa	33.9	27.3
Bengal	30.3	20.7	Madras	34.9	22.9
United Provs. of Agra & Oudh	32.7	20.9	Bombay	39.1	25.0
Punjab	41	22.2	Sind	18.8	10.4
Central Provinces and Berar	37.9	30.7	N.-W. Front. Prov.	28	17.3
Assam	28.3	19.2	Coorg	23	22.8
Bihar	30.4	21	Ajmer-Merwara	34.4	23.4
			BRITISH INDIA	33.6	22.2

Areas and Population of India, British Provinces, Indian States and Agencies According to the Census of 1941

	Area in 1,000 sq. miles	*Population in Millions*		*Area in 1,000 sq. miles*	*Population in Millions*
INDIA	1,581.4	389	N.-W. F. Province	14.3	3.0
BRITISH PROVINCES	865.4	296	Orissa	32.2	8.7
Madras	126.2	49.3	Sind	48.1	4.5
Bombay	76.4	20.8	Ajmer-Merwara	2.4	.6
Bengal	77.4	60.3	Andamans & Nicobars	3.14	.03
U. P.	106.2	55.0	Baluchistan	54.5	.5
Punjab	99.0	28.4	Coorg	1.6	.17
Bihar	69.7	36.3	Delhi	.6	.9
C. P. & Berar	98.6	16.8	Panth Piploda	.25	.05
Assam	55.0	10.2			

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* Per 1,000 of estimated population of June 30, 1939.

	Area in 1,000 sq. miles	*Population in Millions*
STATES & AGENCIES	718	93·2
Assam	12.4	·75
Baluchistan	79·5	.36
Baroda	8.2	2.9
Bengal	9.4	2.1
Central India	52.0	7·5
Chhattisgarh	37·7	4.0
Cochin	1·5	1.4
Deccan (& Kolhapur)	10.9	2.8
Gujarat	7.4	1.5
Gwalior	26.0	4.0
Hyderabad	82.3	16.3
Kashmir & Feudatories	82.3	4.0
Madras	1.6	·5
Mysore	29·5	7·3
N.-W. F. P.	25.0	2.4
Orissa	18.2	3.0
Punjab	38.1	5·5
Punjab Hill	11.4	1.1
Rajputana	132.6	13·7
Sikkim	2.7	.12
Travancore	7·7	6.0
U. P.	1.8	.9
Western India	37·9	4·9

India's Population according to the Census of 1941 is given below :—

(*All Figures in Thousands*)

	POPULATION			
	Persons 1941	*Persons 1931*	*Increase or decrease per cent*	*Literate persons 1941*
INDIA	*388,800*	*338,119*	Plus *15.0*	*47,322.7*
Provinces	295,827	256,755	,, 15.2	37,016.2
1. Madras	49,342	44,205	,, 11.6	6,420.9
2. Bombay	20,858	17,992	,, 15.9	4,067.8
3. Bengal	60,314	50,116	,, 20.3	9,720.4
4. United Provinces	55,021	48,409	,, 13.6	4,653.3
(a) Agra	40,906	35,614	,, 15.1	3,731.8
(b) Oudh	14,114	12,795	,, 10.4	921.5
5. Punjab	28,419	23,581	,, 20.4	3,665.7
6. Bihar	36,340	32,371	,, 12.3	3,339.7
(a) Bihar	28,824	25,729	,, 12.0	2,685.8
(b) Chota Nagpur	7,516	6,642	,, 13.1	653.9
7. Central Provinces and Berar	16,822	15,323	,, 9.8	1,909.7
(a) Central Prov.	13,220	11,881	,, 11.3	1,352.8
(b) Berar	3,602	3,442	,, 4.6	556.9
8. Assam	10,205	8,623	Plus 18.2	1,174.3
9. North-West Frontier Province	3,038	2,425	,, 25.2	233.9
10. Orissa	8,729	8,026	,, 8.2	948.2
11. Sind	4,537	3,887	,, 16.7	473.8
12. Ajmer-Merwara	584	507	,, 15.1	79.0

	Persons 1941	*Persons 1931*	*Increase or decrease per cent*	*Literate persons 1941*
13. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	29	Plus 15.5	6.9
(a) Andaman Islands	21	19	,, 11.8	...
(b) Nicobar Islands	13	10	,, 22.5	...
14. Baluchistan	502	464	,, 8.2	52.3
15. Coorg	169	163	,, 3.3	34.6
16. Delhi	917	636	,, 44.1	235.7
STATES AND AGENCIES	*92,973*	*81,367*	,, *14.3*	*10,306.5*
17. Assam States	725	626	,, 15.9	57.4
18. Baluchistan States	356	405	Minus 12.1	8.1
19. Baroda State	2,855	2,448	Plus 16.6	656.8
20. Bengal States	2,142	1,863	,, 14.9	127.5
21. Central India Agency	7,502	6,648	,, 12.8	525.4
22. Chhattisgarh States	4,054	3,548	,, 14.2	157.6
23. Cochin State	1,423	1,205	,, 18.1	504.1
24. Deccan (and Kolhapur States)	2,786	2,458	,, 13.4	364.5
25. Gujarat States	1,457	1,265	,, 15.2	119.2
26. Gwalior State	3,992	3,523	,, 13.3	296.8
27. Hyderabad State	16,184	14,436	,, 12.1	1,111.2
28. Kashmir State (including Feudatories)	4,021	3,646	,, 10.3	264.2
(a) Kashmir	3,945	3,582	,, 10.1	263.0
(b) Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit	76	64	,, 18.2	1.2
29. Madras States (Pudukota, Banganapalle & Sandur)	499	453	,, 10.0	66.1
30. Mysore State	7,329	6,557	,, 11.8	896.4
31. North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal areas)	2,378	2,259	,, 5.3	19.2
32. Orissa States	3,025	2,683	,, 12.7	268.9
33. Punjab States	5,459	4,497	,, 21.4	334.8
34. Punjab Hill States	1,094	990	,, 10.5	80.8
35. Rajputana Agency	13,670	11,571	,, 18.1	772.5
36. Sikkim State	122	110	,, 10.9	5.9
37. Travancore State	6,070	5,096	,, 19.1	2,894.4
38. United Provinces States (Rampur and Benares)	928	856	,, 8.3	57.6
39. Western India States Agency	4,901	4,222	,, 16.1	717.2

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

Persons per 1,000 houses and Houses per 100 square miles.

Province or State	*Persons per 1,000 houses*	*House per 100 sq. m.*	*States & Agencies*	*Persons per 1,000 houses*	*House per 100 sq. m.*
INDIA	5,116	4,808	Baroda	4,620	7,504
Provinces	5,131	6,662	Bengal	5,251	4,342
Madras	5,120	7,638	Central India	4,745	3,040
Bombay	4,678	5,830	Chhattisgarh	5,364	2,003
Bengal	5,413	14,387	Cochin	5,864	16,252
U. P.	5,036	10,283	Deccan (and Kolhapur)	4,766	5,383
Punjab	5,265	5,447	Gujarat	4,977	3,986
Bihar	5,220	9,982	Gwalior	4,814	3,200
C. P. & Berar	4,839	3,525	Hyderabad	4,216	4,708
Assam	5,085	3,652	Kashmir including Feudatories	5,261	929
N.-W. F. P.	5,539	3,845	Madras	4,879	6,381
Orissa	4,637	5,846	Mysore	5,027	4,949
Sind	5,569	1,692	Orissa	4,888	3,408
Ajmer-Merwara	6,436	3,779	Punjab	5,213	2,768
Andamans & Nicobars	5,990	179	Punjab Hill	5,050	1,899
Baluchistan	5,426	170	Rajputana	5,751	1,793
Coorg	5,121	2,068	Sikkim	5,224	848
Delhi	4,919	32,511	Travancore	5,531	14,322
Panth Piploda	4,447	4,648	U. P.	4,876	10,819
States & Agencies	5,070	2,567	Western India	4,598	2,815
Assam	5,014	1,166			
Baluchistan	4,819	93			

NUMBER PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION WHO LIVE IN TOWN

Province or State	*Number*	*States & Agencies*	*Number*
INDIA	129	Bengal	25
Provinces	127	Central India	117
Madras	159	Chhattisgarh	38
Bombay	259	Cochin	188
Bengal	98	Deccan (& Kolhapur)	186
U. P.	125	Gujarat	84
Punjab	153	Gwalior	137
Bihar	54	Hyderabad	134
C. P. & Berar	125	Kashmir & Feudatories	103
Assam	27	Kashmir Frontier Illaqus in Gilgit	61
N.-W. F. P.	181	Madras	194
Orissa	37	Mysore	184
Sind	197	Orissa	20
Ajmer-Merwara	367	Punjab	123
Baluchistan	200	Punjab Hill	26
Coorg	66	Rajputana	142
Delhi	758	Travancore	114
States & Agencies	134	U. P.	155
Assam	172	Western India	235
Baluchistan	38		
Baroda	252		

CITIES IN INDIA

Name of the City	*Province or State*	*Population in 1941*
Calcutta	Bengal	2,108,891
Bombay	Bombay	1,489,883
Madras	Madras	777,481
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	739,159
Lahore	Punjab	632,136
Ahmedabad	Bombay	591,267
Delhi	Delhi	521,849
Cawnpore	United Provinces	398,403
Amritsar	Punjab	389,581
Howrah	Bengal	379,292
Karachi	Sind	359,492
Lucknow	United Provinces	354,560
Nagpur	Central Provinces	301,957
Poona	Bombay	257,554
Agra	United Provinces	257,368
Benares	United Provinces	255,744
Bangalore	Mysore	248,334
Allahabad	United Provinces	246,226
Madura	Madras	239,144
Dacca	Bengal	213,218
Sholapur	Bombay	203,691
Indore	Indore	203,695
Bareilly	United Provinces	180,526
Patna	Bihar	175,706
Trichinopoly	Madras	159,566
Baroda	Baroda	152,326
Jamshedpur	Bihar	148,711
Ajmer	Ajmer Merwara	147,258
Jubbulpore	Central Provinces	140,227
Peshawar	N.-W. F. Prov.	130,967

OCCUPATIONAL STATISTICS OF INDIA (1931)

Occupation	*Figures in millions* *Total following occupations*	 *Number of actual workers*
Cultivation	103·4	97
Non-cultivating properties	4·2	3.26
Agricultural labourers	33·5	31·5
Stock-raising	3·9	3·5
Exploitation of minerals	·4	·35
Industry (big & small)	17·5	15·4
Transport	2.8	2.34
Trade	9·3	7·9
Army, Navy, Air Force, Police	·94	.84
Public Administration	1.2	1
Professions and Liberal Arts	2.7	2.3
Domestic service	12.7	10.9
Beggars, Vagrants, etc.	1.5	1.4

VITAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA*

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Population in which births and deaths were registered	265,550,429	269,058,602	272,406,436	275,450,813	278,308,890
Number of Births:	*Mid-year estimated*	*Mid-year estimated*	*Mid-year estimated*	*Mid-year estimated*	*Mid-year estimated*
Male	4,838,058	4,973,905	4,880,571	4,883,719	4,865,809
Female	4,460,963	4,592,474	4,507,886	4,514,292	4,480,836
Totals	9,299,021	9,566,379	9,388,457	9,398,011	9,346,145
Ratio of births per mille	35.0	35.6	34.5	34.1	33.6
Ratio per cent of male to female births	108	108	108	108	109
Number of Deaths:					
Male	3,302,851	3,198,328	3,188,686	3,490,496	3,232,250
Female	3,028,725	2,913,030	2,923,689	3,194,624	2,932,984
Totals	6,331,576	6,111,358	6,112,375	6,685,120	6,165,234
Ratio of deaths per mille					
Male	24.1	23.1	22.7	24.6	22.5
Female	23.5	22.3	22.1	23.9	21.7
Totals	23.8	22.7	22.4	24.3	22.2
Ratio of deaths per mille:					
(a) in towns	23.9	22.5	24.7	26.3	25.3
(b) in rural districts	23.4	25.1	22.2	24	21.8
(c) *according to causes:*					
Cholera	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4
Small-pox	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Plague	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.06	0.1
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	13.8	13.0	18.1	14.1	13.0
Fevers	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9
Respiratory diseases	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8

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* Figures for years after 1939, not available.

TRAINED MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN BRITISH INDIA AT PRESENT AVAILABLE AND THE INCREASE SUGGESTED BY BHORE COMMITTEE WITHIN 25 YEARS (1946-71)

Some idea of the magnitude of the task to be accomplished in increasing trained personnel of various types within the next 20 years may be obtained from the following figures:

Class of personnel	*Number available now*	*Ratio of numbers in column 2 to the present population of British India (300 millions)*	*Existing ratio in the United Kingdom*	*Suggested ratio in 1971 in British India with an estimated population of 370 millions.*	*Number required in 1971*
Doctors	47,400	1 to 6,300	1 to 1,000	1 to 2,000	185,000
Nurses	7,000	1 to 43,000	1 to 300	1 to 500	740,000
Health Visitors	750	1 to 400,000	1 to 4,770*	1 to 5,000	74,000
Midwives	5,000	1 to 60,000	1 to 618†	1 to 4,00 (or 1 per 100 births)	92,500
‡ Qualified Pharmacists	75	1 to 4,000,000	1 pharmacist to 3 doctors	1 pharmacist to 3 doctors	62,000
Qualified Dentists	1,000	1 to 300,000	1 to 2,700	1 to 4,000	92,500

The average population served in each province, during 1942 by one medical institution (hospitals and dispensaries considered together) is shown below:

Province	*Average population served by a medical institution in 1942*		*Province*	*Average population served by a medical institution in 1942*	
	Rural	*Urban*		*Rural*	*Urban*
1. Sind§	22,904	7,630	7. Orissa	52,548	15,276
2. N.-W. F. P.	34,053	9,359	8. Bombay	34,927	17,127
3. Punjab	30,925	15,188	9. Bihar	62,744	18,630
4. Assam	44,562	172,962	10. C. P. & Berar	66,008	11,379
5. Bengal	37,996	19,730	11. U. P.	105,626	17,668
6. Madras	42,672	28,496			

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* Based on 1935 figures.

† Based on 1943 figures.

‡ Persons who have had training acceptable in countries where legislation controlling pharmacy exists.

§ These figures relate to the year 1939.

In the following table the number of medical institutions in individual provinces is shown in relation to their respective population:

Province	*Hospitals and Dispensaries*			*Average urban population served by one medical institution*	*Average rural population served by one medical institution*
	Urban	*Rural*	*Total*		
Assam	59	229	288	4,756	43,337
Bengal	304	1,511	1,511	19,730	37,996
Bihar	125	528	653	18,630	62,744
Bombay	316	442	758	17,127	34,927
C.P. & Berar	184	223	407	11,379	66,008
Delhi	21	13	34	33,128	17,096
Madras	276	972	1,248	28,496	42,672
N.-W. F. P.	59	123	182	9,359	34,053
Orissa	21	160	181	15,276	52,548
Punjab	287	778	1,065	15,188	30,925
Sind	73	154	227	12,215	23,658
United Provinces	388	456	844	17,668	105,626

Bed accommodation available in Hospitals to serve the needs of the people.

Provinces	*Total number of beds*	*Ratio of bed to population*	*No. of beds to 1,000 of the population*
Assam ...	1,469	1 to 8,729	0.115
Bengal ...	10,905	1 to 5,530	0.181
Bihar ...	6,025	1 to 6,031	0.166
Bombay ...	7,979	1 to 2,613	0.383
C. P. & Berar ...	2,738	1 to 6,140	0.163
Delhi ...	1,382	1 to 664	1.506
Madras ...	14,776	1 to 3,339	0.299
N.-W. F. P. ...	1,868	1 to 1,626	0.615
Orissa ...	1,386	1 to 6,298	0.159
Punjab ...	12,307	1 to 2,309	0.433
Sind ...	2,057	1 to 2,205	0.454
United Provinces ...	11,219	1 to 4,500	0.222

HOSPITAL BED STRENGTH IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Country	*Ratio of beds per 1000 of population*	*Remarks (year)*
United States	10.48	(1942)
United Kingdom	7.14	(1933)
France	3.72	(1929)
Germany	8.32	(1927)
U. S. S. R.	4.66	(1940)
British India	0.24	

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROVINCES

Serial No. of Provinces	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11†*	*12*
State Public	39	25	25	38	6	176	56	44	64	68	9	5
State Special Police	27	30	15	4	21	8	17	4	32	48	...	1
Canal	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	73	3	...	...
Others	6	13	...	6	9	13	42	1	25	61	1	...
Local and Municipal	177	1,340	427	309	242	479	39	103	676	392	119	25
Private aided from Public Funds	6	137	18	22	28	65	2	6	36	58	28	6
Private non-aided	9	186	69	58	67	78	18	6	10	65	14	...
Railways	13	77	40	45	27	51	5	8	41	62	12	2
Subsidised	11	7	57	276	7	377	1	8	108	85	...	*
Grand Total	288	1,815	653	758	407	1,248	182	181	1,065	842	183	39

1. Assam ; 2. Bengal ; 3. Bihar ; 4. Bombay ; 5. C. P. & Berar ;
6. Madras ; 7. N.-W. F. P. ; 8. Orissa ; 9. Punjab ;
10. United Provinces ; 11. Sind ; 12. Delhi.

† Figures relate to 1937 * Not known.

SPECIAL HOSPITALS IN BRITISH INDIA

Serial No. of Provinces		*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
Maternity & Child Welfare	A	37	21	118	83	34†	...	...	...	39	106	5	...
	B	821	352	...	823	...	...	...	...	97	345	...	...
Eye Hospital	A	...	1	...	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	§	6
	B	...	139	...	118	...	74	170	...	...	...	...	426
Mental Hospitals	A	1	2*	2	5	1	...	3	1‡	...	1	1	3
	B	716	115	1,651	2,259	600	...	1,416	140	...	1,408	848	1,856
T. B. Hospitals Sanatoria	A	1	2	1	8	1	...	5	1	...	9	2	5
	B	28	51	180	593	151	...	513	144	...	654	123	295
Hospitals	A	...	3	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	8	...	...
	B	...	318	...	239	...	96	62	...	...	168	...	...
Other T. B. Institutions	A	10	27	10	15	7	1(c)	17	6	3	14	...	8
	B	98	247	97	202	91	8	400	152	13	384	...	184
Leprosy	A	3	6	8	13	9	1	12	...	2	6	1	16
	B	...	585	2,178	1,625	2,202	...	2,902	...	483	871	175	1,228
Infectious Diseases	A	...	1	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	16
	B	...	18	36	424£	28	45	210	...	...	...	50	282
Venereal Diseases	A	...	1	...	...	...	1(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. Assam; 2. Bengal; 3. Bihar; 4. Bombay: 5. C. P. & Berar; 6. Delhi; 7. Madras; 8. N.-W. F. P.; 9. Orissa; 10. Punjab; 11. Sind; 12. United Provinces

* In Bengal one is for observation and the other hospital with limited accommodation is under private management. † Of these 4 are women's hospitals with 697 beds.

‡ In addition there are two mental barracks in Central Jail.

§ 20 hospitals and 2 mobile institutions. (c) Clinic.

THE LANGUAGES OF THE INDIAN POPULATION, ACCORDING TO FAMILY GROUP*

Vernaculars of India	*No. of languages spoken*	*Population (000's omitted)*
A. Austro-Nesian	2	6.5
B. Austro-Asiatic	16	5,336
(*1*) *Mon-Khmer*	9	726.6
(*2*) *Munda*	7	4,609.6
C. Tibeto-Chinese	122	14,010
(*1*) *Tibeto-Burman*	112	12,983
(*2*) *Tai-Chinese*	10	1,027·7
D. Dravidian	15	71,644·8
(*1*) *Dravida*	7	41,454·6
(*2*) *Intermediate Languages*	6	3,609
(*3*) *Andhra*	1	26,373·7
(*4*) *North-Western language*	1	207
E. Karen	14	1,341
F. Man	2	947
G. Indo-European (Aryan)	30	257,492.8
H. Unclassified	2	52·5
I. Languages not returned	...	1.9
Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and Africa		
J. Indo-European	3	39·2
K. Semitic	3	60
L. Hamitic	2	5
M. Tibeto-Chinese	4	186
N. Mongolian	3	12
O. Malayo-Polynesian	2	·34
European Languages		
P. Indo-European	17	339·7
Q. Mongolian	3	.013
R. Languages not returned	...	.033

INDIA

GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTION

THE CROWN

The apex of the Government of India is in England and the Government vests in the British Crown whose direction and control are exercised over the Governor-General-in-Council or the Provincial Governors, by the Secretary of State for India who is a member of the Parliament and a Cabinet Minister. With the enforcement of the Act of 1935, as from April 1, 1937, the Council of India or the Council of the Secretary of State has been abolished and the Secretary of State has now a body of advisers who are to advise him on any matter relating to India on which he might seek their advice.

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* Based on 1931 Census Report.

IN INDIA

In India the Executive Head is the Governor-General who is assisted by an Executive Council whose members are appointed by the Crown. They act as heads of the various Government Departments. The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, who is in charge of Defence, is also a member of the Executive Council. The Governor-General is in charge of external relations (including Indian States) and matters ecclesiastical.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA: THE FEDERATION

The constitution of India, as embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935, provides for the establishment of a Federation consisting of British Governors' Provinces and British Chief Commissioners' Provinces and the Indian States who accede to the Federation. The enforcement of the Federation is conditional upon (i) the presenting to the King of an address by each House of Parliament, for that object, and (ii) the accession by the Rulers of Indian States representing at least 50% of the population of Indian States and entitled to not less than half the seats in the Federal Upper Chamber.

Part III of the Act which has already been given effect to as from April 1, 1937, provides for Provincial Autonomy in the Governors' Provinces. The Executive authority of the Crown in the Province is exercised, on His Majesty's behalf, by the Provincial Governor acting on the advice of a Council of Ministers. The Governor has special responsibilities, but is himself subject to the provisions of the Act, under the general control of and directions from the Governor-General in his discretion. The Ministers are chosen from members of the Provincial Legislature. The Provincial Legislature consists of His Majesty as represented by the Governor, and two Legislative Houses in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, U. P., Bihar and Assam and only one Legislative Chamber in the Punjab, C. P. & Berar, N.-W. F. Province, Orissa and Sind. The Provincial Ministers are now in charge of the Provincial administration and the Provincial Governors, though the Executive Heads of Provincial Governments, usually act in a constitutional spirit subject to their special responsibilities as referred to above. The Ministers are responsible to the Provincial Legislatures. (For fuller details see *Government of India Act* which is dealt with at some length elsewhere in this Year-Book).

THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

Pending the establishment of Federation, the executive authority of the Central Government—the Government of India proper—is exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council as prescribed in Part XIII of the Act and the Ninth Schedule of the Act. The bi-cameral Central Legislature of the 1919 Constitution is therefore still in existence and the Government at the Centre is still bureaucratic.

THE INDIAN STATES

The control which the British Crown exercises over Indian States is now exercised—as from April 1, 1937—not by the Governor-General-in-Council, but by His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in relation to the States. The designation is in practice shortened to "Crown Representative." The offices of the Governor-General and the Crown Representative are held by the same person. The Rulers of the States are practically supreme in the internal administration of the States, but they have no power to make war or peace or establish diplomatic relations with external States. Some of the States make annual payments to His Majesty known as tfibutes.

History of Indian Constitution

The grant of the Dewani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa by the Moghul Emperor Shah Alam in 1765 to the East India Company may be said to be the starting point of the East India Company's sovereignty in India, though the British had obtained their first foothold in India during the early years of the 17th century. After the grant of the Dewani, the need of an effective system of parliamentary control and supervision over the Company's administration and policy in India was felt in England. The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first of a series of parliamentary enactments for achieving for the Parliament greater control over the British Indian administration. The Regulating Act might be said to be the first experiment at the establishment of the British Raj in India. By this act, a Governor-General and four Councillors were appointed for the Bengal Presidency and the Government at Fort William, Bengal, was made the central authority in India, whereof the administrative supremacy over all British Indian possessions was made unquestionable. Under this Act, Warren Hastings became the first Governor-General. The establishment of the Board of Control in 1784 rendered the East India Company directly subordinate to the British Government. The Board consisted of Privy Councillors not exceeding six in number and its members were termed as Commissioners for the Affairs of India. In 1812, a searching inquiry was instituted into Indian affairs by a House of Commons Committee which resulted in the passing of the Charter Act of 1813 by which the Company's control of its territory and revenues was renewed for 20 years without prejudice to the undoubted sovereignty of the British Crown over possessions in India. Trade monopoly was practically abolished. The Charter Act of 1833 effected vital changes in the constitution of the East India Company. The trade privileges were taken away and the East India Company lost its character of a commercial body. But it retained administrative and political powers for another 20 years.

The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 brought home to the British Government the necessity of closer and more direct control over Indian affairs. The result was the Government of India Act of 1858 which declared that India was to be governed directly by and in the name of the Crown and that the powers of supervision and control of the Crown should be exercised through the Secretary of State for India, who was empowered to exercise all powers of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. The property of the Company was transferred to the Crown. The Indian Council Act of 1861, which for the first time threw open to Indians scope for taking part in making laws for their own land, remodelled the Indian legislatures and sought to introduce some popular elements into the legislature at the centre and in the provinces as well. The Morley-Minto Act of 1909 further widened the scope for the participation by Indians in the legislatures at the centre and in the provinces as well. But the Act of 1909 did not provide for direct election.

The Government of India Act of 1919—popularly known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms—might be considered as the first step towards the evolution of Provincial Autonomy and self-government in India. In the Preamble to the Act of 1919 the aims of the British Raj in India were clearly and unmistakably declared, as "the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

The main features of the constitution of the 1919 Act are given below:

1. It provided for Dyarchy in the provinces and bureaucracy at the centre. 2. The Government of India or the Central Government had a bicameral legislature consisting of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. 3. But the Central Legislature was in practice not more than a consulting body, because its votes might be over-ridden by the Governor-General-in-Council and secondly, the resolutions and the Bills passed by the Legislature were not in any way binding on the Central Executive. 4. In the provinces the Government was divided into two distinct spheres of responsibilities: (a) The Governor with Executive Councillors acting on his responsibility to the British Crown was in charge of what were known as the Reserved Subjects; (b) The Ministers, directly elected representatives of the people, i.e., elected members of the provincial legislature, were placed at the head of certain subjects known as the Transferred Subjects, i.e., subjects which had been transferred to the control of popular Ministers. 5. The Governor in his capacity as the head of the provincial administration was expected to regulate and harmonize these two elements, viz., popular and bureaucratic, and both the elements were left to the final control of the Governor who was to be the supreme head of the province except in certain matters. 6. The provincial legislatures were all unicameral. 7. Elections both in the provinces and at the centre were, as they still are, based on communal basis of representation. 8. At the apex of the Indian administration was the Secretary of State-in-Council, himself a member of the British Cabinet, and sole organ of the British administration in India in the Parliament and the sole medium through whom the authority of the Crown and the Parliament was to be exercised over all details of British Indian administration.

It was provided to the Act of 1919 that ten years after the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the constitution of the land would be revised once more with the object of further advancing the aims and objects set forth in the Preamble to the Act of 1919. But as there were political unrest and upheaval in India, and as the leaders of the nation could neither put their heads together, nor could see eye to eye with the constitutional outlook of the British Government, further revision of the constitution was delayed till 1935 when the Constitution Act of India came into its present form.

The Government of India Act of 1935 is the product of seven years' labour on the part of British and British Indian politicians, administrators and leaders. The Statutory Reforms Commission—the Simon Commission, as it is commonly known—was appointed in November, 1927, under the Chairmanship of Sir John (now Viscount) Simon. The Commission travelled extensively in India during two visits, the first lasting for two months in 1928 and the second lasting for about 6 months from 11th October, 1928 to 13th April, 1929. The Congress, however, boycotted the Commission as Indians had no representation on it. The Report of the Commission was presented to Parliament in May, 1930. It recommended the introduction of a federal structure of Government for the whole of British India and expressed the hope that an All-India Federation consisting of British and Indian India would follow.

The Report of the Simon Commission was followed by three sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference in London. At the first Conference, the representatives of British India and Indian States readily accepted the principle of Federation. The second session, held in September, 1931, was attended by Mahatma Gandhi who was there as the sole representative of the Indian National Congress. The representatives of British India failed to reach an agreement on the question of allocation of seats in provincial legislatures to the different communities. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, as Prime Minister, had therefore to make his Communal Award. In 1933 was issued the famous White Paper setting forth the British proposals for Indian Constitutional Reforms. A Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament then considered these proposals in consultation with Indian representatives. The Committee's Report was presented in October, 1934, and the Government of India Bill was based on this report. The Bill was passed into the present Government of India Act of 1935, with slight modifications of, and additions to, the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee.

Part III of the Act was enforced in India with effect from April 1, 1937, under an Order-in-Council made on 3rd July, 1936.

In 1940, the Congress Ministries in Madras, Bombay, Bihar, U. P., Orissa and N.-W. F. P. resigned office and the respective Governors of these provinces had to carry on the administration under section 93 of Government of India Act 1935. After 1946 elections the Congress Party in the above provinces have again taken office. (Read, "Post-War Constitutional Proposals" under "India in 1945-46.")

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT OF 1935

The principal changes brought about by the act of 1935 are the following:

1. At the centre, bureaucracy has been sought to be replaced by dyarchy. In the provinces, dyarchy has given place to provincial autonomy. 2. The unitary structure of the government is to give place to a federal structure. 3. The India Council has been abolished. 4. Burma has been separated from India. 5. Aden, formerly a part of the Presidency of Bombay, has been converted into a Crown Colony. 6. Sind and Orissa have been constituted as separate provinces.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

There is no mention in the Constitution Act of 1935 of Dominion Status, though the famous Preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919 has been retained in Section 321 (a) of the Government of India Act of 1935. The Preamble outlines the policy of Parliament with respect to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India, and is in the following terms—

"Whereas it is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration and for the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire:

"And whereas progress in giving effect to this policy can only be achieved by successive stages and it is expedient that substantial steps in this direction should now be taken:

"And whereas the time and manner of each advance can only be determined by Parliament, upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples:

"And whereas the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility:

"And whereas concurrently with the gradual development of self-governing institutions in the Provinces of India it is expedient to give to those Provinces in provincial matters the largest measure of independence of the Government of India which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities."

The Act of 1919 provided that "for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of government, the growth of education, and matters connected therewith" and to report "as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government, then existing therein, including the question whether the establishment of second chambers of the local legislatures is or is not desirable," a Statutory Commission would be appointed at the expiry of ten years after the passing of the Act of 1919.

The Crown

The Crown, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of 1935, enjoys right to certain prerogatives with regard to India, the most important of which are given below:

(1) All land in British India is vested in the Crown who is the ultimate owner. (2) Gold and silver mines belong to the Crown. (3) The Crown has right to exercise the prerogative of mercy and pardon. (4) The Crown can grant honours of Imperial Status and he alone can settle the order of precedence in India.

Apart from the above prerogatives, it must always be borne in mind that the Government of India vests in the British Crown and the executive authorities in India either in the Central Government or in the Provincial spheres are delegated authorities of the British Crown. That is the theoretical position though in practice the executive in British India derives their power and prerogatives from the Government of India Act of 1935 and from the British Parliament and ultimately from the British electors. This fact makes it clear that the sovereignty of British India rests with the British electors who are the ultimate authority for making and unmaking the Indian Constitution.

The British Crown even under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935 has been recognized as the chief executive, if there be one such person for the whole of British India. The laws passed by the Central, the Federal, or the Provincial legislatures can be unmade by the British Crown: the British Crown exercises the power of appointing the Governor-General, the Crown Representative, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, the Provincial Governors, and other important administrative and judicial dignitaries in India.

The Crown and the Indian States: The Indian States are subject to the paramountcy of the Crown, and though they possess some degrees of liberty in matters of internal administration, in external matters, and in matters concerning the relation between one Indian State and another, they are subordinate to the Paramount Power. The freedom to rule their own territories independently of external interference depends on treaties with, or sanads from, the British Crown. It was settled for good by Lord Reading that the Indian Princes cannot claim a status of equality with the Paramount Power, and that if they owe any allegiance to any external authority it is to the British Crown.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

Formerly the Secretary of State was characterized as the real Governor of India, if any one single person in the British Empire could be so designated. Though with the enforcement of the Government of India Act of 1935 powers of supervision and control exercised by the Secretary of State over the Provincial Executive have been relaxed, yet he retains his character of being the only channel through which the power and control of the British Parliament and of the Crown as well are exercised over India. The Executive in India have often to look upon the Secretary of State as their mouthpiece in Parliament and the Secretary of State, as a member of the British Cabinet, is directly, if not individually, responsible to the Parliament for Indian affairs.

It is provided by Section 14 of the Act of 1935 that the Governor-General shall be under the general control of, and comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given to him by, the Secretary of State, but that the validity of anything done by the Governor-General shall not be called in question on the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the section. It is moreover provided in sub-section (2) of the same that the Secretary of State shall satisfy himself that nothing in his directions is contrary to any Instrument of Instructions issued to the Governor-General.

Apart from those general powers, the Secretary of State for India has special powers with regard to the recruitment to certain civil services in India and exercises control with respect to conditions of services of His Majesty's forces in India.

The All-India Federation*

The Act of 1935 provdes for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of British India, i.e., the Governors' Provinces and Chief Commissioners' Provinces, and the Indian States which accede to the Federation. The Federation is to be established by Royal Proclamation subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions: (1) an address is to be presented to His Majesty the King-Emperor by both Houses of Parliament for that object; and (2) Indian States representing at least half the population of Indian States, and at least half the number of seats allocated to Indian States under the Constitution of 1935 accede to the Federation.

The Federation will have executive authority in all matters with respect to which it has legislative powers—to make laws for raising in British India, on behalf of the Crown, naval, military and air forces, for the administration of His Majesty's forces placed on the Indian establishment, and for the exercise of such rights, authority, jurisdiction, which are exercisable by the Crown by treaty, usage, grant, in and in relation to the tribal areas.

The Federal executive authority does not, however, extend to any matters with respect to which the Provincial Legislature has power to make laws, and secondly, with regard to any constituent State, the executive authority of the Federation extends only to such matters as the Ruler of the State concerned agrees to place under the jurisdiction of the Federation.

DYARCHY AT THE CENTRE

The Federal Government is to be dyarchical. The Governor-General acting in his discretion in relation to the reserved subjects and to the subjects of his special responsibilities will be one part of the Government, while the popular Ministers at the heads of the departments but acting under the control and supervision of the Governor-General will constitute the other part of the Government. In financial matters and in those affecting the Reserve Bank of India, the previous sanction of the Governor-General will be necessary for any important measures that the Ministers may think fit to take. (*Sections 108 and 109 of the Act.*)

THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE

The Governor-General

The Governor-General is to be the head of the Federal Government, and he will be at the supreme command of naval, military, and air forces in India subject to the condition that His Majesty will have

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*** The Federation has not come into effect, and it has, therefore, existed on paper only.**

power to appoint a Commander-in-Chief and will also have power to assign functions to him. All executive actions of the Federal Government shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Governor-General.

The phrases 'acting in discretion' and 'acting in individual judgment' are frequently used throughout the Government of India Act in connection with the powers and functions of the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors. Whenever the Governor-General or a Governor is to act in his discretion, he need not consult his Ministers. But in the case of individual judgment the Governor-General or Governor may consult responsible Ministers but may or may not accept their views.

The Governor-General and the Crown Representative.—The Governor-General is appointed by His Majesty on the advice of the Prime Minister by a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual. The functions of the Crown in relation to the Indian States are to be performed by the Crown Representative. It is, however, provided in the Act that one and the same person may combine the functions of the Governor-General and the Crown Representative. With effect from 1st April, 1937, the designation *Viceroy* was changed into *Crown Representative.*

Reserved Subjects and Special Responsibilities of the Governor-General.—Defence, ecclesiastical affairs, foreign relations and tribal areas, etc.—these are to be the reserved subjects for the Governor-General and in regard to these the Governor-General will act in his discretion. The Governor-General may appoint counsellors, not exceeding three in number, for assisting him in the exercise of his functions with regard to the reserved subjects. These counsellors will be responsible to the Governor-General alone. Besides these reserved powers, the Governor-General has been armed with certain special responsibilities under section 12 of the Act. These are: 1. The prevention of any grave menace to the peace and tranquillity of India or any part thereof; 2. Maintaining the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government; 3. Safeguarding the legitimate interests of the minorities; 4. Safeguarding the interests of members of the public services and of their dependants; 5. Due discharge of the functions of the Crown in relation to the Indian States; 6. Prevention of discriminatory actions against goods of the United Kingdom or Burmese origin imported into India; 7. The protection of the rights of Indian States and rights and dignity of the Rulers thereof. There are also minor items of special responsibilities.

INSTRUMENTS OF INSTRUCTIONS

The Act provides that the Secretary of State shall lay before the Parliament the draft of any Instrument of Instructions* for His Majesty to issue to the Governor-General and that no further proceedings shall be taken in relation to such Instrument of Instructions except in pursuance of an address by both the Houses of Parliament. It is, moreover, provided in section 13(2) of the Act that, the validity of anything done by the Governor-General shall not be questioned on the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with the Instrument of Instructions. The Instrument of Instructions prescribes how the Governor-General should act in relation to his Ministers and to the component parts of the Federation—the Provinces and the Indian States.

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* The Act of 1935 provides for similar Instruments of Instructions for Provincial Governors also.

COUNCIL OF FEDERAL MINISTERS

There shall be a Council of Ministers not exceeding ten to aid the Governor-General in the exercise of his functions, and the Governor-General in his discretion may preside over the meetings of the Council of Ministers. The Minister shall be chosen by the Governor-General and hold office during his pleasure. But a minister, who for a period of six consecutive months is not a member of either Houses of the Federal Legislature, shall, at the expiry of that period, cease to be a Minister. The Governor-General will act in his discretion with regard to the functions in relation to the appointment and dismissal of the Ministers. But they are to be responsible to the Legislature.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ADVISERS

The Governor-General may appoint counsellors not exceeding three in number, for assisting him in the exercise of his functions in relation to the reserved subjects. Moreover, in order to assist him for discharge of his special responsibilities in regard to financial stability and the credit of the Federal Government, the Governor-General may appoint a financial adviser who is to hold office during the Governor-General's pleasure.

THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

The Federal Legislature shall consist of his Majesty, represented by the Governor-General, and two Chambers to be known respectively as the Council of State and the House of Assembly or the Federal Assembly. The Council of State, the Upper House, shall consist of 156 representatives of British India and not more than 104 representatives of Indian States. The Federal Assembly shall consist of 250 representatives of British India and not more than 125 representatives of Indian States.

THE POWERS AND JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

Both the Houses have equal powers and votable grants of expenditure in whole or in part will have to receive the sanction of both the Houses. This is a peculiar feature. In most of the democratic countries of the world usually the Lower House has the final say in money Bills or in budgetary matters. The Act of 1935 in this respect is, therefore, a retrograde step.

The sphere of legislation of the Federal Legislature has been clearly defined in the Act of 1935 and in the 7th Schedule of the Act subjects which fall under the purview of Federal Legislature have been given in a list of 59 items. Principal among these items are—

1. Naval, military and air forces of the Federation but not the forces raised for employment in the Indian States or the army or military

police for Provincial Governments; 2. External affairs; 3. Ecclesiastical affairs; 4. Coinage, currency and legal tender; 5. Posts and telegraphs including telephone, wireless, broadcasting, and post-office savings bank; 6. Public debt of the Federation; 7. Federal public services and Federal Public Service Commission; Federal pensions; 8. Export and Import; 9. Customs; 10. Major ports; 11. Maritime shipping and navigation; 12. Federal railways, copyright, inventions, designs, etc.; 13. Arms, firearms, ammunition, explosives; 14. Cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other like instruments; 15. Corporations; 16. Regulations of labour and safety in mines and oil-fields; 17. Regulations of mines and mineral developments; 18. Banking and insurance; 19. Corporation tax, salt, opium, State lotteries, etc. (*See Federal Legislative List*).

In initiating any Bill or introducing any motion affecting the financial stability of the Federation, the minorities, the Reserve Bank of India, matters of a Province or a State, the previous sanction of the Governor-General is necessary.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

A Bill may originate in either Chamber of the Federal Legislature and a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Chambers unless it has been agreed to by both the Chambers.

If a Bill passed by one Chamber is rejected by the other Chamber, and if more than 6 months elapse from the date of the rejection of the Bill by the other Chamber without the Bill being presented to the Governor-General for his assent, then he may, unless the Lower House has been dissolved in the meantime, notify to the Chambers, his intention to summon a joint sitting of the two Chambers for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill. If at the joint sitting, the Bill with amendments, if any, be passed by a majority of the total number of members of both the Chambers present and voting, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Chambers.

A Bill after being passed individualy or jointly by both the Chambers of the Legislature shall be presented to the Governor-General for his assent. The Governor-General, however,, may withold his assent to the Bill or may reserve the Bill for the signification of His Majesty's Government. [Sec. 39(1)]. The Governor-General may, moreover, return the Bill to the Chambers requesting that they will consider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof, and in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments, as he may recommend.

THE BUDGET

The Governor-General shall cause to be laid before both the Chambers of the Federal Legislature an annual financial statement showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Federation for the year. The estimates of expenditure are to be of two classes: 1. Votable estimates, i.e., sums required to meet the expenditure on items votable by the Legislature. 2. Non-votable estimates, i.e., sums required to meet the expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Federation. This latter class includes such items as salary and allowance of the Governor-

General, debt charges of the Federation, allowances of Federal Ministers, Governor-General's Advisers, of Judges of the Federal Court, Defence expenditure and expenditure in connection with other reserved subjects of the Governor-General. It is also provided that any Bill or measure for imposing or increasing any tax or for regulating borrowing of money should not be moved except on the recommendations of the Governor-General.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Sections 42 of the Act empowers the Governor-General to promulgate ordinances during the recess of the legislature and section 43 empowers him to promulgate ordinances at any time (even when the legislature is in session). The condition which can justify the promulgation of such ordinances is that the Governor-General is to be satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action. An ordinance promulgated under section 42 or section 43 shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Federal Legislature duly assented to by the Governor-General.

Ordinances promulgated under section 42 are to be laid before the Federal Legislature and shall cease to operate at the expiration of 6 weeks from the reassembly of the Legislature, or earlier on the passing of resolutions by the Legislature disapproving the ordinances. An ordinance under Section 43 shall continue in operation for not more than 6 months and shall be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament.

The power of the Governor-General to promulgate ordinances under section 42 or section 43 is limited to the legislative sphere of the Federal Legislature and is subject to the provisions of the Act relating to the power of His Majesty to disallow any Acts of the Federal Legislature.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ACT

The Governor-General, if at any time it appears to him that, it is essential that provisions should be made by legislation for enacting forthwith a particular law, may send a message containing such provision and he may attach to his message a draft of the Bill the passing whereof he considers necessary. The Governor-General may, at any time after the expiration of one month from the sending of the message or the Bill to the legislature, enact the Bill as a Governor-General's Act. A Governor-General's Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Indian Federation and every Governor-General's Act shall be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament. The functions of the Governor-General under sections 42, 43 and 44—i.e., powers for enacting ordinances and Governor-General's Acts,—shall be exercised by him in his discretion.

BREAKDOWN OF THE CONSTITUTION

If at any time, the Governor-General is satisfied that circumstances have arisen which make it impossible to carry on the Government of the Federation in accordance with the provisions of the Act, he may, by proclamation, assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any Federal Body or Authority except the functions and the powers exercisable by the Federal Court. This in effect means the suspension of the Federal Council of Ministry and the Federal constitution and taking over of the administrative power by the Governor-General himself. The Governor-General's proclamation about the assumption of powers shall be forthwith communicated to the Secretary of State, who shall place it before each House of Parliament (Section 45).

The Governor-General may, also by proclamation, assume to himself, under section 45 (5) the power of the Federal Legislature to make laws, and any laws made by him under this section will have effect for two years, from the date of the proclamation. Such laws, however, may be re-enacted or replaced by appropriate legislature.

THE FEDERAL JUDICATURE

Section 200 of the Government of India Act provides for the establishment and the constitution of a Federal Court. The Federal Court shall consist of a Chief Justice of India, and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary. Ordinarily puisne judges are not to exceed six in number. The Federal Court will have both original and appellate jurisdiction. According to the provisions of section 204, the Federal Court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more of the following parties: the Federation, any of the Provinces or any of the Federal States, if and so far as the dispute involves any question on which existence or extent of a legal right depends. The Federal Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction shall not pronounce any judgment other than a declaratory judgment.

In its appellate jurisdiction the Federal Court shall entertain appeals from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in British India, or a High Court in a Federated State, if the High Court certify that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Act of 1935 or an Order-in-Council made thereunder. Section 204 of the Act provides for the right to appeal to His Majesty-in-Council from the decision of the Federal Court in its original jurisdiction. But in any other case of appeal the leave of the Federal Court is necessary.

Section 213 of the Act empowers the Governor-General to consult the Federal Court, if at any time it appears to him that a question of law has arisen or is likely to arise on which it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Court and the Court may, after such hearing as they think fit, report to the Governor-General thereon.

It is provided in section 206 of the Act that the Federal Legislature may by Act enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court so as to enable the Federal Court to entertain appeals in civil suits from decrees or final orders of a High Court in British India.

FEDERAL RAILWAY AUTHORITY

The executive authority of the Federation in respect of Railways shall be exercised by the Federal Railway Authority. At least threesevenths of the members of the Authority shall be appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion and remaining members shall be appointed by the Governor-General acting with the Ministers. The Governor-General shall in his discretion appoint a member of the Authority to be the President. In the discharge of their functions, the Federal Railway Authority shall be guided by such instructions on question of policy as may be given to them by the Federal Government, but in case of any dispute with the Federal Government, the decision of the Governor-General in his discretion shall be final. The Authority in discharging their functions shall act on business principles, due regard being had to the interests of agricultural, industrial, commercial and general public interests and shall in particular make proper provisions for meeting out of their receipts on revenue account expenditure to which such receipts are applicable under the provision of the Act. The Act further provides for the appointment of a Chief Railway Commissioner who is to be at the head of the executive staff of the Authority, and also for the formation of Railway Tribunal and Railway Rates Committee.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

The Act provides for the appointment by the Governor-General of a High Commissioner, who is to assist the Federation in business matters in the United Kingdom. The High Commissioner may, with the approval of the Governor-General, undertake, if necessary, to perform, on behalf of a Province or a Federated State or on behalf of Burma, functions similar to those he performs on behalf of the Federation.

GOVERNORS' PROVINCES

Section 46 of the Act provides that the following shall be Governor's Provinces: Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, N.-W. F. Province, Orissa, Sind and such other Governors' Provinces as may be created under the Act. The section also provides that Burma shall cease to be a part of India. With regard to Berar, section 47 of the Act provides that Berar and Central Provinces shall, notwithstanding the continuance of His Exalted Highness' sovereignty over Berar, be one Governor's Province by the name of Central Provinces and Berar.

THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

The executive authority of a Province shall be exercised on behalf of his Majesty by the Governor. And the executive authority of the Governor shall be limited to the extent of the legislative scope of the Province concerned. Section 54 of the Act provides that the Governor of a Province shall be under the superintendence of the Governor-General.

Sections 50-52 provide for the establishment of Provincial Autonomy in the Provinces. The Council of Ministers is to be in charge of the Provincial administration. The Ministers are to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions as required by the Act though the Governor has full authority to use his own judgment. The validity of anything done by the Governor should not be called in question on the ground that he ought to or ought not to have acted in his discretion or ought to or ought not to have exercised his individual judgment. The Provincial Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor and shall hold office during his pleasure. But no person shall continue to be a Minister, if he is not a member of the provincial legislature for six consecutive months. [Sec. 51 (2) of the Act.]

The salary of Ministers will be fixed by an Act of the provincial legislature for their term of office. Salary of a particular individual acting as Minister is not to be submitted annually to the legislature for sanction. The only method of removing Ministers from office is for the legislature to move a vote of non-confidence.

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GOVERNOR

The Governor has, among others, the following special responsibilities:—

1. The prevention of any grave menace to the peace and tranquillity of the province or any part thereof; 2. The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the minorities; 3. Safeguarding the rights and interests of members of the Public Services and their dependants; 4. The partially excluded areas; 5. Protection of the rights of an Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof; 6. The execution of orders and directions lawfully issued to him by the Governor-General under Part IV of the Act.

SPECIAL POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR

1. Section 57 of the Act provides that if it appears to the Governor of a Province that the peace and tranquillity of the province is in danger by the operations of any person which are intended to overthrow the lawfully established Government, the Governor may direct that his functions shall, to such extent as may be specified in the direction, be exercised by him in his discretion.

2. The Governor has power in his discretion to make rules for securing that no records or information relating to the Intelligence Service dealing with terrorism are to be disclosed to any person other than such persons within the Provincial police forces as the Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police may direct or such other Public Officers outside the forces as the Governor may direct. The Governor has power to promulgate ordinances, he has power to assume to himself by proclamation, all or any of the powers, vested in or exercisable by, any or all the Ministers, if at any time he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The concurrence of the Governor-General must be obtained before such a proclamation is issued by a Governor.

GOVERNORS' ORDINANCES

Sections 88 and 89 of the Act enable the Governor to promulgate ordinances during recess of the Provincial Legislature and at all times respectively. Ordinances promulgated under section 88 shall be placed before the Provincial Legislature and shall cease to operate at the expiration of 6 weeks from the re-assembly of the Legislature, or earlier, if a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Legislative Assembly and agreed to by the Legislative Council. An ordinance promulgated under section 89 shall continue in operation for a period not exceeding 6 months as may be specified thereon. Such an ordinance may be extended for a further period not exceeding 6 months by a subsequent ordinance. The Governor will have to obtain the concurrence of the Governor-General in the exercise of his power of promulgating ordinances under section 89.

GOVERNORS' ACTS

Under section 90 of the Act, the Governor has power to enact Governor's Acts. Such enactments are made by sending a message to the Chamber or Chambers of Legislature explaining the circumstances which render particular legislation essential, and if the Legislature fails to enact laws similar to that indicated in the Governor's message to the Legislature, the Governor may, at any time after the expiration of one month, enact as a Governor's Act the Bill proposed by him to the Legislature. Every Governor's Act will have to be communicated, through the Governor-General, to the Secretary of State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament, and such enactments are to be made by the Governor with the concurrence of the Governor-General.

FAILURE OF CONSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY

Section 93 of the Act provides that if it appears to the Governor of a province that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act, he may assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any provincial body or authority. But the powers under this section are exclusive of the powers vested in or exercisable by a High Court. A proclamation of the assumption of powers by the Governor should be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament. Ordinarily such a proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of 6 months. No proclamation shall be made by a Governor under section 93 except with the concurrence of the Governor-General in his discretion. The Governor may assume under this section, by proclamation, any power of the Provincial Legislature to make laws. Such laws will continue to have effect until 2 years have elapsed from the date on which the proclamation ceases to have effect. Such acts can, however, be re-enacted or repealed by an appropriate Legislature.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

There shall be for every province a Provincial Legislature consisting of His Majesty represented by the Governor, and (a) in the provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam, two Chambers, (b) in other provinces one Chamber. Where there are two

Chambers, the Upper House will be known as the Legislative Council and the Lower House as the Legislative Assembly. In other provinces, the name of the Legislature shall be the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly of every province shall continue for 5 years, unless sooner dissolved. The Legislative Council shall be a permanent body not subject to dissolution but one-third of the members thereof shall retire in rotation every third year. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the President and the Deputy President of the Legislative Council are to be elected by the respective members of these Houses.

The composition of both the Upper and Lower Houses in different British provinces is given in the appended table. Representation in the Legislative Assemblies is mainly based on allocation of seats to various communities and to certain interests. Besides General electorates there are separate electorates for Mahommedans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and European communities. A number of seats out of the seats classified as General seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes among the Hindus. These reserved seats are, however, filled by double election.

The Provincial Legislative List contains 54 items, the principal among which are given below:

1. Public order and the administration of justice including all courts except the Federal Court: 2. Police including railway and village police; 3. Education; 4. Prisons, reformatories, etc.; 5. Public debt of the Province; 6. Provincial Public Service and Provincial Public Service Commission, Provincial pensions; 7. Works, land and buildings belonging to the Province; 8. Election to Provincial Legislature, salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly and of the President and Deputy President of the Legislative Council, if any, the privileges and remuneration of the members of the Provincial Legislature; 9. Local self-government and public health and sanitation; 10. Registration of births and deaths; 11. Provincial communication including roads, bridges, ferries, and local railways; 12. Water supply, irrigation and canals etc.; 13. Agriculture; 14. Rights in or over land, land-tenures, courts of wards; 15. Forests and fisheries; 16. Industries, their development and encouragement; 17. Land Revenue; 18. Excise duties; 19. Taxes on agricultural income, on lands and buildings; duties in respect of succession of agricultural land, taxes on profession, trades, on animals and boats, on sale of goods, on luxuries and entertainments, etc.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

A Bill that has been passed by the Provincial Legislative Assembly, or by both the Chambers of the Provincial Legislature, is to be presented to the Governor for his assent to it in His Majesty's name. The Governor may withhold his assent or may reserve the Bill for consideration of the Governor-General. When such reservation is made, the Governor-General may either assent to the Bill in His Majesty's name, or withhold assent or in his turn reserve the Bill for the signification of His Majesty. Section 77 of the Act, however, provides that even when an Act of the Provincial Legislature has received the assent of the Governor-General, it may be disallowed by His Majesty within 12 months of the date of such assent.

In a bicameral province a Bill may originate in any of the two Houses. A Bill passed by one House must be sent to the other House for its approval before the Bill can be sent to the Governor for his assent. If the two Houses in a bicameral province fail to come to an agreement with regard to any particular Bill or any part thereof, the Governor shall call a joint meeting of the two Houses for deliberation and discussion on the Bill with amendments, if any. And if the Bill be passed by a majority of votes in the joint meeting, the Bill will be, as usual, sent to the Governor for his assent.

ESTIMATES OF PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE

The provincial annual financial statements are to show separately: (1) the sums required to meet expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Provinces—non-votable expenditure; (2) the sums required to meet other expenditures proposed to be met from the revenues of the province. These are votable expenditures. A list of votable and non-votable expenditures is given elsewhere.

No demand for grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor, and demands for grants of votable expenditure shall be made to the Legislative Assembly, which body shall have power to assent or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to reduction.

It is clear from the above that though equal in status with regard to other Bills, in Money Bills, the Lower Houses have been given special powers.

A financial Bill or amendment making provision for imposing or increasing any tax or for regulating the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee, shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the Governor. There are, moreover, certain special provisions for expenditure on the education of Anglo-Indian or European communities in India.

GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

English is to be ordinarily used in the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature and members of the Legislature are guaranteed immunity from legal proceedings against what they say on the floor of the Chambers of the Legislature. But no discussion shall take place in a Provincial Legislature with respect to the conduct of any judge of the Federal Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES

Part IV of the Act (Section 94-98) provides that British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and such other areas as may be created under the Act, will be known as

Chief Commissioners' Provinces. A Chief Commissioner's province is to be administered by the Governor-General acting through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him in his discretion. There are special provisions for the administration of British Baluchistan, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

THE INDIAN STATES

The Indian States are subject to the paramountcy of the Crown, and are bound to the Crown by treaties, engagements, sanads and usage. The Paramount Power has such powers in relation to the States as enable it to act in the interest of India as a whole and in the interests of the States. It has ordinarily no control over State courts, police, or coinage. Control of military forces of the States is shared by the Paramount Power with the States. The Paramount Power, however, recognises the responsibility of helping Indian States whenever there is dangerous internal trouble in the States. Section 286 provides for military assistance to Indian States, if and when necessary, while section 285 states that nothing in the Act affects the rights and obligations of the Crown in relation to any Indian State.

Under section 5 of the Act, Rulers of Indian States may accede to all-India Federation. Indian States, if and when they accede to the Federation, may assign functions of the States to the control of the Federation and its Legislature. But the extent of such subjects assigned and of such control is to be limited to the Princes' willing co-operation.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DURING TRANSITION

Part XIII of the Act consisting of sections 312-319 contain provisions dealing with the Central Government during the transitional period, i.e., during the period intervening between the introduction of Provincial Autonomy as provided in Part III of the Act, and the establishment of the Federation as provided in Part II of the Act. The Central Government during the transitional period is, in effect, a continuation of the Central Government under the Government of India Act of 1919. The Executive Council of the Governor-General consisting of members appointed by the Crown, the bicameral Legislature at the Centre with its old composition, the sole responsibility of the Governor-General-in-Council as the Executive Head of the British Indian Administration—all these features of the constitution of 1919 have been retained with certain modifications and additions in Part XIII of the Act.

The sphere of legislation of the Federal Government, as provided in Part II of the Act, has been incorporated in the legislative scope of the Central Government during the transition period. The control of the Secretary of State has been retained; and it is the Governor-General-in-Council and not the Governor-General in his discretion or in his individual judgment, who is to be, except in exceptional circumstances, the executive authority in India during the transitional period.

As before, the Central Legislature will consist of two Chambers, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, the Upper and Lower Houses respectively. The Upper House will have 58 members, of whom

32 are elected and 26 nominated, and not more than 20 of the nominated members are to be officials. The Lower House has 141 members, of whom not more than 101 are elected and the rest are nominated by the Governor-General. The term of the Council of State, unless dissolved earlier, is 5 years and that of the Assembly only 3 years.

The present Government of India and its chief executive, the Governor-General-in-Council have been empowered to perform certain functions assigned to the Federal Executive and the present Indian Legislature is to exercise jurisdiction over subjects of the Federal Legislative list.

The 9th Schedule of Government of India Act, 1935, contains provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919, which have been continued in force with amendments until the establishment of the Federation. As during the previous régime—namely, under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms—the Central Government is bureaucratic and the Central Legislature is of the nature of an advisory council which can only make recommendations. Notwithstanding the fact that the all-India Federation has not yet come into force, it is provided that the Federal Court of India, the Federal Railway Authority and the Federal Public Service Commission will come into being under Orders-in-Council of the British Crown. These bodies except the Federal Railway Authority have already been constituted and are functioning under the provisions of the Act.

Under the exigency of World War II, the Governor-General was invested with certain powers and freed from certain formalities for enabling him to deal with certain matters without reference to the Crown or the Secretary of State in England. The Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General was changed to the extent of freeing the Governor-General from the necessity of submitting any measure involving certain special responsibilities of the Governor-General for signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

Early in 1946, the transitional central constitution was further amended by an Act of Parliament for changing the composition of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the qualifications of the members of the Council with a view to enabling the inclusion of leaders of public opinion in the Council.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ACT

Section 308 of the Act provides for the amendment of the Act or Orders-in-Council made under it in certain specified respects. The subject matters amendable under this section are—

1. The size or composition of the Chambers of Federal Legislature or the procedure of choosing legislators and the qualifications of the members of the legislature.

2. Similar changes with respect to Provincial Legislatures. The general principle or procedure to be followed in effecting such amendment shall be that the legislature concerned, Federal or Provincial, shall pass resolutions recommending such amendment, and the Secretary of State shall, within six months after the resolution shall have been com-

municated to him, cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament a statement of any action which may be proposed to be taken thereon.

It must be noted here that section 308 which on a *prima facie* view appears to lend an element of flexibility to Indian Constitution is, in fact, a stringent provision.

PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION

Though the Federal Legislature will be enabled to enjoy fiscal freedom, the Act prohibits the imposition of any discriminatory taxes on imports from the United Kingdom and Burma. Moreover, there is provision in section 111 of the Act which prohibits the imposition of any restriction by the Indian or Provincial Legislature on the right of entry into British India of a British subject domiciled in the United Kingdom and also prohibits the imposition of any restriction regarding possession of properties or travel or desidence in British India of such above-mentioned British subjects. Section 112 of the Act prohibits the imposition of any tax as may discriminate against British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom or Burma or companies incorporated in the United Kingdom or in Burma.

FRANCHISE

Franchise is limited in India. Educational and property qualifications, residence, majority, sanity, etc., are the principal qualifications of voters for both Provincial and Federal Legislatures. The number of voters to the Provincial Assemblies, according to the registers of 1937 elections, was 30,137,919 and that to Provincial Legislative Councils was 89,371.

THE SERVICES OF THE CROWN

The Act of 1935 makes elaborate provisions for the safeguarding of the interests of the members of public services in India and of their dependants and particularly for safeguarding the interests of those members who are appointed by the Secretary of State for India. Public servants hold office during pleasure of His Majesty, and it is provided that no person may be dismissed or reduced in rank unless he be given an opportunity of showing the cause against the action proposed and unless he has been convicted of a criminal offence. Moreover, it is the appointing authority that can dismiss a public servant. The Act specifically provides for compensation in case of premature retrenchment or abolition of the office.

DEFENCE SERVICES

The Defence services are reserved subjects for the Governor-General under the Federal constitution. The Governor-General is the Head of the Army, Navy and Air Force in India subject to the condition that His Majesty may appoint a Commander-in-Chief of the British Indian Army and assign functions to him and he is to be subject to the general control of the Secretary of State. The Governor-General is, however, directed by the Act to consult Federal Ministers on matters connected with Defence.

Defence estimates are non-votable.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

The Act provides for the formation and constitution of Public Service Commissions both for the Federation and the provinces. These Commissions shall conduct examinations for appointment to the services of the Federations or the provinces as the case may be.

THE HIGH COURTS

According to section 219 of the Act, the following shall be High Courts—High Courts in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore and Patna and Chief Court of Oudh, Judicial Commissioner's Courts in C. P. and Berar, Sind and N.-W. F. Province and any other Court in British India, which His Majesty-in-Council may declare to be a High Court. Every High Court shall be a Court of record and shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other judges as His Majesty may appoint. The Judges of a High Court are appointed by the Crown and they hold office during His Majesty's pleasure. Separation of the Judiciary is ensured by the Act of 1935.

ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES IN THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

Province	*No. of elected members for Legislative Assembly*	*No. of elected members for Council of State*
Madras	16	5
Bombay	16	6
Bengal	17	6
U. P.	16	5
Punjab	12	4
Bihar and Orissa	12	3
C. P.	6	2
Assam	4	1
Delhi	1	...
N.-W. F. P.	1	...
Total ...	101	32
Nominated members official & non-official	40	26
Grand Total ...	141	58

TABLE OF SEATS

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

Province	*Total Seats*	*General seats*		*Backward areas and tribes*	*Sikh*	*Mohammeden*	*Anglo-Indian*	*European*	*Indian Christian*	*Commerce, Industry, Mining & Planting*	*Landholders*	*University*	*Labour*	*Women*
		Total	*Reserved for Scheduled Castes*											
Madras	215	146	30	1	...	28	2	3	8	6	6	1	6	8
Bombay*	175	114	15	1	...	29	2	3	3	7	2	1	7	6
Bengal	250	78	30	...	...	117	3	11	2	19	5	2	8	5
United Provinces	228	140	20	...	...	64	1	2	2	3	6	1	3	6
Punjab†	175	42	8	...	31	84	1	1	2	1	5	1	3	4
Bihar	152	86	15	7	...	39	1	2	1	4	4	1	3	4
C. P. & Berar	112	84	20	1	...	14	1	1	...	2	3	1	2	3
Assam‡	108	47	7	9	...	34	...	1	1	11	...	...	4	1
N.-W. Frontier Province	50	9	...	...	3	36	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Orissa‡	60	44	6	5	...	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2
Sind	60	18	...	...	...	33	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	2

* In Bombay seven of the general seats shall be reserved for Marathas.

† In the Punjab one of the Landholders' seats shall be a seat to be filled by a Tumandar.

‡ In Assam and Orissa the seats reserved for women shall be non-communal seats.

TABLE OF SEATS

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Province	*Total number of seats*	*General seats*	*Mohammedan*	*European*	*Indian Christian*	*Seats to be filled by Legisl. Assembly*	*Seats to be filled by Governor*
Madras	Not less than 54 Not more than 56	35	7	1	3	...	Not less than 8 Not more than 10
Bombay	Not less than 29 Not more than 30	20	5	1	...	...	Not less than 3 Not more than 4
Bengal	Not less than 63 Not more than 65	10	17	3	...	27	Not less than 6 Not more than 8
United Provinces	Not less than 58 Not more than 60	34	17	1	...	...	Not less than 6 Not more than 8
Bihar	Not less than 29 Not more than 30	9	4	1	...	12	Not less than 3 Not more than 4
Assam	Not less than 21 Not more tha 22	10	6	2	...	...	Not less than 3 Not more than 4

NON-VOTABLE EXPENDITURES IN THE FEDERATION

Sec. 33(3), Government of India Act, 1935

(*a*) The salary and allowances of the Governor-General and other expenditure relating to his office for which provision is required to be made by Order-in-Council; (*b*) Debt charges for which the Federation is liable, including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt; (*c*) The salaries and allowances of Ministers, of Councillors, of the Financial Adviser, of the Advocate-General, of Chief Commissioners, and of the staff of the Financial Adviser; (*d*) Salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of judges of the Federal Court, and the pensions payable to or in respect of the judges of any High Court; (*e*) Expenditure for the purpose of the discharge by the Governor-General of his functions with respect to defence and ecclesiastical affairs, his functions with respect to external affairs in so far as he is by or under this Act required in the exercise thereof to act in his discretion, his functions in or in relation to tribal areas, and his functions in relation to the administration of any territory in the direction and control of which he is under this Act required to act in his discretion, provided that the sum so charged in any year in respect of expenditure on ecclesiastical affairs shall not exceed forty-two lakhs of rupees, exclusive of pension charges; (*f*) The sums payable to His Majesty under this Act out of the revenues of the Federation in respect of the expenses incurred in discharging the function of the Crown in its relations with Indian States; (*g*) Any grants for purposes connected with the administration of any areas in a Province which are for the time being excluded areas; (*h*) Any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal; (*i*) Any other expenditure declared by this Act or any Act of the Federal Legislature to be so charged.

NON-VOTABLE EXPENDITURES IN THE PROVINCES

Sec. 78(3), Government of India Act, 1935

(*a*) The salary and allowances of the Governor and other expenditure relating to his office for which provision is required to be made by Order-in-Council; (*b*) Debt charges for which the Province is liable, including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt; (*c*) The salaries and allowances of Ministers and of the Advocate-General; (*d*) Expenditure in respect of the salaries and allowances of judges of any High Court; (*e*) Expenditure connected with the administration of any areas which are for the time being excluded areas; (*f*) Any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal; (*g*) Any other expenditure declared by this Act or any Act of the Provincial Legislature to be so charged.

Government of India Act, 1935

THIRD SCHEDULE

PROVISIONS AS TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES

1. There shall be paid to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the Provinces the following annual salaries, that is to say:—

The Governor-General	250,800 rupees.
The Governor of Madras The Governor of Bombay The Governor of Bengal The Governor of the United Provinces	120,000 rupees.
The Governor of the Punjab The Governor of Bihar	100,000 rupees.
The Governor of C. P. & Berar	72,000 rupees.
The Governor of Assam The Governor of the N.-W. F. Province The Governor of Orissa The Governor of Sind	66,000 rupees.

2. There shall be paid to the Governor-General and to the Governors such allowances for expenses in respect of equipment and travelling upon appointment and such allowances during their terms of office as may from time to time be fixed by His Majesty-in-Council, and such provision shall be made for enabling the Governor-General and the Governors to discharge conveniently and with dignity the duties of their offices as may be determined by His Majesty-in-Council.

3. While the Governor-General or a Governor is absent on leave, he shall in lieu of his salary be entitled to such leave allowances as may be fixed by His Majesty in Council.

4. There shall be granted to and in respect of the Governor-General and the Governor of every Province such customs privileges as may be specified by Order-in-Council.

5. While any person is appointed by His Majesty to act as Governor-General or as a Governor, he shall be entitled to the same salary and, save as may be otherwise provided by His Majesty in Council, the same allowances and privileges as the Governor-General or that Governor.

6. Any sums required to give effect to the provisions of the Schedule shall, in the case of the Governor-General or a person acting as such, be paid out of and charged on the revenues of the Federation and, in the case of a Governor or a person acting as such, be paid out of and charged on the revenues of the Province.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE—LEGISLATIVE LISTS

List I—*Federal Legislative List.* (*Summary*)

1. H. M's naval, military and air forces except those of the Provinces and the Indian States; Central Intelligence Bureau; preventive detention in British India for reasons of the State connected with defence, external affairs or the discharge of the functions of the Crown in relations with the Indian States. 2. Naval, military, air force works and Cantonment areas and local self-government therein.

3. External affairs. 4. Ecclesiastical affairs and European cemeteries.

5. Currency, Coinage and legal tender. 6. Public Debt of Federation.

7. Post and Telegraphs, telephones, wireless, broadcasting; Post Office Savings Bank. 8. Federal Public Service and Federal Public Service Commission. 9. Federal Pensions.

10. Works, lands, buildings belonging to the Federation.

11. The Imperial Library, the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the Victoria Memorial, or any similar institution controlled or financed by the Federation.

12. Federal institutions for research, professional or technical training, or for promotion of special studies. 13. The Benares Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University. 14. The Survey of India; the Geological, Botanical and Zoological Surveys of India; Federal Meteorological organisations.

15. Ancient and historical monuments; archaeological sites and remains. 16. Census. 17.

Admission into and emigration or expulsion from India of foreigners or of British subjects not domiciled in India or in the United Kingdom; Pilgrimages to places beyond India. 18. Port quarantine; seamen's and marine hospitals and Port quarantine hospital.

19. Imports and Exports.

20. Federal Railways, regulation of all railways except minor railways in respect of safety, and rates and fares, station and service, terminal charges, interchange of traffic and responsibility of railway administrations as carriers of goods and passengers; the regulation of minor railways in respect of safety and responsibility of such railways as carriers of goods and passengers.

21. Maritime shipping and navigation, Admiralty jurisdiction.

22. Major Ports. 23. Fishing and Fisheries beyond territorial waters.

24. Aircraft and Air navigation.

25. Light-houses, light ships, etc.

26. Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or air.

27. Copy-rights, inventions, designs, trade marks and merchandise marks. 28. Cheques, Bills of Exchange, Promissory notes, and other like instruments. 29. Arms, firearms, and ammunitions. 30. Explosives.

31. Opium in respect of cultivation, manufacture or sale for export.

32. Petroleum and other dangerously inflammable substances in the matter of possession, storage and transport. 33. Corporations such as trading Corporations, Banking, insurance, financial corporations except those owned or controlled by States and carrying on business within the States. 34. Development of industries in cases declared by Federal law to be in public interest.

35. Regulation of labour, safety in coal mines and oil-fields.

36. Mines, oil-fields, mineral development. 37. The law of Insurance and regulation of Insurance contract. Government Insurance except where undertaken by a State or Province. 38. Banking.

39. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of the police force of one province to another subject to the consent of the Government of the latter, or extension of the powers or jurisdiction of members of police force of any unit to railway areas outside that unit.

40. Elections to Federal legislature. 41. Salaries of Federal Ministers, President, Vice-President of Council of State and of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Federal Assembly, the salaries, privileges, allowances of members of the Federal Legislature.

42. Offences against laws in respect of matters of the Federal list.

43. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any matters given in this list.

44. Customs and Export duties.

45. Excise duties on Tobacco or other goods manufactured or produced in India, except those given in the Provincial list (31—40).

46. Corporation tax. 47. Salt.

48. State Lotteries. 49. Naturalization. 50. Migration within India from or into a Governor's or a Chief Commissioner's Province.

51. Standards of weight.

52. Ranchi European Mental Hospital.

53. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal court

with respect to any matter on the Federal list; the enlargement of the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal court and the conferring of supplemental powers thereon.

54. Taxes on Income (non-agricultural). 55. Taxes on capital value of assets except agricultural land; taxes on capital of Companies.

56. Duties on succession to property other than agricultural land.

57. Stamp duty on bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of Insurance, proxies and receipts.

58. Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway or air, taxes on railway fares and freights.

59. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any court.

LIST II—*Provincial Legislative List* (*Summary*)

1. Public order; the administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Federal Court, and fees taken therein; preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order; persons subjected to such detention. 2. All courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list; procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts. 3. Police, including railway and village police.

4. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions etc., and persons detained therein. 5. Public debt of the Province. 6. Provincial Public Services and Provincial Public Service Commissions. 7. Provincial pensions. 8. Works, lands and buildings, of His Majesty for the purpose of the Province. 9. Compulsory acquisition of land. 10. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province. 11. Election to the Provincial Legislature. 12. The salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the President and Deputy President thereof; the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature. 13. Local government, i.e., municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-govt. or village administration. 14. Public health and sanitation; hospitals, and dispensaries; registration of births and deaths. 15. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places beyond India. 16. Burials and burial grounds.

17. Education.

18. Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communications not specified in List I; minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such railways; municipal tramways; ropeways; inland waterways and traffic thereon, minor ports, vehicles, other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

19. Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.

20. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, etc., veterinary training and practice; pounds and the prevention of cattle tresspass.

21. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures, and the collection of rents; transfer, alienation and devolution of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization; Courts of Wards; encumbered and attached estates; treasure trove.

22. Forests. 23. Regulation of mines and oil-fields and mineral development. 24. Fisheries. 25. Protection of wild birds and wild animals.

26. Gas and gasworks. 27. Trade and commerce within the Province; market and fairs, money lending and money lenders. 28. Inns and innkeepers.

29. Production, supply and distribution of goods; development of industries.

30. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods; weights and measures.

31. Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs, that is to say, intoxicating liquors, opium and other narcotic drugs, but subject, as respects opium, to the provisions of List I and as respects poisons and dangerous drugs, to the provisions of List III.

32. Relief of the poor; unemployment.

33. The incorporation, regulation, and winding up of corporations other than corporations specified in List I; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies.

34. Charities, and charitable institutions; charitable and religious endowments.

35. Theatres, dramatic performances, and cinemas, but not including the sanction of cinematograph films for exhibition. 36. Betting and gambling.

37. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this list.

38. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

39. Land revenue, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenue.

40. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and countervailing duties of the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India; (a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption; (b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs; (c) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this entry.

41. Taxes on agricultural income.

42. Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths and windows. 43. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land. 44. Taxes on mineral rights, subject to any limitations imposed by any Act of the Federal Legislature relating to mineral development.

45. Capitation taxes. 46. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments. 47. Taxes on animals and boats. 48. Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements.

49. Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein. 50. Taxes on luxuries, entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling. 51. The rates on stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty.

52. Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways.

53. Tolls. 54. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court.

List III—*Concurrent Legislative List*

Part I. (*Summary*)

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of this Act but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II.

2. Criminal Procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act.

3. Removal of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another unit.

4. Civil Procedure, including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act. 5. Evidence and oaths; recognition of laws, public acts and records and judicial proceedings.

6. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors; adoption.

7. Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land. 8. Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents.

9. Trust and Trustees.

10. Contracts, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.

11. Arbitration. 12. Bankruptcy and insolvency; admistrators general and official trustees.

13. Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

14. Actionable wrongs, save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II. 15. All courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list. 16. Legal, medical and other professions.

17. Newspapers, books and printing presses. 18. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatics and mental deficients.

19. Poisons and dangerous drugs.

20. Mechanically propelled vehicles. 21. Boilers.

22. Prevention of cruelty to animals. 23. European vagrancy; criminal tribes.

24. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

25. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

Part II. (*Summary*)

26. Factories.

27. Welfare of labour: conditions of labour, provident funds, employers' liability and workmen's compensation; health insurance, including invalidity pensions; old age pensions.

28. Unemployment insurance.

29. Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes.

30. The prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.

31. Electricity.

32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards machanically propelled vessels.

33. The sanctioning of cinematograph films or exhibition.

34. Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority. 35. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

36. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any court.

THE PROVINCES

British India, as at present constituted, has an area of 862,679 sq. miles and a total population of about 296 millions according to the Census Report of 1941. British India has been divided into eleven Governors' provinces, *viz.*, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Orissa, Sind and N.-W. F. Province, and five Chief Commissioners' provinces *viz.*, Delhi, Baluchistan; Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and Andamans and Nicobars.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION

With the enforcement of Part III of the Constitution Act of 1935, the provincial spheres of administration have been more clearly defined and the eleven Governors' provinces now practically enjoy provincial autonomy in local Government. The process of decentralization which had been much advanced under the constitution of 1919 has reached almost the final stage in its growth.

The spheres of taxation, administration and legislation, as between the Central or the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments, have now been clearly demarcated. The control of the Governor-General or the Secretary of State for India over provincial administration has been greatly relaxed so as to enable provincial Governors to act, as far as possible, as constitutional Governors.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE

Land revenue, Excise, Stamps, Payments from Central Government, Irrigation,—these are the principal heads of revenue of Indian provinces, while General Administration, Police, Education, Administration of Justice, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture, Industries are the principal heads of expenditure. According to the Finance and Revenue Accounts of 1943-44, the Provinces had a total Revenue of Rs. 163.31 crores and total Expenditure of Rs. 153.85 crores and total surplus of Rs. 9.46 crores.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

Between 1937 and 1946 the strength of the parties in Provincial Assemblies have undergone important changes. After 1937 elections the Congress had 707 members in the Provincial Assemblies and the number increased to 925 after 1946 elections. The Muslim League which had only 115 members after 1937 elections has 422 members after the 1946 elections. The increase in the strength of the League has, therefore, been phenomenal. The following table shows the relative strength of parties in Provincial Assemblies after 1946 elections:

COMPOSITION OF PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES AFTER 1946 GENERAL ELECTION

*Serial No. of Provinces**	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Party											
Congress	59	86	98	128	92	165	30	47	51	21	153
Muslim League	31	114	34	30	13	28	17	4	75	27	54
Nationalist Muslims	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	7
Muslim Independents	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syed Party	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Momins	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamiat ul Ulema	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ahrar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Krishak Proja	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unionists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Akalis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Panthic Akalis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Scheduled Caste	—	—	—	—	1(f)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scheduled Caste Independents	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adi Basis	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hindu Mahasabha	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hindu Hindus	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europeans	9	23	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	3	—
Labour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Labour Independents	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Communists	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Radical Democrats	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landholder	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independents	6	—	—	5	2	9	—	4	7	—	12
Others	—	9	12	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	108	250	152	175	112	215	50	56	175	60	228

* 1. Assam; 2. Bengal; 3. Bihar; 4. Bombay; 5. C. P.; 6. Madras; 7. N.-W. F. P.; 8. Orissa; 9. Punjab; 10. Sind; 11. U. P.

(f) Scheduled Caste Federation.

MADRAS

Madras is the southernmost Presidency in India, covering an area of 124,363 sq. miles and containing a population of about 49.3 millions according to 1941 census, chiefly of Dravidian origin. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada are the principal languages of the province. The entire Presidency lies to the south of the river Kistna and the Tungabhadra. It is traversed on the east by a mountain range of the Eastern Ghats, which divides this province into a coastal plain extending from Ganjam to the Cape. The Western Ghats descend along the western coast right down to Cape Comorin, reaching a maximum height of 8,640 ft. at the Dodabetta peak of the Nilgiri Hills. The western coast is called the Malabar coast and the break in the continuity of the Western Ghats, called the Palghat gap, forms the means of communication between Malabar and the Karnatic. The chief rivers are the Kistna, the Godavari, the North Pennar, the Palar, the South Pennar and the Cauveri.

Climate and Production, etc. The climate is free from extremes. Rice, millets, *ragi,* and pulses are the principal crops of this province. Cotton is grown in Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Bellary. Tobacco is grown in Madura and Coimbatore. Coffee is also largely grown in this province and also in the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. Rubber is grown principally in Travancore, and Cochin. Agriculture is the principal means of livelihood of the province. Irrigation has been successfully and profitably carried on in the province, the area under irrigation in 1939-40 being about 8.5 million acres, interest earning from productive irrigation works being 6.36% of the capital at charge. There were 1,811 factories employing 197,266 hands in 1939-40. In 1938-39 there were 38,818 miles of roads, of which 24,554 were metalled. There were about 5,100 miles of railway lines. The principal ports of the province are Madras and Cochin, both major ports. The population is mainly rural and the principal cities of the province are Madras, Madura, and Trichinopoly. Hindus form about 90% of the population of the province. There are large numbers of Indian Christians in the Presidency and they constitute nearly 60% of the total native Christians in India. There are 3 universities in the Presidency: Madras, Andhra and Annamalai and in 1938-39 there were 78 colleges and 39,000 schools for boys, both elementary and secondary, and 4,866 schools for girls. The number of college students was 17,013 and the number of scholars in schools was about 3,205,519.

Government: Under the Government of India Act of 1935, Madras is a Governor's Province with a bicameral Legislature. Provincial Autonomy was introduced with effect from April 1, 1937. The Congress members of the Madras Legislature took office as Ministers, but at the outbreak of the war, the Indian National Congress decided that Congress members should not continue in office as Ministers so long as the British Government did not clearly and satisfactorily set down their war aims, and the Congress Ministry resigned. Since then and till May 1946 the Governor carried on the administration under Section 93 of Government of India Act. In May 1946 a Congress Ministry was re-established. The Upper House of the Madras Lgislature consists of *not less than* 54 and *not more* *than* 56 members, of whom 35 are from General constituencies, 7 from Mohammedans, 1 from Europeans, 3 from Indian Christians, and *not less than* 8 and *not more than* 10 seats are to be filled by nomination by the Governor. The Lower House consists of 215 members, of whom 146 belong to General constituencies including 30 for Scheduled Castes, 1 to Backward Tribes, 38 to Mohammedans, 2 to Anglo-Indians, 3 to Europeans, 8 to Indian Christians, 6 to representatives of Commerce, Industry, etc., 6 to Landholders, 1 to University representative, 6 to Labour, and 8 to Women.

Finance—See under *Provincial Finance.*

Government Directory and High Court—See under Provincial Government Directory.

BOMBAY

Bombay, the smallest of Indian Presidencies, stretches along the western coast of India. It has an area of 76,443 sq. miles and a population of about 21 millions, according to the census of 1941. Bombay is the chief port and the principal trade and industrial centre of India. The principal Indian States in the Presidency are Baroda, Kutch, Palanpur, Rewa, the Kathiawad States, and Kolhapur. The Vindhyas and the Western Ghats are the chief mountain ranges. The north-west part, viz. Gujarat and Cutch, is flat. The Tapti and the Nerbada are the chief rivers of the northern part, and the Kistna and the Godavari belong to the southern part of the province.

Climate, Production, etc.: The climate of the province is free from extremes and rainfall throughout the province is not uniform. The average annual rainfall in Gujarat is 32.5 inches, in Konkan 107.4 inches and in Bombay Deccan 30.4 inches. Agriculture is the means of livelihood for more than 60% of the population. Cotton is the principal crop and is the source of agricultural prosperity of the province. Of the total cultivated area of over 29 million acres 1.25 million acres were irrigated in 1939-40. The net interest earning of the Government of Bombay from irrigation was 9.43% of the capital at charge invested in productive works. In 1939-40 there were 3,120 factories in the province employing 466,040 hands, permanent and seasonal. The construction of the famous Tata Hydro-Electric plant has made cheap electricity available in the industrial areas of the province. There were in 1938-39, 20,435 miles of roads, of which about 10,128 miles were metalled. The total length of the railways of the province was 2,390 miles. Bombay is the largest port in India, the value of the total sea-borne trade being Rs. 138 crores in 1939-40. The Province also enjoys a large volume of coastal trade, the average annual coastal trade being about 40 crores of rupees. Majority of the people of the province are Hindus, being about 80 per cent of total population. The Parsis, who form a very minute fraction of the population, are an important community and the city of Bombay contains nearly 50 per cent of the total Parsi population in India. Of all British provinces, Bombay has the highest percentage of urban population. The principal cities of the province are Bombay (pop. 1,490,000).

Ahmedabad (591,000), Poona (258,000). There is only one University in the province besides the Thackersey University for women—an unrecognized University—which is the only institution of its kind in India. There is a School of Economics and Sociology attached to the University and there are 22 arts and professional colleges. In 1939-40 there were 17,787 college students. There were 28,699 schools, primary and secondary; the total number of scholars being 1,551,121. The principal languages spoken in the province are Gujarati, Marathi, and Kanarese.

Government: Under the Constitution Act of 1935, Sind has been separated from Bombay and made a separate province, and Aden has been made a Crown Colony. The province is now a Governor's province with a bicameral Legislature and a Council of Ministers. On the outbreak of the war, the Bombay Ministry along with other provincial Congress Ministries resigned and the Governor of Bombay carried on the administration under section 93 of Government of India Act, 1935. In May 1946, a Congress Ministry was re-established. The Bombay Legislature consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council (Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (Lower House). The Upper House has *not more* than 30 seats and *not less* than 29 seats. Of the members not more than 4 and not less than 3 are nominated by the Governor and remaining members are elected. The Lower House consists of 175 seats, of which 114 are general seats (including 15 for Scheduled Castes), 29 seats for Mohammedans, 2 for Anglo-Indians, 3 for Europeans, 3 for Indian Christians, 7 for Commerce, Industry, etc., 2 for Landholders, 1 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 1 for University, 7 for Labour, and 6 for Women.

Finance—See under *Provincial Finance.*

Government Directory and High Court—See under Provincial Government Directory.

BENGAL

Bengal, one of the chief provinces of British India, is bounded on the north by Bhutan and Sikkim, on the south by the Bay of Bengal, on the west by Nepal, Bihar and Orissa, and on the east by Assam and Burma. There are five divisions in Bengal, *viz.*, Burdwan, Rajshahi, Presidency, Dacca and Chittagong, which are subdivided into twenty-eight districts. Cooch-Behar and Tripura are the two Indian States in Bengal. The province has an area of 76,443 sq. miles and a population of about 60.3 millions, according to the census of 1941. It is a low-lying flat country, watered by two great rivers, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, the holy rivers of the Hindus. The soil is rich in alluvial mud and highly fertile. The numerous branches of the great rivers intersecting each other and ultimately draining into the Bay of Bengal form a delta, the lower part of which is called the Sunderbans, the home of the famous Royal Bengal Tigers. Erosion of river banks is a perplexing problem in Bengal.

Climate, Production, etc.: Bengal's climate is tropical. The summer monsoon gives it plenty of rain, the normal annual rainfall being

74.3 inches. About 75 per cent of the population depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The total number of factories in 1939-40 was 1,725 and the number of factory labourers 571,539, including seasonal workers. In 1937-38 there were 96 jute mills, 25 cotton mills, 157 engineering companies, and 4 paper mills. Bengal produces about 85% of world's jute, 60 per cent of India's tea, and contributes a large percentage of the total rice production in India. Fishery is a very common calling all over the province as nearly 90% of the population is fish-eating. The total forest area is about 12,000 sq. miles and timber is an important industry. There were in 1937-38 about 95,000 miles of roads, of which about 6,000 miles were metalled. The length of railways open to traffic in 1937-38 was about 3,500 miles. The existence of a number of wide and navigable rivers has made river transport in Bengal easy and cheap. In many parts of Bengal, particularly in east and southern Bengal, steamers and country boats are the only means of transport. The two great rivers, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, with their tributaries offer high roads to steamers and millions of boats from one end of the province to the other. There are more than 3,000 miles of navigable rivers in Bengal. Of the 60.3 million inhabitants, about 33 millions are Mohammedans and about 26.5 millions are Hindus according to the census of 1941, and the rest belong to Buddhism, Christianity, and other religions. More than 90% of the population speak Bengali. The proportion of rural population is very high. Compared to Bengal's position as the premier province in India, the number of big towns is very small. There are only two big cities, Calcutta (population 2,109,000) and Dacca. Calcutta is the greatest centre of learning and culture in India and one of the most important educational centres in the East. Besides the University of Calcutta, the biggest University in the East, there are the two residential Universities at Dacca and Bolpur—the latter, the Visvabharati, being an unrecognized body. In 1939-40 there were 79 colleges in Bengal the number of scholars being 43,026. There were moreover 61,900 schools, the number of scholars being 3,582,048.

Government: Under the Constitution Act of 1935, Bengal is a Governor's province with a bicameral Legislature and a Council of Ministers. After the fall of the Nazimuddin Ministry the Governor carried on the administration under section 93 of the 1935-Act. Of the two Houses of Legislature, the Upper House, the Legislative Council, has *not more than* 65 and *not less than* 63 members. Of these 57 are elected and not more than 8 and not less than 6 are nominated by the Governor. The Lower House, the Legislative Assembly, has 250 members, all elected. The composition of the Lower House is: 117 seats for Mohammedans, 78 General seats (including 30 for Scheduled Castes), 3 for Anglo-Indians, 11 for Europeans, 2 for Indian Christians, 19 for Commerce, Industry, Mining, etc., 5 for Landholders, 2 for Universities, 1 for Labour, and 5 for Women. Since May 1946, there has been a Muslim League Ministry in Bengal under the Premiership of Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy.

Finance—See Under *Provincial Finance*.

Bengal Government Directory and Calcutta High Court—See under Provincial Government Directory.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH

This province is bounded on the north by Nepal, on the west by the Punjab and Rajputana, on the south by Central India and on the east by Bihar. It has an area of 106,247 sq. miles and a population of 55,020,617, according to 1941 census.

Climate, Production, etc.: The climate is dry and one of extreme heat and cold. Rainfall is moderate. Irrigation canals are numerous and a wide area is under cultivation. Among agricultural production, millets, and sugar-cane come first in importance. Wheat, Barley, and pulses are also grown. It is the only opium-producing province in India. The total irrigated area of the province is about 5.2 million acres. The capital at charge on productive irrigation works stood at Rs. 25.7 crores on 31st of March, 1938, and the net interest earned by the Government was 5.32% of the capital at charge. The success of the Government's irrigation policy in this province is reflected in the increase of the agricultural production. There were 546 factories in the province in 1939-40 employing, in all, 159,738 hands including seasonal workers. There were 83 sugar mills, 3 woollen mills and 25 cotton mills. The growth of the sugar industry in recent years has been phenomenal There were in 1937-38, 30,770 miles of roads of which 8,106 miles were metalled. The province possesses the longest railway route mileage of any province in British India. Overwhelming majorities of the people are Hindus. More than 75% of the people get their livelihood from agriculture. The people are mainly rural, but of all provinces in India, the number of towns of moderate size is the largest in U.P. The principal towns are: Lucknow (pop. 354,560), Cawnpore (398,408), Agra (257,368), Benares (255,744), Allahabad (246,226). The province possesses as many as five Universities: Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Benares and Aligarh. There were in 1939-40, 78 colleges with 23,211 scholars; 24,974 schools with 1,771,246 scholars.

Government: U. P. is a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers and a bicameral Legislature. After the declaration of the 2nd world war by the British Government, the Congress Ministry in U. P. resigned. The Governor of U. P. carried on the administration under section 93 of the Act of 1935. In April 1946 a Congress Ministry was re-established in the Province. Of the two Houses of Legislature, the Upper House, the Legislative Council, has *not more than* 60 members and *not less than* 58 members of whom 52 are elected and not more than 8 and not less than 6 are nominated by the Governor. The Lower House, The Legislative Assembly, has 228 seats composed as follows: General 140 (including 20 for Scheduled Castes), 64 for Mohammedans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 2 for Europeans, 2 for Indian Christians, 3 for Commerce, Industries, etc., 6 for Landholders, 1 for University, 3 for Labour, and 6 for Women.

Finance—See under *Provincial Finance.*

U. P. Govt. Directory & High Courts—See Under Provincial Government Directory.

BIHAR

Bihar includes Chota Nagpur and has an area of about 69,745 sq. miles and a population of about 36,340,000, comprising a variety of races speaking various tongues, chief among which is Western Hindi. Bihar is bounded on the north by Nepal, on the west by the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces, on the south by Orissa, and on the east by Bengal. The rainfall is scanty and it experiences extremes of temperature during the year. Until 1912 Bihar had been a part of Bengal, but became a separate province under a Lieutenant-Governor after the removal of the partition of Bengal in 1912. In 1921, it became a Governor's province and by the Government of India Act of 1935, it became a self-governing province with two houses of Legislature and a Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers. There are twenty-six Feudatory States in Bihar.

Climate, Production, etc. The climate is more or less dry, and has extremes of temperature the maximum being 87°, and the minimum being 60°. The normal annual rainfall is registered as 48.4″ for Bihar and 52.6″ for Chota Nagpur. Agriculture is the major industry in the province, though coal-mining and other kinds of mining are common. Bihar supplies the major portion of coal in India and the Jharia coal mines are said to be the best in India. The success of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., at Jamshedpur has thrown employments open to Indians and has contributed to add to the economic strength of the country as a whole. Rice is the principal crop of Bihar. Maize, sugar-cane, tea, indigo, oil-seeds and tobacco are its other crops. There is a large cigarette factory at Monghyr. Most of India's coal and mica are to be found in Bihar. In fact Chota Nagpur, one of the richest in minerals in the world, bolds the monopoly of the world's mica. Iron is another important mineral wealth of Bihar and the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur is the world's second largest steel factory. Giridih, Dhanbad, and Jharia are noted for collieries. Manganese, gold, silver, chromite, nickel, copper, lead and saltpetre are also included in the mineral wealth of Bihar and are chiefly mined in Chota Nagpur. In 1937-38 there were 295 factories with 90,469 hands including seasonal workers. The growth of sugar industry in recent years has been phenomenal. In 1937-38 there were as many as 41 sugar mills in the province. In 1937-38 there were 28,000 miles of roads in the province including 3,386 miles of metalled roads. The roads in the district of Hazaribagh are said to be the best motor roads in India. Railway mileage is very considerable in the province. The people are mostly Hindus. Of the total population of 36 millions nearly 90% are Hindus, the remaining belonging to other religions. The people are mainly rural. The number of big towns is very small. The principal towns are Patna (176,000), Gaya, Jamshedpur. Ranchi is the summer capital of the province. In 1939-40 there were 17 colleges with 6,067 scholars; 23,606 schools with 1,129,470 scholars.

Government: Bihar is now a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. After the outbreak of the 2nd world war the Congress Ministry resigned and the administration of the province was vested, under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, in the Governor till April 1946 when a Congress Ministry was re-established. The Province has a bicameral Legislature, the two Houses being the Bihar Legislative Council and the Bihar Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council (the Upper House) has *not more than* 30 members and *not less than* 29 members and is composed of the following: General seats 9, Mohammedan seats 4, European seat 1, seats to be filled in by the Legislative Assembly 12, seats to be filled in by the Governor by nomination, *not more than* 4 and *not less than* 3. The Lower House consists of 152 seats, of which 86 are General including 15 for Scheduled Castes, 7 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 39 for Mohammedans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 2 for Europeans, 1 for Indian Christians, 4 for Commerce, Industry, etc., 4 for Landholders, 1 for University, 3 for Labour, and 4 for Women.

Finance—See under *Provincial Finance.*

Bihar Government Directory & Patna High Court—See under Provincial Government Directory.

THE PUNJAB

The Punjab is one of the northern provinces of India, situated just below Kashmir and N.-W. F. Province, and above Sind and Rajputana, with Baluchistan on the west and U. P. on the east. It is traversed by the five famous rivers, the Indus, and its four tributaries, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, and the Sutlej. The Salt Range, a short range of hills running from the Indus to the Jhelum, cuts off the tableland below Attock in the north-west at about 2,000 ft. above sea level. It has an area of 99,089 sq. miles and a population of about 28,419,000 according to the census of 1941.

Climate, Production, etc.: The climate is dry and one of extreme heat and cold. Rainfall is insufficient. Wheat is the principal agricultural production. Other crops grown in the Punjab are barley, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, etc. In 1937-38, 13 million acres of cultivated land were irrigated. The success of the irrigation policy of the Government in this province has been remarkable. Wheat production has more than doubled itself during the present century. The Punjab is now the largest producer of wheat among the provinces in India and is one of the important wheat producers of the world. Deposits of petroleum and chemicals are found in Attock and the Salt Range, which contains the largest known masses of rock-salt in the world. In 1937-38 there were 798 factories in the province, employing 69,473 hands including seasonal workers. There were in 1937-38 about 26,000 miles of roads, including 5,600 miles of metalled roads. The total route mileage of the railways in the province is above 7,000 miles. There are also more than 150 miles of navigable canals. The people are mainly rural and the majority of them depend on agriculture for their livelihood. In physique the Punjabis are the tallest and sturdiest of the inhabitants of all the provinces of India. The Punjab contributes a very considerable proportion of the total strength of the Indian Army. Of the total population of about 28.1 millions, nearly 15.7 millions are Moslems, about 3.6 millions Sikhs, and about 7.3 millions Hindus. The principal spoken languages are Punjabi, Hindi, Pushtu and Urdu. The principal towns of the province are Lahore (632,000), Amritsar, Multan, Rawalpindi. There is only one University in the province—the Punjab University. The number of colleges in the province was 50 in 1939-40 with 20,077 scholars. There were 12,197 schools with 1,207,516 scholars.

The Government: Under the Act of 1935 the Punjab is a Governor's Province with a Council of Ministers. The Punjab legislature is unicameral. The name of the legislature is Punjab Legislative Assembly. There are altogether 175 seats, of which 42 are General seats, including 8 for Scheduled Castes, 31 for the Sikhs, 84 for Mohammedans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 1 for Europeans, 2 for Indian Christians, 1 for Commerce, Industry, etc., 5 for Landholders, 1 for University, 3 for Labour, and 4 for Women.

Finance—See under *Provincial Finance.*

Punjab Govt. Directory & Lahore High Court—See under Provincial Govt. Directory.

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR

Central Provinces and Berar form a single province under a Governor. The province is bounded on the north by Central India and Bihar, on the south-west by Hyderabad, and on the south-east by Orissa. It has an area of 98,575 sq. miles and a population of 16,822,000. The area and population of Berar are 17,809 sq. miles and about 3,602,000 respectively. Between 1905 and 1935 there have been several adjustments and readjustments of territories between C. P. and adjacent provinces of Bengal and Orissa.

Climate, Production, etc.: The climate of C. P. and Berar is mostly dry, and extreme heat and cold are the usual features. The average rainfall is for C. P. West 46.6 inches, for C. P. East 53.8 inches and for Berar 32.5 inches per annum. The principal crops are cotton, rice, and wheat. The total cultivated area irrigated by Government works was 288,35e acres in British districts. Forestry is also a paying concern. There were in 1937-38 767 factories employing 51,186 hands including seasonal workers. The principal industries are cement, lime, coal-mining and manganese-mining. In 1937-38 there were not less than 9,000 miles of roads including 5,520 miles of metalled roads. There were more than 2,500 miles of railway lines. The majority of the people—above 90% of population—are rural. The leading towns are Nagpur (302,000) and Jubbulpur (140,000). Of the total population of 16.8 millions a great majority are Hindus. There are Animists, Mohammedans, and Christians. Hindi and Marathi are the principal languages of the province. There is only one University, the Nagpur University. In 1939-40 there were 14 colleges with 3,921 scholars; 6,178 schools with 517,576 scholars.

The Government: Under the Act of 1935. C. P. & Berar together form a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. After the outbreak of 2nd world war, the Congress Ministry in the province resigned and the Governor of the province carried on the administration with the help of official Advisers. In April 1946, a Congress Ministry was re-established in the Province. Berar is vested in the British Government since 1853 by a treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad in return for the former's maintenance of the Hyderabad contingent for protection of the Nizam's State. In 1902 Lord Curzon negotiated a perpetual lease of this province from the Nizam at a fixed rent of 25 lakhs of rupees per annum. The treaty of 1936, while recognizing the Nizam's sovereignty over Berar, conferred on him the title of "His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar," and on his Heir-Apparent that of "the Prince of Berar," maintains the *status quo* so far as administration is concerned. The payment of the annual rent of Rs. 25 lakhs remains unaffected. The Nizam further has the privilege of being consulted in the appointment of the Governor of C. P. & Berar, his flag is flown alongside the British standard and his right to hold durbars and confer titles in Berar, subject to the Viceroy's approval, and to maintain a political agent in C. P. & Berar is also recognized. The province has a unicameral legislature, the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly, which contains 112 seats, of which 84 are General seats (including 20 for the Scheduled Castes), 1 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 14 for Mohammedans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 1 for Europeans, 2 for Commerce and Industry, etc., 3 for Landholders, 1 for University, 2 for Labour, and 3 for Women.

Finance—See under *Provincial Finance.*

C. P. & Berar Govt. Directory and Nagpur High Court—See under Provincial Govt. Directory.

ORISSA

Orissa is a separate province since April 1, 1936. Situated on the eastern coast of India below the Gangetic delta and bordering on the Bay of Bengal, it has an area of about 32,198 sq. miles and has a population of about 8,729,000, mostly Hindus. Puri, the holy city is one of India's most famous places of pilgrimage and contains the renowned temple of Jagannath. The new province comprises: (1) Orissa division of the former province of Bihar & Orissa; (2) Portions of the former Madras Presidency, (a) Ganjam Agency tracts, (b) Ganjam Taluks; (3) Portions of C. P. (a) Khariar in Raipur district, and (b) Chandrapur.

Climate, Production, etc.: The climate is free from extremes, the maximum and minimum temperatures being 88.8° and 67.8° respectively. The normal annual rainfall is 57.5 inches. Agriculture is the principal means of livelihood in the province. The principal crops are rice, jute, pulses, sugar-cane, etc. Turmeric is extensively cultivated. Small industries like handloom industries, *endi* and *tussore*, bell metal and silversmithy are very common; these have reached a high degree of skill and efficiency. The chief mineral products are iron, coal, limestone, manganese and mica; 60% of India's iron ore come from Mayurbhanj, Bonai, and Keonjhar, Feudatory States of Orissa. Coal-mines are found in Amjul, Sambalpur, Gangpur, Talcher, and Athmalik. The number of factories in 1937-38 was 72 with 34,302 hands including seasonal workers. Chilka and Puri export 9,000 mds. of cured fish and 50,000 mds. of fresh fish to Calcutta every year, fishing being an important industry in Orissa. A large area is covered with forests producing a considerable quantity of timber. Hides and skins form another minor industry. In 1937-38 the province had 1,453 miles of roads, of which about a thousand miles were metalled. The total mileage of railway in the province is only a little over 500 miles. The construction of Vizagapatam harbour has given a stimulus to the foreign trade of the province. The people are mostly rural and majority of them are Hindus. The number of towns is small. Notable are Cuttack, Puri, and Berhampur. There were in 1939-40, 6 colleges with 992 scholars; 7,903 schools with 135,248 scholars. A university, the Utkal University, was established in 1943.

Government: Under the Act of 1935, Orissa is a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. After the outbreak of the 2nd world war the Congress Ministry of Orissa resigned and the administration of the province was vested in the Governor acting with an official Adviser. A Congress Ministry was re-established in April 1946. Orissa has a unicameral Legislature consisting of 60 members. The House is composed of as follows: General seats 44 including 6 for Scheduled Castes, Mohammedans 4 seats, Backward Areas and Tribes 5 seats, Indian Christians 1 seat, Commerce and Industry, etc., 1 seat, Landholders 2 seats, Labour 1, and Women 2 seats.

Finance—See under *Provincial Finance*.

Orissa Govt. Directory—See under Provincial Govt. Directory.

ASSAM

Assam is the north-eastern province of India with an area of 54,951 sq. miles and a population of 10,205,000. Its boundaries are Bhutan on the north, Bengal on the west and Burma on the south-east. Its capital is Shillong. Under the Act of 1919 Assam became a Governor's province and in 1937, a self-governing province with a Legislative Council (22 seats) and a Legislative Assembly (108 seats). The executive head is the Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers.

Climate, Production, etc.: The maximum and minimum temperatures in Assam are 85° and 60° respectively and rainfall is plentiful. Cherrapunji in Assam records the maximum annual rainfall in the world. The normal annual rainfall in the whole province is 100 inches and Cherrapunji itself records more than 500 inches every year. Assam is principally a hilly country covered in many places with forests. The two principal valleys, the Surma Valley and the Kachar Valley, are very fertile regions. Tea is the most important crop in Assam and rice and wheat are also grown. Rubber, silk and cotton are also grown in small quantities. Among mineral products may be mentioned petroleum, kerosene, coal, etc. The latent mineral resources are said to be large. In 1937-38 there were 734 factories employing 48,515 hands including seasonal workers. There were about 6,000 miles of roads including about 700 miles of metalled roads. The uneven surface of the province has rendered construction of railways rather difficult and expensive. There are, however, 1,300 miles of railways. The Brahmaputra and its tributaries offer high-roads to steamer and country boats. The people of Assam mainly belong to the Tibeto-Burman race. According to the census of 1941, there were 4,540,497 Hindus and 3,474,141 Mohammedans and the rest belonged to tribal religions. About 45% of people speak Bengali, 21% Assamese, and Hill tribes speak Tibeto-Burman tongues. The people are mainly rural. The important towns of the province are Gauhati and Shillong, the latter the capital of the province and a famous health resort. In 1939-40 there were 11 colleges with 3,299 scholars, and 8,796 schools with 517,174 scholars.

Government: As has already been noted, Assam is now a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. Assam has a bicameral legislature, the Upper House, or the Legislative Council, consisting of *not more than* 22 and *not less than* 21 members, of whom 18 are elected and *not more than* 4 and *not less than* 3 are nominated by the Governor. The Lower House, the Assam Legislative Assembly, consists of 108 seats, composed of as follows: 47 General seats (including 7 for Scheduled Castes), 9 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 34 for Mohammedans, 1 for Europeans, 1 for Indian Christians, 11 for Commerce, Industry, Planting etc., 4 for Labour, and 1 for Women.

Finance—See under *Provincial Finance.*

Assam Govt. Directory—See under Provincial Govt. Directory.

SIND

Sind, a separate province since 1936, is the westernmost province of India, covering an area of 48,136 sq. miles and containing a population of 4,535,000, the majority being Mohammedans. The great river Indus runs through this province with its many tributaries, and had given rise to the development of a very ancient culture and civilization in remote past. Discoveries at Mohenjo-Daro reveal such relics of historic interest. This province was included in the conquest of Alexander the Great who named the whole country after the name of the river Indus.

Climate, Production, etc.: The climate is dry and rainfall is very meagre, being only 6.3 inches per annum. The Sukkur Barrage and the Sind canals have now made agriculture possible in many barren areas. The total area irrigated in Sind is about 4 million acres, while the interest earning from productive irrigation work in 1937-38 was 2.64 per cent of the capital at charge on productive works. Wheat and barley are the chief agricultural products. There were in 1937-38, 311 factories with 27,851 hands including seasonal workers. Sind is connected by railways with the Punjab, Bombay, Rajputana and Hyderabad. In 1936-37 there were about 12,000 miles of roads, of which 594 miles were metalled. The Indus and its tributaries offer waterways. Karachi is the principal port of the province. It is a major port and one of the biggest ports in India. Its total average annual out-turn both in export and import, is about Rs. 48 crores. Karachi is also an important inland terminus of air services in India and contains the biggest air port in India for international air services. Of the 4.5 million people in Sind only about one million are Hindus and 3.1 millions are Muslims. The rest of the population is made up of Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Indian Christians. The Hindus of the province are by far more literate than the Muslims, as more than 26% of the Hindus are literate and only 4.5% of the Muslims are literate. The principal town of the province is Karachi (population 359,492). The people are mostly rural and about 60% of them are engaged in agriculture. Due to the success of the irrigation system in the province, the proportion of agricultural population is likely to increase greatly in near future. In 1939-40 there were 5 colleges in the province with 2,282 scholars and 3,035 schools with 219,823 scholars. There is no University in the province. The principal language spoken is Sindhi.

Government: Under the Act of 1935 Sind has been constituted a new province with a Governor and a Council of Ministers. The Ministry of Sind has been as unstable and short-lived as the French Ministry before the war. Sind has a unicameral legislature consisting of 60 members. The composition of the Sind Legislative Assembly is as follows:—General seats 18, Mohammedans 33 seats, Europeans 2 seats, Labour 1 seat, Trade, Industries and Commerce 2 seats, Landholders 2 seats, and Women 2 seats.

Finance—See under *Provincial Finance.*

Sind Govt. Directory—See under Provincial Govt. Directory.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

The North-West Frontier Province forms a narrow rugged mountainous tract lying on the extreme north-west frontier of India, bordering on Afghanistan between the Hindukush and Sulaiman mountains above and the river Indus below. It has an area of 13,518 sq. miles and contains a population of 3,038,000; 90% being Mohammedans and chiefly agriculturists. The estimated population of the trans-border area is about 2,250,000.

Climate, Production, etc.: Climate is one of extremes, reaching 120° to 122° in summer and 30° to 32° in winter. Rainfall is scanty. The normal rainfall is only 15.9 inches per annum. The total irrigated area in 1937-38 was 347,000 acres. Chief crops are wheat, barley, maize, and bajra. Pomegranates, grapes, and apples are the chief fruits grown in the province. There were in 1937-38 only 29 factories with 1,371 hands including seasonal workers. Pack horses, camels, and motor-lorries are the principal conveyances in the N.-W. Frontier Province, though there are certain portions of N.-W. Railways in the province. A strategic railway line 27 miles long, was completed in 1925 which connects the frontier of Afghanistan to Jamrud. Of the total population of 3 millions the majority are Mohammedans. Pushto is the principal language. The tribal races are also numerous. These latter live in a no-man's land and have not yet accustomed themselves to civilized life. Most of the people are rural. The principal town of the province is Peshawar (pop. 131,000). The province is very important from military point of view, as through this province there is access to the practicable passes which are the only important land outlets for the country. The whole of the frontier regions have been thoroughly and systematically fortified. In 1939-40 there were 4 colleges with 976 scholars, and 1,166 schools with 108,704 scholars.

Government: The Province is now a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. The Governor of the province acts in the dual capacity of the Governor of the province and also Agent to the Governor-General for tribal areas. After the outbreak of the 2nd world war the Congress Ministry of N.-W. F. Province resigned and the Governor carried on the administration with the help of official Advisers till March 1945, when a Congress Ministry under Dr. Khan Sahib was formed. The province has a unicameral legislature consisting of 50 members. The composition of the Assembly is as follows:—General seats 9, Sikh seats 3, Mohammedans 36, and Landholders 2.

Finance—See under *Provincial Finance.*

N.-W. F. P. Govt. Directory—See Provincial Govt. Directory.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES

Delhi

Delhi with its surrounding districts was made a separate province under a Chief Commissioner in 1912. It is the smallest province in India having an area of 573 sq. miles and a population of 636,245. The city of Delhi is the capital of India and has a population of 447,500. It had been the seat of many imperial thrones in the past centuries and had witnessed the rise and fall of many empires in the chequered political history of this land. New Delhi is entirely reconstructed on up-to-date lines and is the seat of the Central Government. Jewellery, brass, copperware, ivory work, pottery, weaving, gold and silver embroidery are the several industries of Delhi. Six railways meet in this city. It is 700 ft. above sea level. Delhi is now an important educational centre in India. In 1939-40 there were one University, 8 colleges, with 2,877 scholars and 331 schools, with 53,313 scholars.

Ajmer-Merwara

This is a small province in Central Rajputana covering an area of 2,711 sq. miles and having a population of 560,300, 78% being Hindus. Hindi and Rajasthani are the spoken languages. The Political Agent in Rajputana is the *ex-officio* Chief Commissioner. It is covered with hills and unsuitable for cultivation. Cotton is grown in Ajmer. The famous Pushkar Tirtha is seven miles from Ajmer. In 1939-40 there were 2 colleges with 382 scholars; 351 schools with 27,123 scholars.

Coorg

This is a small province to the south-west of Mysore. Its area is 1,593 sq. miles and population 169,000. Its capital is Mercara. In 1939-40 there were in all more than 13,161 scholars in 123 schools. Coffee is the principal agricultural product of the place.

Baluchistan

Baluchistan is the westernmost part of India and consists of: (1) British administered territory; (2) Protected States of Kalat and Las

Bela; and (3) Tribal areas subject to the control of the Political Agent. It is a mountainous province, almost rainless and consequently dry and very cold in the winter. Wheat, millets, dates, grapes and melons are its principal products. The British districts have an area of 54,228 sq. miles and a population of 463,508, principally Mohammedan and nomadic in habits. The executive head is a Chief Commissioner and there is a Revenue Commissioner, who also exercises the functions of the Judicial Commissioner. Tribal laws are administered by councils of elders, called *Jirgas*. Quetta, its capital, was destroyed in the terrible earthquake of 1935.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of 5 large islands closely grouped together and of some 200 islets in the Bay of Bengal. The total area of the islands is 2,500 sq. miles. The islands are full of forests and contain valuable timber resources. They also possess a number of first class harbours; mentionable among them are Port Blair and Port Cornwallis. The total population of the islands including the aborigines is above 19,000. Since 1858 the islands had been used as a penal settlement for life and long-term convicts. Most of the inhabitants are either convicts or ex-convicts. The aboriginal population is only about 500. In 1942 the islands were occupied by the Japanese and the British reoccupied the islands in 1945. The islands are administered by the Governor-General through a Chief Commissioner. The Nicobar Islands attached to the Chief Commissionership of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has a total area of 635 sq. miles and a native population of about 10,000. The Islands are situated to the south of Andamans within some 80 miles.

THE INDIAN STATES

The Indian States comprise a total area of 712,508 sq. miles, and have together a total population of 92,973,000 according to the census of 1941. The Indian States represent 38.8% of the area and 23.4% of the population in India.

The Indian States are governed by their own rulers subject to certain limitations imposed by the necessity of their allegiance to the Paramount Power, *viz.*, the British Crown. The system of government in most of the Indian States is autocracy, though the element of self-government has been introduced in most of the progressive States during the last 25 years or so. The economic, social and political development of the numerous States in India considerably vary. States like Baroda, Mysore, Travancore, Hyderabad, Cochin, Tripura, Mayurbhanj, and Cooch Behar are far advanced in all respects—in education, in government and in economic development. But there are Indian States where progress is comparatively slow. The area and population of these different States also considerably vary. Hyderabad, the biggest Indian State, has an area of 82,698 sq. miles, and a population of 14,436,148, whereas there are numerous States of which the area is not more than a few sq. miles and the population not more than a few thousands.

The relations of the States with the Paramount Power are based on treaties, *sanads*, customs and sometimes on the executive actions of the Crown in India. The Indian States are governed by their rulers with or without the help of ministers. The Crown in India while guaranteeing protection against aggression from outside, strictly forbids diplomatic relationship with foreign countries or with other States in India. The system of Government is autocratic in theory though self-government is being gradually introduced in many of the major States. In all internal affairs and over their own subjects, the Rulers are supreme. But even in case of internal administration, the Paramount Power reserves the right of intervention in case of serious trouble or maladministration. The States have to maintain a fixed proportion of organised, regular State forces which may be utilized by the Paramount Power in case of emergency. In return the States enjoy the benefit of protection against foreign invasion and all the advantages arising out of the Paramount Power's diplomatic activities, railway and commercial facilities.

The Chamber of Princes. In 1921, a Chamber of Princes was established as a permanent consultative body for discussing matters of Imperial interest or matters concerning the common interests of the States. It was to meet once a year. The office-bearers of the Chamber are the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor and a Standing Committee.

The Act of 1935 sought to establish a Federation of Indian Provinces and Indian States. But due to lack of unanimity among the Princes themselves and also to War emergency the establishment of the Federation has been postponed *sine die*. At its 1942 session the Chamber passed an important resolution on the attitude towards the question of constitutional reforms in view of Sir Stafford Cripps' visit. The resolution stated among other things, "any scheme to be acceptable to the States must effectively protect their rights arising from treaties, engagements and *sanads* and otherwise, and ensure the future existence, sovereignty and autonomy of the States thereunder guaranteed and leave them complete freedom duly to discharge their obligations to the Crown and to their subjects." The members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes submitted resignation *en bloc* as they could not agree with the Paramount Power on questions relating to the revision of treaties, to the proposal for integrating smaller states with bigger ones and to various post-war problems confronting the States. This was a crisis and it was over by the middle of 1945.

THE MERGER PROPOSAL

There are numerous small States, lying scattered in Western India and Gujrat, which due to their smallness and slenderness of their resources have been in a backward condition compared to the bigger States. The total area and population of these diminutive States are 7,000 sq. miles and 8,00,000 respectively. A communiqué issued to the Press and the public stated that H. E. the Crown Representative had under review the perplexing political and administrative problems arising from the existence in Western India and Gujarat of literally hundreds of small units, which though they are usually referred to as semi-jurisdictional or non-jurisdictional estates or taluks, do actually fall within the category of Indian States, and that as a result of the review H. E. the Crown Representative was satisfied that without some drastic simplification of the existing arrangements any kind of co-ordinated development of the countryside or any form of real progress was impossible. Under the merger scheme smaller States will be attached to neighbouring big States. The States to which smaller States are to be attached will be required to admit inhabitants of the attached areas to the benefits and privileges of the administration of the bigger States.

CABINET MISSION & INDIAN STATES. See under *India in 1945-46*.

Salutes of Indian States

21 Salute States

Baroda; Gwalior; Hyderabad & Berar; Jammu & Kashmir; Mysore

19 Salute States

Bhopal; Indore; Kalat; Kolhapur; Travancore; Udaipur (Mewar).

17 Salute States

Bahawalpur; Bharatpur; Bikaner; Bundi; Cochin; Cutch; Jaipur; Jodhpur; Karauli; Kotah; Patiala; Rewa; Tonk.

15 Salute States

Alwar; Banswara; Bhutan; Datia; Dewas (Senior Branch); Dewas (Junior Branch); Dhar; Dholpur; Dungarpur; Idar; Jaisalmer; Khairpur; Kishangarh; Orchha; Partabgarh; Rampur; Sikkim; Sirohi.

13 Salute States

Benares; Bhavnagar; Cooch Behar; Dhrangadhra; Jaora; Jhalawar; Jind; Junagadh; Kapurthala; Nabha; Nawanagar; Palanpur; Porbandar; Rajpipla; Ratlam; Tripura.

11 Salute States

Ajaigarh; Alirajpur; Baoni; Barwani; Bilaspur; Cambay; Chamba; Charkhari; Chhatrapur; Chitral; Faridkot; Gondal; Janjira; Jhabna; Maler Kotla; Mandi; Manipur; Morvi; Narsingarh; Padma; Pudukkottal Radhanpur; Raigarh; Sailana; Samthar; Simur; Sitamau; Suket; Tehri (Garhwal); Wankaner.

9 Salute States

Balasinor; Banganapalle; Bansda; Barundha; Bariya; Bhor; Chhota Udepur; Danta; Dharampur; Dhori; Haipaw; Jawhar; Kalahandi; Kengtung; Khilchipur; Limbdi; Loharu; Limawada; Maihar; Mayurbhanj; Mong Nai; Mudhol; Nagod; Palitana; Patna; Rajkot; Sachin; Sangli; Sant; Savantvadi; Shahpura; Sonpur; Wadhwan; Yawnghwe.

PRINCIPAL INDIAN STATES

(*in alphabetical order*)

ALWAR

Alwar, a State in the east of Rajputana, has an area of 3,158 sq. miles and a population of about 750,000. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 38 lakhs. The present Ruler is a descendant of Raja Udai Karan, who ruled in the 14th century. Alwar entered into a treaty of alliance with the British Government in 1803 and has rendered meritorious services to the British Government during the Mutiny and also during the Great War, the Afghan War and the present war. In 1889, the title of Maharaja was conferred on Maharao Raja Mangal Singh as a hereditary distinction. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns.

Ruler: His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Tej Singhji Bahadur (born 17th March 1911) succeeded to the Alwar *guddi* on the 22nd July 1937. His Highness married a daughter of Maharaja Akhey Singh of Raoti is Jodhpur—a member of the Ruling House of Jodhpur—and has two sons, Maharaj Kumars Pratap Singh and Yashwant Singh, born on 17th June 1938, and 19th September 1939, and two daughters.

BAHAWALPUR

Bahawalpur, a State north-west of Rajputana and bounded above by the Indus and its tributary the Sutlej, has an area of 22,000 sq. miles, and a population of 1,500,000 according to 1941 census. It is the second biggest Muslim State in India. It is partly fertile consisting of the river valley, partly barren and partly a desert contiguous with the Great Indian Desert. Nearly a third of the area of the State is under irrigation. By treaty of 1833, the British recognised the internal autonomy of the State. Chief crops are cotton and wheat. The revenue of the State in 1945-46 was over Rs. 4.68 crores including the capital receipts from the sale of crown lands. Administration is carried on with a Council of six Ministers. Spoken language is Multani or Western Punjabi.

Ruler: Born on 30th September 1904 the Nawab of Bahawalpur, Lt.-Col. H. H. Al-haj Dr. Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abhasi V, LL.D., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., succeeded to the *gaddi* on 4th March 1907, Educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Invested with ruling powers on the 8th March 1924, and granted a commission as an Honorary Lieutenant in the Army on the 24th October 1921, and was attached to the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse. Promoted Captain in 1924, Major (honorary) in 1932 and Lt.-Col. in 1941. His Highness had the honour of being attached as honorary A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1922. He was appointed a K.C.V.O. in 1922, K.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E. in 1929 & 1931 and G.C.S.I. in 1942. His Highness was present at the Delhi Durbar of 1911 and of 1931 and visited England in 1913, 1914, 1924, 1931, 1932, 1933-34 and 1935 and was received in audience every time by His Imperial Majesty. Went to the Hedjaz on pilgrimage in 1935 and attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London in 1937.

BARODA

The State of Baroda having an area of 8,176 square miles including Pethapur tributary and a population of 2,855,010 (1941) of which 89.8% are Hindus, is situated partly in Gujarat and partly in Kathiawad and is divided into five blocks: (1) Northern district of Mehsana, north of Ahmedabad, (2) Central or Baroda district, north of Nurbudda, (3) Western district of Amreli in Kathiawad, (4) Southern district of Navsari near the mouth of Tapti and (5) Okha.

His Highness the Maharaja is the fountain head of all authority in the State and is assisted by Sir B. L. Mitter, the present Dewan and an executive council consisting of Naib Dewans or ministers in charge of Revenue Section, Development Section, Legal Section, Education and Post-War Reconstruction Section. There is a Legislative Council consisting of 60 members out of which 37 are elected. Two of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council are appointed to the Executive Council as the popular ministers. Revenue of the State for 1944-45 was Rs. 434.26 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 373.78 lakhs. About 64 per cent of the population depends on agriculture and pasture for their livelihood. The principal crops are rice, wheat, grain, tobacco, castor, rapeseeds, cotton, hemp, sugarcane and maize. There are 11 agricultural banks and 1,487 co-operative societies. The number of operatives employed in industrial concerns coming under the Factory Act was 44,101 in 1945 while the number of factories was 148. There are 64 towns and 2,896 villages in the State. There are 785 miles of State-owned railways and 2,196 miles of roads.

More than anything else Baroda is famous for its achievements in the field of education and social reform. The Education Department of the State includes in its orbit 2,701 institutions, several colleges—arts, commerce and teachers' training—the Kalabhavan Technical Institute and the district industrial schools, the teachers' training institutions, the Boy Scout organisation, physical training centres, museum and art gallery, etc. Special attention is given to the education of the backward classes and to vocational education. According to the census of 1941 about 22 per cent of the people are literate. The State introduced the system of free and compulsory primary education in Baroda so far back as 1893. In 1938 compulsory physical training was introduced in the whole of the State. The State maintains the widely known rural and travelling libraries. The annual expenditure on education is about Rs. 42.3 lakhs. The city of Baroda is the capital of the State. The social reform acts and the great rural uplift organisation of Baroda State are widely renowned.

Ruler: H. H. the Maharaja Pratapsinha Gaekwad, born on 29th of the month of June 1908, received his early education in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, then, at Baroda College, Baroda, and Deccan College, Poona, and lastly studied in England. He received training in all branches of the administration before his succession. His Highness attended the Round Table Conference, the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI, and the Imperial Conference with the late Maharaja. His Highness succeeded to the *gaddi* on 7th February 1939.

Keen on the welfare of his subjects and sympathetic to the needs of the agricultural population, he immediately after his accession to the throne ordered a permanent reduction of Rs. 22 lakhs in the land revenue, donated a crore of rupees to perpetuate the memory of his distinguished Grandfather, H. H. Sir Sayaji Rao for creating a trust for various purposes connected with the betterment of the people, raised the limit of minimum taxable income from Rs. 750 to Rs. 2,000 and granted a reformed constitution with a Popular Minister and with a clear majority of the elected members. He is a great sportsman and a great patron of arts and learning. The creation of a foundation chair in Benares University for the study of Indian culture is one of the many items that prove his abiding interest in cultural activities.

BENARES

Benares, an ancient Hindu kingdom, came under Moslem domination in the 12th century. The present State of Benares was founded in the eighteenth century by a Hindu Zeminder. After a series of swings of fortune Benares became a State in 1914. Ramnagar was added to the State in 1918. The British Government reserves control over post and telegraph offices, over matters connected with excise and retains such other rights which were enjoyed by the Central Government prior to the transfer. The State has an area of 875 sq. miles and a population of 451,428 according to the census of 1941. The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 22.9 lakhs. His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns.

Ruler: His Highness Maharaja Bibhuti Narayan Singh Bahadur, the adopted son of the late Maharaja, succeeded to the *gaddi* on 5th April 1939. His Highness being a minor, the State is at present administerd by a Council of Administration.

BHARATPUR

Bharatpur State has an area of about 2,000 sq. miles and a population of 575,625 according to 1941 census. The average annual revenue is Rs. 41.5 lakhs. The rulers are Jats. The State belongs to the Eastern Rajputana Agency and the Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns.

Ruler: The present ruler, H. H. Maharaja Sri Brajendra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, (born December 1, 1918) succeeded to the throne on March 27, 1929, and was invested with ruling powers on Oct. 22, 1939.

BHAVNAGAR

Bhavnagar, one of the Kathiawar States, has an area of 2,961 sq. miles and a population of 618,429 according to 1941 census. The average annual revenue is Rs. 1,08,90,000. The rulers belong to the Gohel Rajputs who settled here in the 13th century. British connection dates from the early nineteenth century. Administration is carried on with the help of a Dewan, a Naib Dewan, a judicial assistant and a personal assistant. Heads of different departments are independent of each other and are responsible only to the Dewan. The Judiciary is distinct from the Executive. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns. Chief crops are grain, cotton, and sugarcane. Salt, oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth are chief manufactures. The State possesses a modern port and enjoys considerable foreign sea-borne trade.

Ruler: Lieut. H. H. Maharaja Sir Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler, who was born on the 19th May 1912, succeeded to the *gaddi* in July 1919. The State was under a Council of Administration during his minority, which terminated on the 18th

April 1931, when the Maharaja was invested with full powers. Maharaj Kumar Shri Virbhadrasinhji, the heir apparent was born on the 14th March 1932. The personal title of Maharaja, conferred on the late Maharaja, Sir Bhavsinhji, on the 1st Jan. 1909, was made hereditary on the 1st Jan. 1917.

BHOPAL

Bhopal, an important Central India State, and next to Hyderabad (Deccan), the most important Moslem State of India, has an area of 6,924 sq. miles, a population of 784,560 (1941 census), and an average annual revenue of Rs. 80 lakhs. The present Ruler is assisted in the administration by an Executive Council. There is also a Legislative Council. Cotton, wheat, cereals, sugarcane and tobacco are the chief crops. There are extensive forests owned by the State. Bhopal is rich in its deposits of iron, bauxite, mica and other valuable minerals. The State is rapidly growing in industry. The capital of the State is Bhopal. The Ruler enjoys a parmanent salute of 19 guns outside and 21 inside the State.

Ruler: The present Ruler Col. H. H. Sikandar-Saulat, Iftikhar-ul-Mulk, Nawab Muhammad Hamidulla Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., was born on the 9th Sept. 1894. He received his early education at Bhopal and subsequently joined the M.A.-O. College, Aligarh. After taking his B. A. degree in 1915 from the Allahabad University, he studied law for a year. Previous to his accession H. H. had actively participated in the administration of the State for several years as Chief Secretary to his mother, Her late Highness, and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice Departments. He married in 1905 Her Highness Mamoona Sultan Shah Bano Begam Sahiba, the daughter of Shahzada Humayun, a great-grandson of Shah Shuja of Kabul. His Highness has three daughters. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the Great War, the Nawab was made a C.S.I. in Jan. 1921, and on the 17th March 1922 he was made a C.V.O. on the occasion of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales's visit to India. He was gazetted an Honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy on the 4th July 1922 and was made an Honorary Lieut.-Colonel in March 1927, and Colonel in 1939. He was made a G.C.I.E. in June 1929 and a G.C.S.I. in June 1932. As a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, His Highness proceeded to England in 1928 to place certain matters before the Indian States Committee. He was a delegate to the First and Second Round Table Conferences held in London in 1930 and 1931. His Highness is Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes now as he was in 1931-32, and Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University from 1930 to 1935. He has introduced a large number of useful reforms in the State.

BHUTAN

Bhutan runs along the foot of the Himalayas for a length of 190 miles east and west on the northern border of East Bengal and Assam. It has an area of 18,000 sq. miles and a population of 300,000, mostly Buddhists. The average annual revenue is Rs. 4.25 lakhs. Maize is the principal crop. There is no standing army deserving mention. In addition to the temporal chief, there was a spiritual chief, the Dharmaraja, whose re-incarnation in the royal family is believed to take place after a lapse of one or two years after death. The Tibet Mission of 1904 was greatly assisted by the Ruler, who received a K.C.I.E. in return.

Ruler: The present Ruler, H. H. Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Jigme Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., (born 1906), succeeded to the *gaddi* in August 1926.

BIKANER

Bikaner State, the second largest of the Rajputana States and the sixth largest of all the Indian States, has an area of 23,317 sq. miles and a population of 12,92,938 according to the census of 1941. The capital city is Bikaner which has a population of 1,27,226 and is the third largest city in Rajputana. The revenues of the State are: Ordinary, Rs. 230 lakhs and Extra-Ordinary Rs. 52 lakhs, total Rs. 282 lakhs. (1946-47 Estimates). The reigning family of Bikaner belongs to the Rathore clan of Rajputs. The Ruler of the State is assisted in the administration of the State by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 51 Members with an elected majority. There is a State-owned Railway with a mileage of 883.05. Rainfall is low and fertility is poor. Irrigation was rare till 1927 when the Gang Canal taking its waters from the Sutlej river was constructed. It is the longest lined canal in the world and irrigates about 7,37,000 acres of land in the northern portion of the State. The Bhakra Dam project when it materializes would irrigate 12 lakhs of acre in the north of the State.

Ruler: The present Ruler, Major-General H. H. Maharaja Sadul Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., C.V.O., was born on the 7th September 1902. Made an Honorary Captain in January 1921, Lieutenant-Colonel in Sept. 1943 and Major-General in December 1945. A son and heir was born to His Highness on the 21st April 1924 and a grandson on the 13th January 1946. His Highness ascended the *gaddi* in 1943. His Highness married the sister of Maharaja Sri Gulab Singhji Bahadur of Rewa and has two son: Major Maharaj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur (born, 21st April 1924) Heir-Apparent; and Captain Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur and a daughter who is married to the Heir-Apparent of Udaipur.

COCHIN

Cochin has an area of 1,480 sq. miles and a population of 1,423,000 (1941). Situated on the south-west coast of India, Cochin is bounded on the north by British Malabar and on the south by the Travancore State. On its east are the well-known Malaya Hills, while its western shores are washed by the waters of the Arabian Sea. Nearly a third of the State consists of forest tracts and lagoons or backwaters. The average density of population is 961 per sq. mile; and if only the habitable area is taken into account, the density works at about 1,645 per sq. mile. Cochin is thus one of the most densely peopled areas in the world. Of the total population, 63.4 per cent are Hindus.

Rice is the principal crop. Cocoanuts are the chief exports. Forests abounding in teak, ebony, and black wood form most valuable assets.

There is a small State force. Ernakulam is its capital. There is a State-owned railway and a steam tramway for forest development.

The State possesses a first class and up-to-date harbour. The capital outlay on Cochin Harbour, State Railways, Stoneware Works, etc., stood at Rs. 112 lakhs. The value of the total assets of the State now exceeds Rs. 5 crores and 25 lakhs, whereas the total liabilities of the State in the shape of State loans and other funds are only Rs. 3 crores and 68 lakhs. The State is administered in the name of and under the control of the Maharaja. The Diwan is His Highness's chief executive officer. Certain departments of administration have been transferred to the charge of a Minister for Rural development, and His Highness has expressed his intention generally to act on the advice of the Minister in all subjects relating to the administration of these transferred subjects. Legislation in the State rests with the Legislative Council, but without prejudice to the right of the Maharaja to make laws. The Legislative Council, which was inaugurated in April 1925, is composed of fifty-eight members, of whom thirty-eight are elected. At the head of the judicial administration in the State is the High Court. The Government of Cochin Act, 1937 brought about momentous changes in the character and complexion of the legislature. The Act provided that an elected representative of the people would take his place as Leader of the House. The State had a revenue of Rs. 217 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 183 lakhs in 1943-44.

The total number of Government educational institutions in the State is 183 including the Maharaja's College at Ernakulam and two other colleges. Privately managed institutions numbered 522 of which 4 are colleges and 45 high schools. The total number of pupils in all educational institutions in the State is 183,556 (105,289 boys and 78,267 girls). The State maintains 57 hospitals and dispensaries. There are six municipalities and 87 Panchayats in the State.

COOCH-BEHAR

Cooch-Behar is one of the two Bengal States under the Eastern States Agency. It has an area of 1,318 sq. miles, a population of 639,898 (1941) and an annual revenue of Rs. one crore. The capital is also called Cooch-Behar. In December 1936, the State was included in the Eastern States Agency, and is now in direct political relations with the Resident for the Eastern States. The ruling family belongs to the Kshatriya Varna caste. The hereditary titles of Maharaja and Bahadur were conferred on the Ruler of the State in 1884 and also the titles of His Highness and Bhup Bahadur, the latter being recognized as a family distinction. The first recipient of these appellations was Maharaja Nripendra Narayan, the grandfather of the present Ruler. The Maharaja enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns. The rulers of Cooch-Behar have been progressive in their outlook on administrative problems. The State possesses a first-grade college, 6 high schools and over 600 primary and middle schools. In view of the general constitutional development in India as a whole His Highness the present Maharaja had been pleased to increase the number of non-official members of the Cooch Behar Legislative Council in order to insure a non-official majority. One Minister is elected by the Legislative Council. The State possesses its own railway.

Ruler: His Highness Maharaja Major Sir Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was born on 15th December 1915. His Highness succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 20th December 1922. Educated at Harrow and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on 6th April 1936.

CUTCH

Cutch is the premier State in Western India States Agency, and has an area of 8,249.5 square miles, exclusive of the Runn of Cutch, a population of 500,800 and with the annual revenue of Rs. 48 lacs. The capital of the State is Bhuj, and Kandla and Mandvi are the major ports. His Highness the Maharaja enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns and local salute of 19 guns. The administration of the State is carried on with the assistance of a State Council presided over by the Dewan. The State has its own currency and is famous for its silver and embroidery work.

Ruler: The present Ruler, H. H. Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Vijayarajji Savai Bahadur, born in 1885, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father in 1942 and was invested with full power.

DHAR

Dhar is a Malwa Agency State in Central India. Its area is 1,800 sq. miles, and population 233,430 according to the census of 1931, and it has an average revenue of Rs. 17.5 lakhs. The Ruler of Dhar has full civil and criminal jurisdiction within his territories. He has a permanent salute of 15 guns.

Ruler: The present Maharaja H. H. Anand Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur, born in 1920, was adopted by the Dowager Maharani on the death of the late Maharaja. His Highness has passed the Diploma Examination of the Daly College of Indore and undertook an educational tour to England and the Continent. He is now receiving administrative training in the State.

DHOLPUR

Dholpur, a State under the Eastern Rajputana States Agency, has an area of 1,173 sq. miles and a population of 254,986 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 15.5 lakhs. The rulers belong to the Deswali tribe of Jats. In 1803 under a treaty with the British Government, Gohad, where the ancestors of the present rulers had formerly established themselves in 1449, was restored to the present ruling family. But in 1905, the territory was exchanged for the Parganas of Dholpur, Bari and Rajkhera which now form the existing State of Dholpur.

Ruler: The present Ruler Lt.-Col. H. H. Rais-ad-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj-Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jung Jai Deo, Maharaj Rana, born 25th Feb. 1893, succeeded to the *gaddi* on 29th March 1911 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October, 1913. His Highness was married to the daughter of Sardar Badrukan Jain. Created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st of Jan. 1918, a K.C.V.O. on the 17th March 1922 and a G.C.I.E. in 1931. A personal salute of 17 guns and the honorary rank of Major were conferred on His Highness on the 1st Jan. 1921. Promoted Lt.-Col. in October 1921.

DHRANGADHRA

The Dhrangadhra State lies between North lat. 23°13′ and 22°33′ and East long. 71° and 71° 48′ and is 1,167 square miles in area exclusive of the Runn of Dhrangadhra. Population 94,417. Annual Revenue Rupees 25,00,000. Average rainfall 25 inches. Climate hot and dry with cool breezes at night, flat arable land. Chief Agricultural products, cotton, juwar, bajri and wheat. Natural resources, stones quarries. Industries—extraction of salt combined. Manufacture of soda ash, soda bycarb and caustic soda at Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., which is the first of its kind in Asia, manufacture of magnesium chloride. The Administration of the State is conducted by His Highness through an Executive Council, appointed by him. His Highness has introduced constitutional and administrative changes within a short period of less than a year since His Highness assumed the reins of his Government.

Ruler: H. H. Jaladhip Maharajadhiraj Maharana Shri Mayuradhwaj, Maharaja Raj Shaheb of Dhrangadhra was born on 3rd March 1923 as Heir-Apparent. His Highness was educated at Dhrangadhra and in England. At the outbreak of the war His Highness returned to India in 1940, joined St. Joseph Academy, Dehra Dun for further education. His Highness was betrothed to Maharaj Kumari Sri Brijraj Kumari, daughter of H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur; and was married on 3rd March 1943. His Highness succeeded to the *gaddi* on 4th Feb. 1942 and assumed reins of Government on 8th August 1943.

FARIDKOT

Faridkot is one of the Punjab States, having an area of 643 sq. miles, a population of 1,99,283, according to the census of 1941, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 50.4 lakhs. The Rulers of this State are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs. The ruling house was founded in the middle of the 17th century. The Ruler of the State enjoys a permanent salute of 11 guns. A *Sanad* conferring the power of capital sentence was granted on the Ruler in 1922, and took effect when the present Ruler was invested with ruling powers.

Ruler: The present Ruler, Lt.-Col. H. H. Farzand-i-Sa'adat Nishan Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Brar Bans Raja Harindar Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., born 29th January 1915, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 23rd December 1918. During His Highness's minority the administration was vested first in a Regency Council. The minor Raja visited England in 1923. His Highness was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and then commenced his administrative training in the State. In Feb. 1933 His Highness married the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagawant Singh, a *rais* of Bhareli, Ambala district. From July to December 1933, His Highness underwent military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse, and in the summer of 1934 in Simla under the Deputy Commissioner. His Highness holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the

Army, and was attached to the 1st. Battalion, 11th Sikh Regiment, in Waziristan for a short period in August 1937. An heir-apparent was born to His Highness on 22nd October, 1937. His Highness was created K.C.S.I., on 1st January 1941. His Highness was a member of the National Defence Council. His Highness has introduced elaborate educational and industrial schemes in the State, besides other administrative reforms, since his assumption of full ruling powers in 1934.

GONDAL

A progressive Kathiawar State, Gondal has an area of 1,024 sq. miles, and a population of 205,846 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 60 lakhs. Chief crops are grain, cotton and ground-nut and chief manufactures are linen, woollens and gold embroidery. There are no export or import duties in the State and primary education is free. Large sums have been spent by the State on irrigation and electrification. The State was a pioneer in introducing railway in Kathiawar. The Medical Department of the State is in the charge of Maharaj Kumar Bhupat Singhji, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., M.B., B.CH. The capital of the State is Gondal, a fortified town.

Ruler: H. H. Maharaja Saheb Shree Bhojrajji is a highly cultured prince. He was educated at Eton School and Balliol College (Oxford University). Gondal State takes great interest in education and has built a large college on the boarding school system. Gondal State has established the first girls' high school in Kathiawar and has been first in India to introduce compulsory education for girls. The State has established an Asylum for maintenance of those who are physically unable to earn their living. His Highness is a social reformer having abolished the old Purdah system. The State is practically tax free, 50 taxes having been abolished. Since his accession on the 9th March 1944 His Highness Shree Bhojrajji has given away 60,100,00 of rupees in charity and relief of humanity.

GWALIOR

Gwalior, a Central Indian State, west of U. P., has an area of 26,367 sq. miles and a population of 3,992,000 (1941 census). The average annual revenue is Rs. 2,62 lakhs. The Ruling House of Scindia was founded by Ranaji Scindia, a military officer under Chhatrapati Shahu whose military exploits in Delhi in 1736 earned him distinction. The treaty of Salbain in 1782 terminated hostilities between the British Government and Madhoji Scindia, the then ruling prince, whose sovereignty was recognized by the British. The succeeding chiefs were Daulat Rao (1794-1827), Jankoji Rao (1827-43), Jayaji Rao (1843-86), and Madho Rao (1886-1925). The present Ruler, Jivaji Rao, ascended the throne on 5th June 1925, as a minor. A Council of Regency administered the State during his minority. Jivaji Rao attained majority in 1936 and assumed full ruling powers.

H. H. the Maharaja is the administrative head, and is assisted by a Council of eight Ministers and the Huzoor Secretary. Constitutional changes towards improvement were introduced in 1937. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of nominated and elected members. The State Legislature consists of two houses, *Praja Sabha* (Lower House) and *Samant Sabha* (Upper House). Election is direct and freedom of speech is guaranteed. The State has its own army and postal system. A number of high schools, two colleges for boys and one for girls and also a school reserved for sons of nobles and aristocrats are maintained by the State.

Cotton mills, leather factory, tannery, pottery works and electric power houses are several of the State's industrial achievements. It has its own light railway. Rural reconstruction, proposal for a well-equipped female hospital, the Harsi reservoir, road construction, seaplane base at Madhab Sagar and an aerodrome at Maharajpur mark the progress made during recent years. The State has good motor roads.

Ruler: H. H. Maharaj Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iqtidar, Rafi-ush-Shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohta-sham-i-Dauran. Umdat-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraj, Alijah Hisam-us-Saltanat, George Jivaji Rao Scindia, Bahadur, G.C.S.I. (1946), Srinath, Mansur-i-Zaman, Fidwi-i-Hazrat-i-Malik-i-Muazzam-i-Rafi-ud-Darjat-i-Inglistan (born 1916 and educated at Gwalior) ascended the *gaddi* in 1925. His Highness has received military training and is an Associate Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. His Highness is a progressive ruler, and under the leadership of His Highness the State is advancing in all directions. His Highness is a big game hunter and a fine tennis-player. His Highness enjoys a salute of 21 guns. His Highness placed all the resources of his State at the service of His Majesty in the second world war.

HYDERABAD AND BERAR

The area of Hyderabad and Berar is 100,465 sq. miles and the population (excluding Berar) according to the 1941 census is 16,194,313. The revenue for the year 1944-45 is estimated at Rs. 1664.00 lakhs, and expenditure Rs. 1400.25 lakhs. His Exalted Highness the Nizam is the supreme authority so far as internal administration is concerned. He is assisted by an Executive Council of nine members including the President. There is a Legislative Council consisting of 20 members, 12 official and 8 non-official. The State is divided, for purposes of administration, into 4 Subas, 16 Districts and 104 Taluks. The State maintains an army of 12,600 regulars. It has its own postal service and its own gold, silver, copper and paper currency. The new scheme of Constitutional Reforms which was announced in 1939 is being introduced piece-meal. All the Statutory Advisory Committees under the Reforms Scheme have been established and District Conferences are held annually since 1942.

There are 5,796 educational institutions, excluding colleges, the budget of which is Rs. 110 lakhs. Primary education is free and has the mother tongue as its medium of instruction. The Osmania University and the [illegible] colleges have 3,031 students on their rolls. The annual budget of the University amounts roughly to Rs. 25 lakhs. The subjects taught in the University include arts, science, law, theology, medicine, engineering and teachers' training, the medium of instruction being Urdu. Arrangements for post-graduate study in Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese have been made in the University. The Nizam's College is affiliated to the Madras University and uses English as the medium of instruction. There are 1,360 miles of railways, 688 miles broad-gauge and 672 miles metre-gauge. The Railway Department has undertaken motor bus service in the city and the districts. It is also in charge of aviation. There is an Aero-Club for training pilots.

Of the total population of the State nearly 60% depend on agriculture. The chief crops are jowar, bajra, wheat, barley, rice, maize, sugarcane, castor, cotton, and groundnut. There are 6 large cotton mills, beside local handloom industries, which supply almost half the total demand of the State. Coal for internal consumption as well as for export is supplied by the coal mines within the State. There are large number of tanneries, leather, cement and sugar factories, and paper mills. Hyderabad's contribution to the Allied . War Effort exceeds Rs. 5-1/3 crores.

Ruler: His Exalted Highness Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., was born in 1886 and educated privately. He ascended the throne in 1911. Since the Berar Agreement of 1936, His Exalted Highness is styled "The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar." H. E. H. received the Royal Victorian Chain in 1946.

IDAR

Idar, one of the Rajputana States, has an area of 1910 sq. miles, a population of 3,54,311 including attached units, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 55 lakhs. The Ruling family belongs to the illustrious Rathor family. The State enjoys plenary powers. The capital is Himatnagar. The Ruler enjoys a salute of 15 guns.

Ruler: H. H. Maharajadhiraj Shri Himat Singhji Dowlat Singhji (born 1899) was educated at Ajmer and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 14th April 1931. Since his accession many schemes of improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects, their education, industries and agriculture. His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme of reform and advancement which it is expected, his experience and keen personal interest will enable him to carry through successfully. He is a good horseman, a fine shot, and a musician, and maintains a racing stable.

INDORE

The area of the State of Indore is 9,934·18 square miles and a population, according to the census of 1941, of 15,13,966. The administration of the State is carried on by the Ruler assisted by the State Cabinet consisting of six Ministers. Recent advances in social and political reforms include a State Savings Bank, uplift of the Harijans, life insurance schemes, compulsory primary education, expansion of rural education, water supply and drainage scheme for Indore City, fixing minimum marriage ages for boys at eighteen and for girls at fourteen, passing of Nukta Act and Marriage Expenses Controlling Act and a Legislative Council of 53 members (37 elected and 16 nominated with special seats for Harijans and Labour). There is an annual generous gift of a lakh of rupees for rural uplift work in the State and another lakh for housing of the poor from His Highness' Privy Purse. Rural uplift work through special centres is being carried on and Harijan colonies to accommodate 223 families of the Harijans have been constructed in Indore City at a cost of over Rs. 1,75,000. His Highness' Government have also adopted the policy of popularising Local Self Government by introducing as many Panchayats as possible in rural areas. A Five-year Plan is prepared and 517 village Panchayats have so far been established in pursuance of this policy. Village Panchayats are given civil, criminal and administrative powers. Many Panchayats are given powers to impose House tax, *Hat* tax, Wheel tax etc. His Highness's Government have also donated an annual grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Panchayats for doing works of public utility. There are two First Grade Colleges, 11 High Schools, 1 Sanskrit College and 750 Middle and Primary Schools and 74 government medical institutions. Twenty new primary schools are added every year. There is an Institute of Plant Industry for improvement of cotton. There is a State-owned Railway. The State possesses 714 miles of roads besides trunk roads.

Ruler: His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Sri Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur (born 1908 educated in England), ascended the *gaddi* in 1926; married a daughter of the Chief of Kagal Junior and on her death married to Mrs. Euphemia Watt Crane after divorcing his second wife. His Highness is a good shikari and tennis player. In 1932 His Highness was appointed a member of the Second Round Table Conference, and was made a G.C.I.E., in 1935. Next year His Highness inaugurated a Legislative Council with wide franchise representing diverse interests. In 1942 enhanced powers were conferred on the Indore Legislative Council and in 1944 the Indore Legislative Council was reconstituted and enlarged on the basis of a wide and more liberal franchise. At the outbreak of the present war, His Highness placed the entire resources of his State, the services of his troops and his personal services at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. His Highness also inaugurated numerous public activities for helping War Efforts.

JAIPUR

Jaipur, the fourth largest Indian State in Rajputana, has an area of 16,682 sq. miles and a population of 30,40,000. The average annual revenue is Rs. 2,32 lakhs. The history of the Ruling House dates back to the 9th century A.D. The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a Council called the "Council of Ministers." Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Prime Minister is also the President of the Council consisting of three Ministers (Finance, Home and Revenue). The State is making rapid strides in all-round development, and was the first in the field with a post-war scheme. Under its new constitution, Jaipur will soon have a Legislative Assembly and a Representative Council with an elected majority, the elections being fought on the basis of joint electorates.

Ruler: Lt.-Col. H. H. Sarmand-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindra Sri Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., was born on 21st

August, 1911, in the Isarda family. He was adopted on the 24th March 1921 by the late Ruler and he succeeded to the *gaddi* on 7th September 1922. He was invested with full ruling powers in 1930. Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness underwent training at Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Appointed Honorary Lieutenant in King George's own Bengal Sappers and Miners in May 1931. He was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on 1st January 1934, and was created a G.C.I.E. on 3rd June, 1935. Recently the Honorary degree of Doctor of Law has been conferred on His Highness by the Agra University. On the 30th January 1924, His Highness married the sister of H. H. the present Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness later married, the daughter of His Late Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur on April 24, 1932 and also the sister of His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narain Bhup Bahadur of Cooch-Behar on the 9th May, 1940.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu and Kashmir is the northernmost Indian State with an area of 84,471 sq. miles and a population of 40,21,616 (1941). Its average annual revenue is over Rs. 4.50 crores. Chief crops of the State are rice, maize, wheat, oil-seeds, barley, cotton, tobacco, saffron, walnut, almonds, beans, hops, pears and apples. There are extensive forests rich in timber. Mineral resources include coal, bauxite, Fuller's earth, zinc, copper, slate, kaolin; lead, gold, sapphries, etc., are also to be found. Silk filature industry is the most important. Woollen shawls, carpets, and wood carving are important industries of the State and are famous all over the world. Advances in public work include telephone, electric power station, constructions of an aerodrome, a flood spill channel and canals, irrigation canals, a bridge over the Chenab, which has the longest unsupported span in India. The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway, a branch of the N.-W. Railway is the only railway in the State. There are in all 2,078 educational institutions including 5 arts colleges. Education for boys has been made compulsory in municipal areas since 1929. A High Court of judicature was established early during His Highness' rule and a board of judicial advisers with an advocate-general for advising the Ruler in civil and criminal appeals have recently been established. Other important reforms have also been introduced. The *Praja Sabha*, established 1934, was given a non-official majority in 1939 and four non-official members as Under-Secretaries of the Ministers have been appointed and the power of voting of grants on votable items has been introduced in 1939. More recent reforms include the grant of Letters Patent to the High Court of Judicature and of appointment of two popular ministers from members of the State Assembly. Srinagar is the capital and has a Visitors' Bureau for the convenience of tourists, attracted by the beauty spots of the State. Kashmir is one of the world famous tourists' resorts and attracts visitors from all parts of India and the world.

Ruler: Lieutenant-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Hari Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D. nephew of the late Maharaja, was born in September 1895 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 23rd Sept. 1925, on the death of the late Maharaja. A son and heir was born to the Maharaja on the 9th March 1931.

JODHPUR (MARWAR)

Jodhpur is one of the premier States of India and the largest in Rajputana in respect of area and revenue. The ruler is head of the Rathore clan of the Rajputs. The area of the State is 36,071 sq. miles and population is 25,55,904. The average revenue is nearly Rs. 2.8 crores. The State extends from the Arravali Hills in the east to the Runn of Cutch in the west. The soil, climate and rainfall vary greatly. Rainfall is very scanty and precarious except in the Arravali region. The population is mainly supported by agriculture and pasture. The State produces grains and cereals. The cattle census of the State gives the figure of 2,300,000. The quality of Jodhpur Nagauri bullocks is excellent. The Kankraj and Tharpakar cows are well-known as heavy milkers. Jodhpur exports wool (80,000 mds.), cotton (65,000 mds.), hides and skins (13,000 mds.), bones (66,000 mds.), oil-seeds (16,000 mds.), and ghee (15,000 mds.).

Jodhpur has its own railway system covering over 1,125 miles; and also a modern railway workshop fitted with up-to-date machinery and equipment. One very big cotton ginning and pressing and spinning and weaving mill has recently been established in Pali near Jodhpur. There are electric generating plants and workshops. The cottage industry products consist of handloom blankets, woolen namdas for horses and camels, metal hollow-ware bottles for drinking water (Indian pattern), frying pans, tripods, cooking utensils, brass and iron, cutlery, saddlery and camel corps equipment, special lacquerware, embroidered shoes, coloured scarfs and silks, dyed and processed. Marwar is pretty rich in mineral wealth, having mines which yield wolfram, bentonite, gypsum, salt, saltpetre, mica, beryl, marble, felspar, Fuller's earth, lime, kankar, lime-stone and building stone. Jodhpur has large forest areas too; the principal products being timber, fuel, grass (about 5 lakh mds. annually) bamboo, honey-wax, anwal (*Cassia Avericulata*), and charcoal.

His Highness the Maharaja is the administrative head and is assisted by a Council of 6 Ministers. Representative Advisory Assembly with an elected majority and elected Municipal Board for Jodhpur are recent advances towards the democratization of the State. The Civil list allotment is less than 7% or Rs. 13,94,000. There is a school in every Khalsa village of 2,000 inhabitants and the expenditure on education is 11,77,000 rupees while that on medicine is nearly 9 lakhs. Departments of Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Co-operative Marketing, Industries and Mines, Economic Development, Ayurvedic Board and Village Panchayets have been established for the welfare and economic prosperity of the people.

Ruler: Air Commodore His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Sarmand Raja-i-Hind Maharajadhiraja Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D., son of Maharaja Sir Sardar Singhji Sahib, was born on 8th July, 1903 and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His Highness succeeded his elder brother in 1918 and was invested with full rulling powers in 1923. His Highness married the daughter of Rao Bahadur Thakur Joy Singhji Bhati of Umednagar in 1921 and has five sons and one daughter. His Highness visited England in 1925, 1928, 1932 and 1937, the European continent in 1932, and East Africa in 1933 and 1935. His Highness takes a keen interest in the administration of the State and has carried out a number of reforms in the administration and has provided various works of public utility and development.

JUNAGADH

Junagadh, a maritime State in Kathiawar, has an area of 3,337 sq. miles and a population of 545,150, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 77 lakhs. The principal crops are cotton, *bajra, jowar,* wheat, rice, cereals, tobacco, cocoanuts, and sugarcane. Molasses, sugar candy, brassware, embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather, dyeing, etc. are the principal industries. Stone, timbers and bamboos are other products. There is a State army with a sanctioned strength of 292. Administration is carried on with the help of a State Council. The capital is Junagadh, a very ancient and beautiful town with relics of antiquity dating as far back as the Buddhistic era of Emperor Asoka. There are fine modern buildings too. Extensive forests rich in timber and other natural products form valuable assets of the State.

Ruler: Major H. H. Sir Mahabat Khan Rasul Khanji III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab Saheb, (*b.* 1900, educated at Ajmer and in England) ascended the *gaddi* in 1911. His Highness is a scion of the Yusufzai Pathan clan and is progressive in his administrative outlook, and the State has prospered during his rule.

KALAT

Kalat is the most prominent State under the Baluchistan Agency. The State has an area of 54,700 sq. miles and a population of 318,700 (1931 census), mostly Sunni Mohammedans. Its annual revenue is Rs. 15.2 lakhs. The Ruler is the Khan of Kalat, under whom there are several partially independent chiefs. The Khan is assisted in the administration by a *Wazir-i-Ajam*. The Khan's sovereignty is recognized by the British Government by the treaty of 1876, the Khan agreeing to act in subordinate co-operation. Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad have been permanently leased out to the British Government, which also exercises jurisdiction over railways and the Bolan pass and has constructed the Indo-European Telegraph Line, through the Khan's territories.

Ruler: Major H. H. Beglar Begi Mir Sir Ahmad Yar Khan of Kalat, was born in 1904 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in Sept. 1933. He was created G.C.I.E. in 1936. His Highness has two sons, the elder, Prince Mohd. Daudjan being born in Sept. 1940. The Khan has three brothers.

KAPURTHALA

Kapurthala consists of 3 scattered pieces of territories in the Jullundur Doab in the Punjab. The rulers are Rajputs. The State has an area of 652 sq. miles and a population of 316,757 (1931 census), and an average annual revenue of Rs. 40 lakhs. Chief crops are wheat, maize, gram, cotton and sugarcane. Dyeing is a famous industry in Sultanpur, while sugar factory, manufacture of agricultural implements and household utensils, etc. are the chief industries of the State. Phagwara is the chief commercial town in the State. The State has an army of 2,000. Primary education is free. The State has a Legislative Assembly and a State Council. The capital is Kapurthala, which contains the Maharaja's palace and many important public buildings. The city has been electrified and has modern waterworks.

Ruler: H. H. Colonel Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-I'tiqad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., G.C.I.E., (born in 1872, and educated privately) is one of the chief Sikh ruling chiefs in India. His Highness was thrice delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva. He holds a large number of foreign decorations and rendered great services to the Crown during the last Great War. His Highness celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in Nov. 1937. He enjoys a salute of 15 guns, and placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of the Crown in the second world war.

KASHMIR & JAMMU (See Jammu and Kashmir, p. 172.)

KHAIRPUR

A Muslim State in upper Sind with an area of 6,050 sq. miles and a population of 305,787. Khairpur has an average annual revenue of Rs. 27 lakhs. Chief crops are grain and cotton. Chief industrial products are ghee, hide, tobacco, Fuller's earth, soda carb, wool, linen, silk and woollen manufactures, carpets, and pottery. Agriculture is the principal occupation. The rulers are Muslims belonging to the Shia sect and enjoy a salute of 17 guns inside and 15 guns outside the State. Administration is carried on with the help of a Minister.

Ruler: H. H. Mir Faiz Muhammed Khan Talpur (born in 1913 and educated at Ajmer) ascended the *gaddi* in 1935. The Ruler is a scion of Talpur Balochi family. The State was founded in the later part of 18th century. The Ruler is progressive.

KOLHAPUR

A Southern Indian State in the Deccan States Agency Kolhapur has an area of 3,229 sq. miles and a population of about 12 lakhs. The State proper is divided into seven Pethas and three Mahals and has, besides, nine Feudatory Jagirs. It pays no tribute. The State force includes one complete battalion known as Rajaram Rifles and a Transport Company known as No 50 (Kolhapur) G.P.T. Company R.I.A.S. which has seen service abroad. Kolhapur City, the capital of the State is known as 'Southern Benares' on account of its religious importance. The Mahalaxmi temple in the City is famous for its architectural beauty. Kolhapur is also a cultural centre of Maharashtra and has three Colleges (Arts and Science, Teachers' Training, and Law), 12 High schools, a Technical Institute. Kolhapur is a flourishing business centre and has a sugar mill, a textile mill and 2 oil-mills. It is a seat of the Joint High Court in which 11 Deccan States have joined so far. The principal articles of production are gur, sugar, jowar and tobacco.

The potential resources of the State are very great. The Western Ghats give rise to a number of rivers on which large irrigation and hydro-electric projects are possible. The Ghat ranges have also very rich bauxite deposits.

The Maharaja being a minor, the administration is carried on by a Council of four Ministers with Her Highness Shri Tarabaisaheb Chhatrapati, the Senior Maharanisaheb and Regent, as its President.

The Regency Council have now launched a Development Plan for the State as a whole. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 12 crores, and is spread over 15 years. It comprises over 300 schemes, the most important of which is the construction of a reservoir on the Bhogavati river at Radhanagari. This reservoir will store about 8,000 million cubic feet of water and will be mainly used for irrigation. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 160 Lakhs.

Ruler: H. H. Shri Shivaji VI the prsent Maharaja of Kolhapur was born on 22nd November 1941 and adopted on 18th November 1942 as son of the late Maharaja. Shri Shivaji VI comes from the Chavrekar branch of the family of Shivaji the Great.

MANIPUR

A hilly State in Assam, with an area of 8,638 sq. miles and a population of 5,12,127 according to 1941 census, Manipur enjoys an average annual revenue of Rs. 29,19,067. The State made a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. Its independence was declared in 1826 after the first Burmese War. In 1891 the British intervened to place Kulachandradhaja Singh on the throne as Maharaja and this led to the murder of the Chief Commissioner and other officials. The State was declared forfeited, but as an act of mercy was restored to Chura Chand Singh. Rice is the principal crop. Exetensive forests cover the mountains. Administration is carried on with the help of a Durbar cosisting of a President and six members. About 80% of the area of the State is hilly and the only town is the capital of the State, Imphal.

The State's annual tribute to the British Government was Rs. 50,000. In 1945 H. M. King Emperor was pleased to remit in perpetuity the cash contribution of Rs. 50,000 per annum in recognition of the steadfast loyalty displayed by the Manipur State and its people during the Japanese invasion of India.

Manipuris are being educated outside the State, with State assistance. The revenue of the State collected in the year 1944-45 was Rs. 66,28,254, of which Rs. 9,57,133 was land revenue.

Ruler: H. H. Maharaja Bodh Chandra Singh, born 1908, and educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur, succeeded to the *gaddi* on November 6, 1941 on the death of his father. H. H. the Maharaja is entitled to a Salute of 11 guns and to be received by H. E. the Viceroy.

MAYURBHANJ

[*Area*: 4,243 sq. miles. *Population*: 9,90,977 according to the census of 1941. *Inccme*: Rs. 34 lakhs. *Expenditure*: 31 lakhs.]

Mayurbhanj is grouped in the Bengal States of the Eastern States

Agency. Baripada is the capital of the State. Mayurbhanj is a very ancient State. The Rulers are the head of the Bhanja Vansi Kshatriyas of Orissa and claim to belong to the Solar line. The State first came into contact with the British in 1761, when the East India Company took possession of Midnapur and the Ruler of Mayurbhanj opened friendly negotiations with them. For services in connexion with the Great War of 1914-18, the late Maharaja was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns.

The State has recently embarked on a policy of rapid and progressive industrialization and factories for manufacturing vanadium, glass, textiles, potteries, plastics and plastic products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals have been set up. Cottage industries are also receiving due share of importance. The State contributes the bulk of iron ore to the Tatas, the principal iron producing firm of the East. The State has its own banks at Baripada and Rairangpur and is carrying on regular banking business. A large joint-stock bank is now in the offing.

The State follows a steadily progressive policy in the matter of education. Primary education is imparted free. Schools are increasing from year to year and greater encouragement is being given to private schools. The State spends nearly two lakhs of rupees annually for the education of the people and awards liberal scholarships to deserving students for various branches of technical and vocational education. Literacy campaign forms an important programme of the State.

Installation of electricity and waterworks at the capital, telephonic communication all over the State, construction and remodelling of administrative buildings, reorganization of the High Court, establishment of the State Secretariat, improvement of the Press, publication of the *State Gazette* and two quarterly literary magazines, codification of laws of the State, opening of the Mayurbhanj State Bank, inauguration of systematic geological and botanical surveys, opening of Development and Aviation departments, introduction of literacy measures, anti-leprosy campaign, etc. mark the progressive reign of the present Ruler. The Maharaja is the supreme authority of the State. The administrative machinery is modelled generally on British Indian lines. For administration of justice there is a full powered High Court which is independent of any executive control. With the intention of bringing the people into closer touch with the administration, the Maharaja has established 5 Praja Sabhas. These representative institutions enable the members to focus local opinion on all matters of general welfare and as such are advisory bodies. The Praja Sabhas have now been made electoral colleges for a Central Assembly known us Mayurbhanj Kendra Parishad, the first session of which commenced functioning on January 11, 1946. The Parishad has the power to make laws for the State and to discuss the budget. The Civil List of the Ruler is fixed and separate from the State budget. The Maharaja is ably assisted by his Dewan Major B. P. Pande, B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S. (London).

***Ruler*:** Flight-Lieutenant Maharaja Sir Pratap Chandra Bhanj Deo, G.C.I.E. (1946), (born Feb. 18, 1901) educated at Mayo College, Ajmer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Married on the 25th November, 1925 the daughter of Maharaja Kumar Sardar Singhji and grand-daughter of Late Rajadhiraj Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E. of Shahpura in Rajputana;

visited Europe in 1924, 1926 and 1936. Succeeded to the *gaddi* on 23rd April 1928. On 1st January 1935, was created a K.C.I.E. The Maharaja was conferred the honorary rank of Flight-Lieutenant on February 22, 1943 and created G.C.I.E. on January 1, 1946. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. He is a great lover of art and architecture and is keen on aviation. The Maharaja has two sons born in 1929 and 1931 respectively and one daughter born in 1935. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon the then Ruler as a personal distinction in 1903 and made hereditary in 1910. The Maharaja is the Pro-Chancellor of the Utkal University and is a member of the Standing Committee of the Princes.

MORVI

It is a State in Kathiawar under the Western India States Agency. The total area of the State is about 1,072 sq. miles. The State has a district in Cutch, about 50 sq. miles in area. In 1941 the State had a population of 141,817. The annual gross revenue of the State is Rs. 60 lakhs. The State has a permanent salute of 11 guns. Morvi State Railway, 133 miles in length, is owned by the State. Besides, there are 63 miles of State tramways. The State has its own postal system. In about over 60% of the villages there are post-offices and over 40% of the villages are directly connected with the capital by telephone. The principal industries of the State are Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories, the Parashuram Pottery Works Ltd., the Morvi Salt Works, Railway Workshops, Electrical Power House, the New Lukhdhirji and Working Mills, Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works, the Mayur Metal Works, the Bone Factory, the Morvi Match Works, the Hardware and Fittings Manufacturing Factory, the Kathiawar Paint Works, the Oil Mill, and the Morvi Tin Factory. Primary and secondary education is free throughout the State. The Morvi Technical Institute was opened in July 1940.

Ruler: H. H Maharaja Shree Lukhdhirji Bahadur, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., LL.D., Maharaja of Morvi. Born: 1876, Ascended the *gaddi*: 1922. Educated privately in India and England.

MYSORE

With an area of 29,326 square miles and a population of 7,328,896 (1941) Mysore is famous for its picturesque and diversified scenery and for its temperate and healthy climate. The administration is carried on under His Highness the Maharaja by the Dewan (Prime Minister) and five Ministers of whom three are chosen by His Highness the Maharaja from among the elected members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. There is a Representative Assembly of 320 members and a Legislative Council of 66 members. The Crown Representative is represented by a Resident at Bangalore. In 1944-45 there were besides the High Court, 72 Criminal and 45 Civil Courts, including six Courts of Justice of the Peace. There were 2,501 co-operative societies with 283,100 members. In 1944-45 the University of Mysore had ten constituent colleges, an Engineering School and a Medical School with a total strength of 6,301 students. The number of recognised educational institutions on 1st March 1945 was 7,452 with 370,043 scholars. The total revenue in 1944-45 was 1010.76 lakhs and the expenditure chargeable to revenue was Rs. 918.48 lakhs. The State Forests cover 4,384 sq. miles. The mines in the Kolar Gold Field area produced 170,312 ounces of fine gold in 1944-45.

Pradhanashiromani Mr. N. Madhava Rau, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., is the present Dewan (Prime Minister) of the State.

Mysore has put in efforts on a very splendid scale for supplying men, money, and materials for prosecution of the War against the Axis. The State was one of the earliest to start the National War Front campaign and to set up an organization that has extended from the cities and district headquarters to taluks, hoblis and small villages. The industrial war effort was very impressive and the total war orders executed amounted to over Rs. 14 crores.

Ruler: His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Mysore, born 18th July 1919, succeeded the throne in August 1940. Invested with full ruling powers in 1940. Studied in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and passed the B.A. degree examination of the Mysore University in the year 1938. Honorary LL.D of the Benares Hindu University, 1942. His Highness has substantially helped war efforts with men and money.

Address: The Palace, Mysore, Bangalore, and Fern Hills, (Nilgiris).

NABHA

One of the Sikh States in the Punjab, Nabha has an area of 966 sq. miles, a population of 340,000 (1941), and an average annual revenue of Rs. 50 lakhs. Nabha is one of the Phulkian States. The ruling family belongs to the *Sidhu Jat* clan. H. H. Tikka Ripudaman Singh was formally installed as ruler on 28th December 1912. But in 1923 His Highness abdicated and took up his residence with his family at Dehra Dun. The State in his absence was administered by an official appointed by the Government of India. In February 1928, he was deposed and interned under Regulation III of 1818 at Kodaikanal. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Pratap Singh, the present Ruler. The principal crops of the State are gram, pulses, *bajra,* sugarcane, cotton, wheat, and barley. A portion of the State is irrigated by Sirhind Canal. The State has opened grain markets, and established banks near principal railway stations within the State territory. The chief industries of the State are manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, cotton carpets, etc. There are some cotton ginning factories and cotton steam presses. The State is traversed by the N.-W. and the B. B. C. I. Railways. There is a degree college at Nabha and about 100 primary and secondary schools. The hospitals number 15. There are also 10 veterinary hospitals. There are 5 Ministers. *Chief Minister*: Sardar Sahib Sardar Sant Singh, P.C.S.

Ruler: H. H. Farzand-i-Arjmand Aquidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Brar Bans Sarmur, Raja-i-Rajgan, Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Malvendra Bahadur, K.C.S.I., (born 21st Sept. 1919), succeeded to the *gaddi* on 19th Feb. 1928, and was invested with full ruling powers on 5th

March, 1941. His Highness visited England in 1932 and in 1934 and took military training in Badingham College in 1934 and then entered Sandhurst.

NAWANAGAR

A Rajput State in Western India, Nawanagar has an area of 3,791 sq. miles and a population of 5,04,006. The average annual revenue is about a crore. The capital is Jamnagar and the Ruler is the Jamsaheb. Chief crops are grain, cotton, and oilseeds. There is a small pearl fishery off the coast. There is a State-owned railway and a State army. Administration is carried on with the help of a Dewan, a Judicial Secretary, a Military Secretary, a Home Member and a personal Assistant.

Ruler: Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., born on the 18th September 1895, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 2nd April 1933. His Highness belongs to the famous Jadeja clan, from which the rulers of Cutch also trace their descent. He received his early education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, entered the training school for Indian Cadets at Indore in 1918, and received His Majesty's Commission on the 1st December 1919. He served with the 5th Battalion Rajputana Rifles (Napiers), and saw active service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in 1920, and with the Wazir Force from January 1922 to 1924. His Highness resigned his Commission in 1931. He was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1935. He was appointed Major in the Army in 1936, and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1936. He was appointed an Honorary *Aide-de-Camp* to King Edward VIII in 1936, and to H. M. King George VI in 1937.

PATIALA

Patiala, the premier Sikh State in the Punjab, comprises scattered districts and a portion of the Simla Hills and portions adjoining Jaipur and Alwar. The State has an area of 5,932 sq. miles, and a population of 19,36,259. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 2½ crores. The principal crops are barley, wheat, sugarcane, cotton and tobacco. There are extensive forests rich in timber. Ancient relics of historic interest are to be found at Pinjore, Sunam, Sirhind, Bhatinda, and Narnaul. There are 138 miles of State-owned railway besides other Indian railways, traversing the State. Primary education is compulsory and free. There is a first grade college, besides one Intermediate College at Bhatinda for boys and one Intermediate College for girls at Patiala. The State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1809.

Ruler: Major-General H. H. Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mansur-i-Zaman, Amir-ul-Umra Maharajadhiraja Rajeswar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Yadavendra Singhji, Mahendra Bahadur Bhattikul Bhushan, G.C.I.E., (1946) G.B.E., A.D.C., LL.D., was born on 7th January 1913 and was privately educated. His Highness ascended the *gaddi* in 1938. As an all-round sportsman, His Highness enjoys all-India and even international fame. His Highness has already made his mark as a progressive ruler. He has introduced many reforms of far-reaching character. The opening of the departments of Rural Uplift and Industries and Public Health and improvement of the Medical and Public Health departments, the introduction of travelling dispensaries, the abolition of many 'Birs', the remission of arrears of land revenue and abolition of Nazool laws, the setting up of a Judicial Committee, revision of grades of pay of all State employees providing substantial relief to the low paid ministerial and menial staff and increase in dearness allowance, are some of the outstanding achievements of His present Highness. On the outbreak of the present war, His Highness placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Crown and as leader of Sikhs issued a special appeal to his community to rally round the banner of the British Empire. With this object he created the Khalsa Defence of India League which did excellent work in accelerating recruitment among Sikhs. Under his guidance the State's contribution to India's war effort, particularly in the matter of supply of recruits, has been splendid. More than 60,000 subjects of the State were under colours at the close of the war. Patiala won three V.C. and a number of other decorations and honours.

PATNA

Patna is a very ancient State and its various architectural ruins bear mute testimony to its ancient grandeur and civilisation. In the hoary past this State was the seat of the well known Koshala Empire which was ruled by the kings of the Aira dynasty. The Maharajas of Patna have all along enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja. Its great services in the Great War were acknowledged in high terms by the Government, when it conferred the privilege of a permanent salute of 9 guns on the Maharaja. Patna is one of the premier States of the Eastern States Agency and has an area of 2,511 sq. miles and a population of 6,32,221 souls according to the census of 1941. It lies between North Latitude 20° 9′ and 21° 4′ and East Longitude 82° 41′ and 83° 40′. It is a very well-governed and progressive State possessing various good educational and industrial institutions, dairy and agricultural farms and other nation-building institution. There are also fully equipped hospitals for both sexes, an X-ray and Electrotherapy Institute, a Veterinary Hospital and a Leprosy Hospital. The State has 770 Panchayats and 3 Praja Sabhas and a Legislative Council with 50% elected members.

Ruler: Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo was born on the 31st March, 1912. He is the 2nd son of the Raja Sahib of Seraikella and succeeded by adoption to the Patna *gaddi* on the 16th January, 1924. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Chief's College Diploma Examination at the head of all successful candidates in 1929 and at the St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh, where he passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the Patna University topping the list of successful candidates of that institution in 1931. The Maharaja undertook an extensive tour throughout India and Ceylon. He was married to a daughter of His late Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala on the 24th April, 1932 and invested with ruling powers on the 3rd February, 1933. Since his installation the Maharaja has, in keeping with times, introduced many reforms of a far-reaching character and has been endeavouring his utmost to make Patna a model State. The Ruler enjoys the hereditary title of "Maharaja" which was assumed by Ramai Deo, the founder of the Ruling dynasty of Patna and has been enjoyed ever since by successive Rulers. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and a Vice-President of the Council of Rulers of the Eastern States Agency. He is also on the general council of the Raj Kumar College, Raipur, and is also a member of the Managing Committee of the Eastern States Forest School and of the Permanent Committee of Eastern States School Tournament. He is also a patron of the All-India Cattle Show Society and Vice-Patron of the Eastern States Agency Branch of Indian Red Cross Society. His Highness received K.C.I.E., in 1946.

PORBANDAR

Porbandar, a maritime State in Western India, has an area of 642.25 sq. miles and a population of 1,46,564, according to the census of 1941. The average annual revenue is Rs. 26 lakhs. The Maharaja belongs to the Jethwa Rajputs, who claim descent from Hanuman. Porbandar is an open roadstead. It has a sheltered creek, where country craft can lie up securely during the rains, but the creek can only be entered at certain tides. The creek is now being deepened. The important minerals of the State are limestone and salt. There are at Porbandar a cement factory, a spinning and weaving mill, Salt Works, Hosiery Works, and a Match Factory. There is a State-owned railway. The Imperial Bank of India has a Branch at Porbandar.

Ruler: Captain H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Natvarsinhji Bhavsinji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Rana Saheb, was born on June 30, 1901, and suceeded to the *gaddi* on December 10, 1908. He was invested with full ruling powers on January 26, 1920. In recognition of services rendered in connexion with the Great War, the title of Maharaja was recognized as a hereditary distinction and the salute was permanently raised to 13 guns. *Heir-Apparent*: Maharaj Kumar Shri Udaybhan.

PUDUKKOTTAI

Pudukkottai, a Madras State, is surrounded by the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Ramnad. The country is mostly plain, broken by a few hills. The area of the State is 1,179 sq. miles and the population, according to the 1941 census, is 438,345. The average annual revenue is Rs. 27.1 lakhs (war time). The present Ruler was invested with ruling powers on 17.1.44. He is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Diwan and two Councillors. A Legislative Council, first constituted in 1924, is at present composed of 50 members, of whom 35 are elected and 15 nominated by the Durbar. Nine of the nominated members are officials, one of whom is a lady.

Ruler: H. H. Sri Brihadamba Das Raja-Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur (*b*. June 23, 1922) ascended the *gaddi* on the 19th November 1928. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 11 guns.

RAJKOT

Rajkot, one of the Western India States, has an area of 282 sq. miles, a population of 103,033 according to the census of 1941, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 14 lakhs. The Ruler of the Rajkot State is descended from the same stem as the Jam of Nawanagar. Jadeja Shri Vibhoji was the founder of this house. Rajkot town is a trade emporium, and is known for its various industrial activities. It is the headquarter of the W. I. S. Agency and is served by three important railway lines. Educationally it is the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the advantages of Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science College, the Rajkumar College, men's and women's training colleges, three high schools and a separate girls' high school.

Ruler: H. H. Thakore Saheb Shree Pradumnasinhji, the present Ruler of Rajkot was born on 24th February 1913. He took his primary education at Panchgani and afterwards was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he was awarded a gold medal for his good conduct. He studied up to the final diploma class. He is very good at sports, specially at cricket and polo. He has led the Halar Cricket Club for many years. He has travelled all over India. He is very sober and cool-minded. He is taking a very keen interest in the administration of his State. He is recognized as the Ruler of Rajkot with full powers and a salute of nine guns. He was married to Kunverishree Narendrakunverba Saheb of Agiyali (Bhavnagar).

RAJPIPLA

Rajpipla, the premier State in Gujarat, lies between 21°23′ and 21°59′ north latitude and 73°5′ and 74°0′ east longitude. The greater portion of the valley lies between the Nerbada and Tapti. The area of the State is 1,517 sq. miles, of which 650 sq. miles are covered with rich forests. The population of the State according to the census of 1941 is 249,032. The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 25 lakhs. The State is intercepted by hills, which are the continuation of the Satpura Range. The highest peak, the Rajpipla Hill, is nearly 3,000 ft. above the sea level. Rajpipla is essentially an agricultural country. The soil is normally fertile. The principal agricultural produces are cotton, *jowar*, rice, *bajra*, til and other food-grains. Cotton is the most important crop of the State. Rajpipla cotton is in great demand in Ahmedabad and Bombay mills for its superior quality. The total area under cotton cultivation is now 146,604 acres. The total annual output is roughly 43,000 bales of pressed cotton of 410 lbs. each. The estimated value of cotton produced in good year is above Rs. 50 lakhs.

Forestry is a valuable asset to the State. Various minerals, such as marble, iron ore, red and yellow ochre, fire and pottery clays, cement, calcium and gypsum are also found in the State. The Rajpipla State is traversed all over by a network of metalled and unmetalled roads. Notable achievements in road construction are the construction of a hill road to the famous shrine of Sulpan, another road to Mal Samot, two villages situated 2,500 feet above sea level. There are great potentialities for hydro-electric schemes in the State and surveys have already been made and schemes are under serious consideration. The State has recently turned its attention to cattle breeding.

Ruler: H. H. Maharaja Shree Vijaysinhji, K.C.S.I., was born on January 30, 1890, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father on

September 26, 1915. Educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot and with the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, even as a boy, His Highness showed great skill as a sportsman, and later on won international fame by his success on the English Turf, including the winning of the Derby in 1934. He has travelled extensively in Europe and America and given the full benefit of his up-to-date knowledge and experience to his subjects by introduction of reforms in his State wherever possible. He has brought into being a Legislative Council in the State in order to enable his people to participate in the administration and policy of the State. His Highness has made primary education free in the State and has provided for cheap secondary and higher education. He has made endowments for the benefit of widows and has encouraged trade and industry by the introduction of various liberal economic measures.

RAMPUR

Rampur, a U. P. State, has an area of 893 sq. miles and a population of 4,76,912, according to the census of 1941. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 80 lakhs. The Rampur court was a great patron of arts and learning and the Rampur Oriental Library contains many collections of precious Persian manuscripts and Moghul miniatures. Administration is carried on with the help of a State Council consisting of the Chief Minister and three other Ministers. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 34 members of whom 17 are elected and 5 nominated non-officials. It enjoys wide powers. The annual budget is submitted to it for discussion, but the grants are votable. It can make laws for the State by introducing bills and move resolutions about matters of public interest of importance. Statutory Boards consisting of official and non-official members have also been constituted and are functioning. The various departments of administration are under experienced civil officers, assisted by statutory advisory boards with non-official members.

State holdings in investments amount to Rs. 1,59,23,390 with annual addition of Rs. 2,00,000. State services are guided on the principles followed by the Government of India, and there are grades, pensions, provident fund and T. A. and leave rules. There is a High Court consisting of a chief justice and two puisne judges. Education is free and there is provision for female education and training of teachers. Hospital arrangements with up-to-date surgical departments in each tehsil, maternity and child welfare centres deserve mention. The agricultural department encourages cultivation by scientific methods. Sugar factories, textile and match factories are some of the State's industrial ventures. There is a cottage industry institute for imparting training in various cottage industries. The Ruler enjoys a salute of 15 guns.

Ruler: Lt.-Col. H. H. Alijah Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mukhilis-ud-Daulah, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umra Nawab Sir Saiyid Mahomed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, Muttaid-i-Jang, K.C.S.I., D. Litt., LL. D. was born on 17th November 1906 and educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot. His Highness is a Lt.-Col. in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, a pro-Chancellor of Aligarh University, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. His Highness is a progressive and popular ruler and has already earned the esteem of his people.

REWA

Rewa is one of the States under the Central India Agency, Indore, and has an area of 13,000 sq. miles, a population of 1,820,445 according to 1941 Census and an average annual revenue of Rs. 65 lakhs. The capital of the State is Rewa. The Ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs descended from the Gujrat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296.

Ruler: His Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Dhiraja Martand Singh Bahadur (born on 15th March 1923) succeeded his father Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., on 6th February 1946 and according to local history is the 34th of his line. He married on 23rd August 1943 the daughter of His Highness Maharao Shri Vijai Raj Singh Ji Sewai Bahadur of Cutch. The Maharaja was invested with ruling powers on the 1st April 1946.

SANGLI

Sangli belongs to the Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency and has an area of 1,136 sq. miles and a population of 2,93,498, according to the 1941 census. The State has an average annual revenue of Rs. 22.5 lakhs. The ruler enjoys the hereditary title of Raja and enjoys a State salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns. The Sangli State ranks first among the Patwardhan States.

Ruler: Captain H. H. Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was born on 14th February 1890 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 15th June, 1903. In recognition of his services during the War of 1914-18, His Highness was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on 1st January 1918. The honorary ranks of Lieutenant and Captain were granted in October 1910 and in May 1938 respectively. He was made a K.C.I.E., in 1923 and K.C.S.I., in 1946. In December 1927 His Highness received the distinction of a personal salute of 11 guns. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on 1st June, 1932. His Highness has always taken a keen interest in the administration of his State, and has introduced several reforms. He was a member of the Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference in 1930 and also of the Federal Structure Committee in 1931.

SIKKIM

Sikkim, a small hilly state at the foot of the Kanchanjunga, between Nepal and Bhutan, has an area of 2,818 sq. miles and a population of 122,000 (1941 census). Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese are the principal inhabitants of the State and the prevailing religions are Hinduism and Buddhism. The average annual revenue is Rs. 5,20,422. There are many trade routes through this State to Tibet. Maize and rice are the principal crops. Trade with British India has increased to Rs. 40.50 lakhs. The capital of the State is Gangtok. The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and resides at Gangtok. During the last few years the trade and revenue of the State have increased greatly.

Ruler: H. H. Sir Tashi Namgyal, was born in 1893 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 5th December 1914 on the death of his half-brother Sidkeong Namgyal, and he was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918. In October of the same year he married Kunzang Dechen, daughter of the Rakashar Depon, a General in the Tibetan Army. He was educated at the Mayo College in Ajmer (1909 and 1910) and at St. Paul's School in Darjeeling (1911 and 1914). For services in connexion with the War the Maharaja was appointed a C.I.E., on the 1st January 1919, and was promoted to be a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1923 and appointed K.C.S.I., on the 8th June 1939. On the outbreak of the present war the Maharaja again placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty.

TONK

Tonk, one of the Rajputana States, has an area of 2,553 sq. miles, a population of 357,933 according to the Census of 1941, and an average income of Rs. 31,18,843.. The State is administered by His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur with the help of a State Council, which has recently been re-organised and reformed. A State Assembly of 27 members with representatives of rural and urban area has been introduced. Education is free in the State. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns.

Ruler: His Highness Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Sowlat-i-Jung, G.C.I.E., was born in 1879 and was educated privately. His Highness ascended the *gaddi* on 23rd June 1930. The Ruler is a scion of the Afghan family of the Buner tribe, which go by the name of Salarzai. His Highness possesses erudition in Arabic and Persian.

TRAVANCORE

Area: 7,661.75 sq. miles. *Population* (1941): 6,070,018. *Revenue*: Rs. 532 lakhs. *Capital*: Trivandrum (Population 128,365).

Travancore with its hoary temples, its murals and other objects of archæological importance, its places of traditional and historical value side by side with its modern amenities and natural charms has a never-failing attraction for tourists and pilgrims.

The State stands foremost among Indian States in Education, political reforms and Industries. Travancore was the earliest amongst Indian States to constitute a Legislative Council, and it is the first Indian State to institute a bicameral legislature with non-official majority. The Legislature was reconstituted by the present Maharaja when assuming ruling powers. The Legislature has been made thoroughly representative of all communities and interests and wide powers have been conferred on the Legislature. Non-official members are granted the right to move resolution and to put questions on matters of general public interest and freedom of speech in the Legislature is granted to the members by Statute. Equality of opportunity has been given to all communities in Civil and

Military services of the State. Untouchability and caste distinctions have been removed. Interests of backward classes are now specially protected.

Education: Travancore stands foremost among Provinces and States in India. According to 1941 census 47.1% of the people of Travancore (58.1% males and 36.0% females) are literate. The literacy percentage for persons aged 5 years and above is 55.0% (67.9 for males and 42.1% for females). A University for the State was established in 1937.

The State has almost inexhaustible supplies of timber. Blackwood, ebony, sandalwood, and other valuable varieties and soft varieties for making paper, cardboard and artificial silk are abundant. Mineral resources are also very rich. Mineral sands such as ilmenite, monazite, zircon, silliminate, and graphite, mica and kaolin of exceptional quality are abundant. With the completion of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, the State has been placed in a position to fully exploit the abundant supplies of raw materials. Coir mats, mattings, rugs, yarn, cashewnut, rubber-goods, piece-goods, sugar, etc., are the principal industries of the State. Cotton weaving, coir-making, wood-carving, ivory-carving and lace-making are some of the cottage industries of the State. The principal imports of the State are:—Rice, paddy, piece-goods, machinery, hardware, oilman's stores, cement, metals, manufactured goods, tobacco etc., and the principal exports are:—Coir, yarn, mats, matting, fibre, rope, tea, cocoanut oil, rubber, pepper, copra, oilcake, ginger, salt, prawn, fish, timber, ilmenite, monazite, zircon, palmyræ, charcoal, etc.

His Highness has initiated a comprehensive policy of industrialization and electrification. The Travancore Ceramic concerns, the Travancore Sugar and Chemicals Ltd., The Travancore Rubber Works and the Toy Works at Trivandrum and the Alwaye Aluminium Factory are some of the recently established industries of the State. Schemes for manufacture of cement, cane sugar, caustic soda, fertilizers, sulphuric acid, synthetic ammonium sulphate and various other chemicals are well under way.

The Government has taken over road transport and there is an idea for nationalizing the water transport. The principal *ports* of the State are:—Alleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum and Colachel.

THE RULER AND THE RULING FAMILY

Ruler: Lt.-Col. H. H. Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala, Sir Bala Rama Varma Sri Chitra Tirunal Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramraja Bahadur Sham Sher Jung, G.C.S.I. (1946), G.C.I.E. (1935), D.Litt., Maharaja of Travancore, Colonel-in-Chief, Travancore State Forces; *born*. 7th Novr. 1912, succeeded to the *Musnad* 1st Sept., 1924 and invested with ruling powers 6th Nov. 1931. Educated privately. Has travelled extensively in India, Ceylon, Dutch East Indies and Europe.

Mother of the Maharaja: H. H. Maharani Sethu Parvathi Bayi, D.Litt. *Brother of His Highness*: Martanda Varma, Elaya Raja of Travancore. *Sister of His Highness*: Lakshmi Bayi, first Princess of Travancore. *Nephew and heir-presumptive of His Highness*: Prince Avittam Tirunal.

TRIPURA

The State lying on the southern part of Eastern Bengal and Assam is a hilly country. The area of the State is 4,116 sq. miles and the population according to 1941 census is 513,952. Hindus are 70%, Mohammedans 26%, Buddhists form 3% of the population. Bengali is the court language and is spoken by the majority of the people though only 43% of the people use it as their mother tongue.

The Ruling family, perhaps one of the oldest in the world, belongs to Chandravansi Kshatriyas. The Rajas are descendants of King Druhya of the Lunar race. The present Ruler is 184th in descent. The family uses Barman or Verma as the surname. The tradition and history of the ruling family are contained in *Rajmala* an epic in Bengali said to be the oldest composition in the language in existence. Tripura holds a unique position among Indian States. There is no written treaty with the paramount power, the relations being mainly recognized by usages and customs. The succession is hereditary. His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns. There are organized courts including a High Court. The administration is carried on with the help of a Mantri Parishad, a council of five ministers. The State has made rapid progress in modern education, industry, banking, and commerce. The Chief agricultural products are rice, jute, sugar-cane, cotton, oil seeds, etc. Tea industry has made rapid progress there being 52 tea gardens in the State. Home spun cotton fabrics of exquisite designs are one of the principal industries of the State. The immense mineral resources of the State are being investigated. The capital of the State is Agartala which contains the Maharaja's palace the "Ujjyayanta Palace" a masterpiece of architectural design with Moghul garden in the *front*. *Malancha Abas* on the hills is the summer residence. The Temple of Fourteen Gods is very famous. Under the present Ruler, the State has undergone all-round improvement. Free Primary Education has been introduced in the State.

Ruler: Lt.-Col. H. H. Bisama-Samara-Vijayee Mahamahodaya Pancha Srijukta Maharaja Manikya Sir Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur. Born Aug. 19, 1908, succeeded to the *gaddi* on Aug. 13, 1923. His Highness had his early education under qualified tutors and underwent a course of military training with the 8th Gurkha Rifles. Married the 5th Maharajkumari Sahiba of Balrampur in 1929 and after her death, married the eldest daughter of H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Panna in 1931. His Highness has travelled extensively all over the world and is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Royal Central Asian Society and Royal Society of Literature of London. His Highness was made a K.C.S.I., on the 3rd June, 1935 and G.B.E., in 1946. His Highness is a Lt.-Col. in the British Army and is the Hony. Colonel of the 5th Bengal Presidency Urban Infantry. He was the elected President of the Council of Rulers, Eastern States Agency and is a Member of the Standing Committee of Rulers, Chamber of Princes. The Maharaja is entitled to visit the Viceroy and enjoys the privilege of a return visit.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR)

The history of Mewar dates back to the 7th century A.D. and is replete with stories of Rajput chivalry and glory. Its chief city is Udaipur. The State has an area of 12,753 sq. miles, a population of 1,925,000, according to the census of 1941, and has an average annual revenue of Rs. 80 lakhs. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 19 guns, and a local salute of 21 guns. The capital is Udaipur, which contains the Maharana's palaces on the summit of a low ridge. To the north and south of the ridge, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful lake known as Pichola Lake in the middle of which there are two island palaces. The archæological remains in the State are numerous. The administration of the State is carried on under the supervision of H. H. the Maharaja, assisted by a Prime Minister and three Ministers.

Ruler: Lieut-Colonel H. H. Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur, was born on the 22nd of February 1884 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 24th May 1930. Was created a K.C.I.E., on the 3rd June 1919, and a G.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1931. Made Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army on the 4th August 1939. A permanent local salute of 21 guns was sanctioned on the 1st Jan. 1921. His Highness married the sister of the Thakur of Auwa in March 1910, who died in June 1910. He married in February 1911 the daughter of Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol in Jaipur State. His third marriage took place on the 17th Jan. 1928 with the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in the Marwar State. Maharaj Kumar Bhagwat Singh, son of Maharaj Pratap Singh, who was born on 20th June 1921, has been adopted as heir-apparent.

National Incomes in 1936

Country	*1936*	*Country*	*1936*
U. S. A.	63.5 (Dollar)	Sweden	8.6 (Kroner)
U. K.	4.9 (Pound)	Japan	13.1 (Yen)
France	189 (Franc)	U. S. S. R.	33.1 (Rouble)
Germany	62.6 (Mark)	INDIA*	39 (Rupee)

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

FRENCH POSSESSIONS: French Possessions in India have a total area of 196 sq. miles with a population of 300,359. They are principally five—Pondicherry, Karikal, Chandernagore, Mahe and Yanaon, known as *dependances*. Pondicherry, founded in 1674 by the French, is the seat of the Governor of French India. It has a romantic history. Originally French, it came under the Dutch in 1693 and then reverted to the French in 1699. The English became its master in 1761 and throughout the later part of the eighteenth and the earlier part of the nineteenth centuries, there was a tussle between the French and the English over it, until the treaties of 1814-15 finally placed it under the French. These possessions were represented in the French Parliament at Paris by a Senator and a Deputy, but after the collapse of the French in the present war, there has been naturally a change in the usual order. The five

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* India's per capita income on the basis of 1941 census and price level may be taken as Rs. 75 per annum.

dependances are divided into 17 communes and there is an elective General Council. Paddy, rice, manioc and groundnuts are grown, Pondicherry has three cotton mills and Chandernagore one jute mill. Government maintains about 70 primary schools and 3 colleges. There are about 15,000 pupils, studying in these, and about 400 teachers.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS: Portuguese Possessions in India have a total area of 1,537 sq. miles with a population of 601,000. These consist of Goa, Daman and Diu. These are under the Metropolis and their budgets are to be approved by the Minister for the Colonies. There are more than 500 salt works employing about 2,000 men. The production in 1938 was about 18,000 tons. Exports are cocoanuts, fish, spices, cashew-nuts, salt and copper. Some manganese deposits have been discovered and these are being mined.

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

AFGHANISTAN. Afghanistan lies to the north-west of India. It has an area of 250,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 12,000,000. The country is rocky and unfit for large-scale farming. Fruits, vegetables and cereals are now being largely grown with the help of irrigation. Fruits are a sort of staple food to the people and fat-tailed sheep is the principal meat. The grease from this sheep's tail is used as butter and the sheep's wool and skin are used as warm clothes. The country's exports mainly consist of lambskin, cotton, livestock, leather, silver, treasure and sugar, while the imports mainly consist of manufactured articles. Copper, lead and iron are extracted from many parts of Northern Afghanistan. Poor quality coal, crude petroleum, gold, lapis lazuli are also mined in small quantities. State factories are now producing woolen goods, furniture, matches, buttons, leather and boots, arms and ammunitions and other requirements of the army. The country is being fast modernised. Telephones, telegraphs and wireless stations have been established. The principal means of transport is the camel though there is some motor transport in the country. There are primary, secondary, technical, arts, commercial and military schools in the country. The University of Kabul was established in 1932. The system of Government is constitutional monarchy. The Parliament consisting of the King, the Senate and the National Assembly is the Supreme legislative power. Loe Jirga (the Grand Assembly) is sometimes called by the King for deciding major issues. There are five major provinces and four minor provinces each of which is ruled by a Governor. The estimated revenue of the country is 1,80,000,000 Afghani Rupees. The present *King* of Afghanistan is H. M. Muhammed Zahir Shah (*b.* 1914) who succeeded to the throne in 1933.

BURMA. The area is 261,610 sq. miles of which Burma proper is 192,158 sq. miles and Shan States 62,635 sq. miles and unadministered territories 7,117 sq. miles. Total population (1941) 16,823,798. Burma is bounded on the north by Assam and China, on the east by Chinese territory, Annam and Thailand, on the South by Thailand and on the west by Bay of Bengal and the Indian States of Tripura and Manipur. The principal rivers of Burma are the Irrawady and the Salwin, the former being navigable for about 900 miles. The Irrawady, after traversing the valley of Arakan and Pegu Yoma, spreads itself into a gigantic delta before it falls into the Bay of Bengal. The Salwin flows into the Gulf of Martaban. The coast line of Burma is much indented and is studded with islands. Agriculture is the means of livelihood of 75% of the Burmese. Forestry is also a very important industry. Tin, wolfram, petroleum and silver are the principal mining industries while gold, lead, zinc and nickel speiss are extracted on small scales. Rice and petroleum and timber used to be the principal commodities on the export side while the imports consisted mainly of manufactured articles, such as cotton goods, iron and steel, and machinery etc., etc. The length of the Burma Railways was 2,059 miles and the total length of roads was above 10,000 miles. The Irrawady is a high-road for water transport. The country came under Japanese occupation in May 1942. The Allied forces completed the liberation of Burma by the summer of 1945. Civil Administration in Burma was re-established in January 1946 and the *Governor* of Burma H. E. Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith was re-instated in December 1945.

CEYLON. The island of Ceylon lying opposite the southernmost point of Indian peninsula has an area of 25,332 sq. miles and a population of 5,780,000 (1937). The principal agricultural crops are rice, cocoa, tea, cocoanut, rubber. The principal exports are cocoa, cinnamon, coir, copra, cocoanuts, cocoanut oil, tea, rubber, etc. The principal imports are cotton goods, rice and paddy, coal and coke, spirits, sugar, manures, button and specie. There are about 1,000 miles of railways in the island and in 1938, 12,261,326 tons were entered and 12,123,097 tons were cleared at Ceylonese ports. Ceylon was made a Crown Colony separate from India in 1802. At present the island is ruled by a Governor assisted by a State Council consisting of 50 elected members, 8 nominated unofficial members and 10 official members. The present *Governor* is H. E. Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore, G.C.M.G. (Salary £6,000 p.a.)

FRENCH INDO-CHINA. Lying to the south-east of Burma and marching for hundreds of miles with the Shan States, French Indo-China has an area of about 286,000 sq. miles and a population of 23,853,300. The major industry of the province is agriculture. Rice is the most important crop—fisheries, mining, and manufactures being minor industries. Sugar, tea and maize are some of the exports. There are more than 2,000 miles of railways and 11,000 miles of road. Before Japanese occupation in 1941, the province used to be ruled by a French Governor-General assisted by a Secretary-General. There were 5 States each administered by a Resident Superior and the French Colony of Cochin China was ruled directly by a Governor.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.* The total area of the five Federated States of Malaya, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang is 27,540 sq. miles. Of these Pahang is the largest, having an area of

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* Steps are now being taken to implement the British Government's proposal to constitute a Malayan Union comprising the different areas in Malaya with Singapore as a separate Colony.

13,820 sq. miles. The total population in June 1941 was 2,212,052 including 11,149 Europeans. Rubber, cocoanuts, rice, palm oil are the principal agricultural products of the States and gold, tin, tungsten and coal are the mineral products. Before Japanese occupation in January 1942, the States were under British protection and the Governor of the Straits Settlements was the High Commissioner of the Federated States. The High Commissioner was assisted by a Federal Secretary and a Federal Council consisting of 12 official and 11 non-official members nominated by the High Commissioner. The Five States had their own Rulers and Councils.

UNFEDERATED MALAYA STATES: The areas and populations of the five States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu, are:

	Area in sq m.	*Estimated population 1940*
Johore	7,330	737,590
Kedah	3,660	515,758
Perlis	310	57,776
Kelantan	5,720	390,332
Trengganu	5,000	211,041 (1941)

The States were individually under British protection and suzerainty and control before coming under the Japanese in 1942. Each of the States has a ruler (Sultan), and a separate Government. The currency, weights and measures of the States are the same as in the Straits Settlement. The States are mainly agricultural; rice, rubber, cocoanuts being the principal products. Mr. Malcolm Macdonald has been recently appointed as the Governor-General of Malaya and Singapore.

NEPAL: The Kingdom of Nepal which lies to the north of Bihar and the United Provinces has an area of about 54,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 5,600,000 (the present population may largely exceed this estimate). The country is famous for numerous beauty spots and relics of Hindu and Buddhist religion and culture. The population is mainly agricultural and pastoral. Rice, wheat and maize are the chief crops in the low lands and the country possesses immense forest resources which account for a good part of the National income. Nepal saw its first railway in 1927 when the narrow-gauge railway from Raxaul (B. N. W. R.)* to Amlekhgange a distance of 25 miles was opened. There is a ropeway about the same distance for carrying goods to Khatmandu, the capital of Nepal. A second railway links up Jaynagar (B. N. W. Rly.)* and Janakpur, both in Nepal territory. The government is a modified form of aristocracy. The Prime Minister is the supreme authority in the State. The office is always to be held by one—usually the seniormost male member—from the ruling family. Late in 1945 H. H. Maharaja Sir Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana retired from the Prime-Ministership of Nepal. The present *King* is H. M. Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamshere Jung. (*Born* June 30, 1906, ascended the throne December 11, 1920) Present *Prime Minister*: H. H. Maharaja Sir Padma Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana holding office since late 1945.

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* Now O. T. Rly.

The present Maharaja Prime Minister who is very liberal in outlook has introduced all-round reforms in the country involving starting of schools and colleges, factories, improvement in agriculture, cottage industries, and technical training and education of suitable Nepalese young men.

THAILAND (Siam): The area is 200,148 sq. miles and the estimated population (in 1940) was above 15 millions. The people are mainly agricultural. Rice is the principal crop. Cassiterite, wolfram, antimony, sheelite, rubies, sapphires, silver, zinc, manganese, molybdenum, coal, copper, gold, iron, lead etc., are mined in Thailand. The country had in 1937, 1927 miles of railway and possessed 14 vessels of 9,186 tons in 1938. The system of Government is constitutional monarchy. The present *King* is Phumiphon Adulet (succeeded 1946), who being a minor, a Regency performs the duty of the Crown.

TIBET: The country lies to the north of Bengal, Bihar and U. P. The area is 463,202 sq. miles. No reliable figure of Tibet's population is available. Estimates put the figure between 1,500,000 and 6,000,000. The country is mostly barren. Barley and cereals are grown here and there, fruits are abundantly grown. Animal husbandry is a very common means of livelihood. The Dalai Lama, the head of the priests, is also the head of the State.

EDUCATION IN INDIA

Education in India might be placed under four divisions representing four main stages of education:

(A) *Primary education* is imparted by lower primary and upper primary schools. The number of primary schools in British India was 189,751 in 1939-40 and the number of scholars was 11,445,392. According to the census of 1941 only 12.1 per cent of the people of this country are literate.* The problem of primary education is, therefore, a national problem of the highest importance. In some of the big cities in India arrangements have been made for imparting free primary education, but none of the local Governments have as yet been able to provide for compulsory primary education for boys and girls of school-going ages. Many of the Indian States have stolen a march over Indian provinces in the matter of free primary education and the percentages of literate people in Travancore, Baroda and Mysore are higher than in any British province. India has the largest number of illiterates; and the savage and aboriginal races excepted, Indians are the most illiterate people in the world. The census of 1941 evinces noticeable increase in literacy. The percentage of literacy, according to 1931 census, was 8 whereas the corresponding figure for 1941 is 12.1. This increase breaks previous records in recent censuses. But having regard to the colossal illiteracy problem in this country, one must say that literacy must spread at least 10 times more quickly.

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* For persons aged 5 and over.

(B) In *Secondary education* the position is not so gloomy. Compared to the literacy percentage, the number of secondary schools and scholars is fairly large. In 1939-40 there were 14,214 secondary schools in British India with 2,659,201 scholars.

(C) *Undergraduate education* is imparted by colleges, of which the number in 1939-40 was 304 and the number of scholars 119,536. Most of these colleges are either affiliated to or are constituent colleges of some Universities. In some provinces, as in U. P., Intermediate colleges are affiliated to Board of Studies for Intermediate and Secondary Education.

(D) *Post-graduate education* is imparted mostly by the post-graduate classes of the Indian Universities, though there are in some provinces, as in Bihar and Orissa, colleges which hold post-graduate classes side by side with undergraduate classes.

Education in India seems to be top-heavy. Comparatively speaking more money is spent on higher education and secondary education than on primary education. The existing accommodation for primary education in India is meagre, and if the country has to take its place among the progressive countries of the world, a quick, decisive and an all-comprehensive programme of a drive against illiteracy must be taken up and should be considered as one of the emergency measures for the nation.

Since 1920 increasing facilities have been made available for prefessional and technical training in all the provinces of British India. This has mainly been due to the fact that during the Great War of 1914-18 and after, there has been marked progress in industrial development in this country with the result that increasing numbers of students seek accommodation in technical and professional schools. In 1939-40 there were 81 technical and professional colleges and 11,087 technical and professional schools. These figures include law and educational colleges and schools.

The Government of India have under consideration wide and effective post-war educational planning.

University Education in India

Eighteen fifty-seven is an important landmark in the educational history of modern India. It was in this year that the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were founded, consequent upon the Despatch of Sir Charles Wood (1854). This Despatch, among other things, contained an outline of a University system of education in India. These three Universities were soon followed by two others: first, the Punjab University in 1882 and second, the Allahabad University in 1887. It was in 1882 that Sir William Hunter's Commission recommended the withdrawing of higher education from the control of Government and stimulating private enterprise. The next mile-posts in the history of Indian Universities were the Universities Commission of 1902, followed by the Universities Act of 1904. This Act tightened up on the one hand, the Government control over the Universities, and on the other the University control over schools and colleges. It also permitted the Universities to take up direct teaching function. This was the beginning of the present post-graduate departments in the Universities.

Before this, the Universities were only examining and affiliating bodies. It was under the act of 1904 that the Calcutta University established its now famous teaching departments. In the next few years following 1904, the Imperial Government made large Imperial grants for the Universities. These, over and above the private endowments, which were not rare, helped the Universities to build up college departments for Mastership courses, also research libraries and laboratories, etc., as specified in the Act of 1904.

Next came the important resolution of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy in 1913. Among other things, the resolution pleaded for the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type. Two distinct, but belonging to one type, Universities came into the field very soon. In 1916, the foundations of the Benares Hindu University were laid upon the earlier structure of the Central Hindu College of Mrs. Annie Besant at Benares, and in 1920, those of the Aligarh Muslim University were laid upon that of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College of Sir Syed Ahmed at Aligarh. All the older Universities were born under official auspices, but these two were created out of private efforts, though helped by the Government. The Osmania University of Hyderabad, founded in 1918, had stolen a march over this by employing Urdu, as the medium of instruction, in all teaching of the University in non-language subjects even in such technical subjects as medicine and engineering.

The first State University in India is the University of Mysore established in 1916, and the latest, the University of Travancore, established in 1937. An alphabetical list follows of the Universities in India with their years of foundation: Agra University—1927; Aligarh Muslim University, 1920; Andhra University—1931; Annamalai University—1929; Benares Hindu University—1916; Calcutta University—1857; Dacca University—1921; Delhi University—1922; Lucknow University—1920; Nagpur University—1923; Patna University—1917 and Rangoon University—1920. (Now no longer in India.)

The history of the Universities in India is incomplete without a reference to the *Calcutta University Commission*, which sat from 1917 to 1919, and was presided over by Sir Michael Sadler. Peculiarly enough, the University, with which its name is appended, is perhaps uptil now the least benefited by its recommendations. The University of Dacca may be said to be a direct fruit of this Commission, although the movement for a separate University for Eastern Bengal dates as far back as 1912. The Sadler Commission strongly advocated the cause of the unitary University (as opposed to a federal or affiliating University), as also the teaching and residential type. The University at Dacca is all this. The Sadler Commission had recommended that Universities should be relieved of their intermediate work and concentrate more upon teaching and diffusion of higher learning. The Universities in the United Provinces have been modelled accordingly, except in the case of Aligarh and Benares. In U. P. intermediate education has been separated from Universities and placed under a Board. But even the older Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Punjab, could not remain aloof from this new influence, and in all of them improvements along the line have been attempted. The constitution of Allahabad was changed in 1922 and since 1927, the year when the University of Agra came into existence, it is working as a unitary type. The Bombay University has been reorganized by means of the Act of 1904. The Madras University Act of 1923, and also the Act XII of 1929 testify that the old Madras University is evolving on these new lines. The University of Punjab also has had to undergo a scrutiny by the Punjab University Enquiry Committee (1932-33).

The generous donations made by many and the magnificent sum of Rs. 20 lakhs recently donated by Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, out of which the Annamalai University has been started at Chidambaram (Annamalainagar), show that Universities in India are one of those western institutions, which have stirred Indian imagination and have grown strong roots here. The need for co-ordination in the work of the Universities in India had been a long-felt want and, that the Inter-University Board (Lucknow) established since 1926 has been working in this line, is a happy sign.

Short accounts of different Universities in India follow:

Universities in India

AGRA UNIVERSITY: Founded on the 1st of July, 1927. It is of affiliating type. Twenty-eight colleges enjoy its affiliation. The numbers of students of the affiliated colleges in 1944-45 were: Arts 3,148; Science 1,227; Law 1,019; Commerce 839; Agriculture 362; Medicine 305; total 6,900. The University is maintained by; (a) Government grant, and (b) income from fees. The income (during the financial year) was Rs. 2,64,750-12-4, including Rs. 46,155 Government grant, and Rs. 2,18,595-12-4 other sources; expenditure being Rs. 2,45,413-14-4. *Chancellor*: H. E. Sir Francis Verner Wylie, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY: Founded in December, 1920, it is a residential and teaching type. Number of students in the University under the different Faculties in 1942 was: Post-Graduate M.A., M.S.C., LL. B. and B. Th. (Final and Previous) 669: B.A. and B.SC. (Pass and Hon.) 376, including 15 girls: B.T. 54 including 16 girls: I.C., I.SC., 781, making a total of 1,880. Income in 1941-42 was Rs. 9,40,000 and expenditure Rs. 9,82,313. *Chancellor*: H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY: Founded 1887, was reorganized as a unitary, teaching and residential University in 1922. The control of its 14 associated colleges was transferred to the Agra University in July 1927. At present there are only three institutions associated with the University. Number of students in 1943-44 was; Arts, 1,539; Science 576; Commerce, 246; Law (excluding those who read M.A. and Law together) 302. Total 2,663. Income receipts in 1943-44 were Rs. 12,69,467; expenditure, Rs. 12,69,417. *Chancellor*: H. E. the Hon'ble Sir Francis Verner Wylie, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S *Vice-Chancellor*: Prof. Amaranatha Jha, M.A., F.R.S.L.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY: Founded in 1926, it is an affiliating University with its own Honours College of Arts and Commerce, opened on 1st July, 1931, Jeypore Vikrama Deo College of Science and Technology opened on 4th July, 1932, and Erskine College of Natural Science opened in June 1941. There are altogether 21 colleges under this University. Number of students in 1944-45 was as follows: University Colleges, 573; First Grade Colleges, 5,259; Second Grade Colleges, 878; Professional Colleges, 399; Colleges for Oriental Studies, 269. The University depends on Government grants for routine expenditure. The Maharaja Saheb of Jeypore contributes Rs. one lakh for the maintenance of the Science Colleges. *Officers*: *Chancellor*, H. E. Lt.-Gen. The Hon. Sir Archibald Edward Nye, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C. *Pro-Chancellor*, Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Dr. Vikrama Deo Varma, of Jeypore (Orissa). *Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. Sir C. Ramalinga Reddy, Kt., M.A. (Cantab.) M.L.C., (Hon.) D. Litt.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY: Founded in July, 1929, it is the first unitary teaching and residential University in South India. The University grants in Arts B.A. (Pass and Hons.), M.A. and M. Litt., Ph.D. and D. Litt; in Science B.SC., (Pass and Hons.), M.A. and M.SC., Ph.D. and D.SC., and in Oriental Studies B.O.L. and M.O.L., and in Engineering and Technology B.E. and B.SC. (Tech) degrees. *Officers*: *Chancellor*, H. E. The Governor of Madras; *Pro-Chancellor*, the Raja Dr. Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar, Kt., LL.D., D.Litt. *Vice-Chancellor*: M. Ruthnaswamy, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, C.I.E.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY: Founded in 1916, it is teaching and residential University with 14 constituent colleges: of Arts, of Science, of Technology, of Theology, of Oriental Learning; Ayurvedic College, Engineering College, College of Mining and Metallurgy, Women's College, Teachers' Training College, Law College, College of Agricultural Research, The Besant College for Boys, and the D.A.V. Intermediate College. Its School Board manages three schools. *Officers*: *Lord Rector*, H. E. The Viceroy of India; *Visitor*, H. E. the Governor of U.P. *Chancellor*, H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir; *Pro-Chancellors*, H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur and Hon'ble Maharajadhiraj Dr. Sir Kameshwar Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga; *Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., D.Litt. LL.D., F.B.A.; *Registrar*, Pt. G. P. Mehta, M.A.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY: One of the first three Universities in India, created as early as 1857, it originally limited its function to examining of candidates and arranging for the courses leading up to the degrees only. It was in 1914 that post-graduate work came to function. In essentials, even now the University is an affiliating one, but a Department of Economics and Sociology has been provided for teaching and guiding research. A Department of Chemical Technology has also been inaugurated since August 1, 1934. Besides these two University institutions, its number of affiliated colleges is 65: 7 for Arts; 29 for Arts and Science combined, 1 for Science; 7 for Commerce; 5 for Education, 2 for Agriculture, 4 for Medical, 2 for Engineering and 7 for Law. Total number of students reading various subjects in all the colleges was 29,569 in 1943-44. The budget expenditure in 1943-44 was Rs. 18,15,892. *Officers*: *Chancellor*, The Rt. Hon. John Colville G.C.I.E., T.D.; *Vice-Chancellor*, B. J. Wadia, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

CALAUTTA UNIVERSITY: Founded on the 24th of January, 1857, the University's original model was "the form, government and regulations of the University of London..." but as necessity arose it "changed and adopted them to the requirements of its own students." Initially a mere examining body, it began under Section 3 of Act VIII of 1904 to evolve and is yet evolving in multifarious ways, "which tend to the promotion of study and research." The Post-Graduate Department of the University is conducted by two Councils, the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, and the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science. It is the biggest teaching university in the East. Number of Post-Graduate students in 1942-43 was 1,110 Arts and 344 Science. There are altogether 73 affiliated colleges. *Officers*: *Chancellor*, H. E. Sir Frederick John Burrows, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bengal. *Vice-Chancellor*, Mr. P. N. Banerjee, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

DACCA UNIVERSITY: Created in July, 1921. The University is unitary teaching and residential. There are four residential units in Halls, controlled by Provosts. Students in 1944-45 were: I. B.A. 140, II.B.A. 115, III.B.A. 100, I.M.A. 45, II.M.A. 89, I. B.COM. 30, II. B.COM. 24, I.B.SC. 72, II.B.SC. 97, III.B.SC. 39, I.B.SC. (Agri.) 34, II.B.SC. (Agri.) 14, I.M.SC. 16, II.M.SC. 44, I.LAW. 33, II.LAW. 18, III. LAW. 9, Research students 22. Total 941. Estimated revenue receipts and expenditure for 1944-45 are Rs. 13,78,250 and Rs. 14,04,737 respectively. Actual receipts and expenditure for 1944-45 are Rs. 10,75,814 and Rs. 10,81,389 respectively. *Chancellor*: H. E. Sir Frederick John Burrows, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bengal, *Vice-Chancellor*: Dr. M. Hasan, Khan Bahadur, M.A., D.Phil (Oxon.).

DELHI UNIVERSITY: Consequent upon the Delhi University Act (Act VIII of 1922), this University was brought into being in the month of May the same year. Three Colleges of Delhi: St. Stephen's, Hindu and Ramjas were recognised and the teachers of these institutions became the teachers of the University. The original idea was to create a unitary, teaching and residential University, but it has developed into its present form of a federal University with as many as six constituent Colleges. Number of students in 1944 were:—M.A., 227; B.A., Honours and B.SC., Honours 423; B.A., Pass and B.SC., Pass 1,310; M.SC., 42 and Law 231. Estimated income and expenditure for 1944-45 were Rs. 5,15,671 and Rs. 4,97,769 respectively. *Officers*: *Chancellor*, H. E. Field Marshal the Righ Hon'ble Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaica and Winchester, P.C., G.C.B., M.S.I., G.M.I.E., C.M.G., Viceroy and Governor-General of India. *Vice-Chancellor*: Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D. *Registrar*: Khan Bahadur Mirza Akhtar Hosain, M.A.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY: Incorporated in December, 1920, the University is designed to be unitary, teaching and residential. This University now maintains two colleges, formerly affiliated to the Allahabad University—Canning College, and King George's Medical College. There are two other colleges forming the Women's Department of the University, not at present maintained by the University, viz., Isabella Thoburn College and Mahila Vidyalaya College. Number of students in 1945 was: Arts. 1,601; Commerce 408; Medicine 339; Science 536; Law 811; Oriental Department in Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit, 221; P. T. College, 126; M. V. College, 60. *Officers*: *Chancellor*, H. E. Sir Francis Verner Wylie, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of U. P. *Vice-Chancellor*, Lt.-Col. Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, B.SC., M.L.A., F.C.S., Rai Bahadur, Taluqdar of Moizuddinpur.

Madras University: Founded under the Act of Incorporation XXVII of 1857, and reorganized under Indian University Act No. VIII of 1904, Madras University Act No. VII of 1923, Amended Act XII of 1929, the University may be called federal in character. Although mainly an examining body, it has teaching and research arrangements in various subjects. Constituent colleges, *i.e.*, those within the University, number 15, and affiliated colleges number 39. Degrees and titles in Oriental studies such as B.O.L., M.O.L., Siromani, Vidvan, Munshi-i-Fazil, Afzal-ul-Ulama, Adib-i-Fazil, Sabib-i-Kamil, Afzal-ul-Atiba, Malpan and Soppar, and in Indian Music, such as B. MUS. and Sangita Siromoni, are a speciality of the University. *Officers*: *Chancellor,* H. E. Lt.-General Sir Archibald Edward Nye, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., Governor of Madras; *Vice-Chancellor,* Lt.-Col. Diwan Bahadur Sir Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, M.D., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S., LL.D., D.SC. *Registrar,* William Mclean Esq., O.B.E., M.A., B.L.

Mysore University: The first Indian State University, incorporated in 1916. It is of the unitary type. There are two centres. The one at Mysore has the University Office, University Library, Oriental Library, Maharaja's College (for Arts), Medical College, Men's and Women's Intermediate Colleges. At Bangalore, there are the Central College (for Science), the Engineering College and a College for Women, a Medical School and an Intermediate College for men. Besides, there are two Intermediate Colleges in the mofussil, one at Tumkur and the other at Shimoga. University Unions have been established at both University Centres. The total number of students in all the Colleges in 1945-46 was 7,005. The University is maintained by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. State grant for 1945-46 is Rs. 16 lakhs. *Officers*: *Chancellor,* H. H. Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.B., Maharaja of Mysore; *Vice-Chancellor*: Rajadharmaprasakta T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L.

Nagpur University: Formed on August 4, 1923, the University is mainly an examining body. Only the Law College and the University Training College are maintained by the University. There is provision, however, to make it both unitary and affiliating. There are 22 affiliated institutions. Number of students in 1944-45 was: *Arts,* 3,738; *Science,* 1,049; *Law,* Previous and Final LL.B. 501; *Education,* 104; and *Agriculture,* Under-graduates, 166. Income in 1945-46 (excluding deposits) was Rs. 3,45,016-1-6 and expenditure (excluding debt heads) Rs. 3,12,103-7-1. *Officers*: *Chancellor,* H. E. Sir Henry Joseph Twynam, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the Governor of C. P. and Berar.

Osmania University: Established by a Charter in 1918, it is the first University in India to attempt imparting education by means of vernacular, which is Urdu. The University Translation Bureau is, therefore, a special feature. It is unitary, with five institutions at Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulbarga for Intermediate studies. There are: a Women's College, a College of Medicine, an Engineering College, and a Teacher's Training College; Number of students in 1944 was: Arts and Science 2,814; Theology, 49; Law, 166; Medicine, 211; Engineering, 97; and Education, 43; Expenditure in 1944-45 came up to a total of O.S. Rs. 25,28,931 (British Rs. 100=O. S. Rs. 116-10-8). *Officers*: *Patron,* H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad: *Chancellor,* H. E. Col. Nawab

Sir Mohammad Ahmad Said Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D.; *Pro-Chancellor,* S. M. Azam, Esq., M.A. (Cantab); *Vice-Chancellor,* Nawab Ali Yawar Jung Bahadur, B.A. (Oxon).

PATNA UNIVERSITY: Was established by Act XVI of 1917. But the Act has been amended and it is now an affiliating University. There are 23 affiliated colleges. Number of students in 1944 was; Arts 6428; Science 1833; Medicine 319; Engineering 110; Education 95; Law 576 and Commerce 980. Revenue receipts in 1944 were Rs. 7,08,189-12-11 and expenditure Rs. 6,06,943-6-6. *Officers: Chancellor,* H. E. Sir Thomas George Rutherford, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Bihar; *Vice-Chancellor,* Lt.-Col. Chandreshwar Prasad Narayan Singh, M.A. (Cal.), C.I.E.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY: Established in 1882. The University was for long only an examining body. But since 1919, teaching has been introduced. All Honours teaching is controlled by the University and there are also three colleges—the Oriental, Law and the Hailey College of Commerce. There are 98 affiliated colleges. Diplomas in Literary Titles in Oriental Languages are a special feature of the University. In 1944-45, 87,721 candidates in all appeared in various examinations. The revenue for the year ending 31st March 1946 amounted to Rs. 35,93,792-14-9 and the expenditure to Rs. 30,02,242-3-1. A Government grant of Rs. 3,63,360 was received in 1945-46. *Officers: Patron,* H. E. the Viceroy of India: *Chancellor*: H. E. Sir Evan Meredith Jenkins, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of the Punjab, *Vice-Chancellor,* Sir Mohd. Abdul Rehman, *Registrar (Administration),* Captain Mohd. Bashir, *Registrar (Examinations)* Prof. M. G. Singh.

TRAVANCORE, THE UNIVERSITY OF: Founded in 1937, it is primarily a teaching University established at Trivandrum, though the five private Colleges in the State have been admitted to its privileges. The University maintains the following institutions:—H. H. the Maharaja's University College, H. H. the Maharaja's College for Women, H. H. the Maharaja's Training College, H. H. the Maharaja's Law College, H. H. the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, the College of Engineering and the Institute of Textile Technology. Number of students in 1945-46. University College, Intermediate 613; B.A. 191; B.SC. 432; B.A. (Hons.) 42; M.A. 16; B.SC. (Hons.) 22; M.SC. 18; College for Women, Intermediate 466; Training College 125; Law College 152; Sanskrit College 70; College of Engineering 223; Institute of Textile Technology 70; Union Christian College, Alwaye, Intermediate 323, B.A. 48, B.SC. 59; St. Berchmans' College, Changanacherry, Intermediate 752, B.A. 107, B.SC. 158; C. M. S. College, Kottayam, Intermediate 366; Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, Intermediate 232; Diploma in Shorthand and Typewriting 29; No. of research students 60; Total 4574. Total estimated income for 1945-46 (including the State grant of Rs. 13,50,000) is Rs. 17,56,500, and expenditure Rs. 22,36,500 (including a capital expenditure of Rs. 6,00,000 on buildings and equipment). *Officers: Chancellor,* His Highness Sir Bala Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.Litt,. Maharaja of Travancore; *Pro-Chancellor,* Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, D.Litt.; *Vice-Chancellor,* Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D.

UTKAL UNIVERSITY: Established 1943. *Chancellor*: H. E. Sir Chandulal Trivedi, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

(FOR HIGHER EDUCATION)

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (Poona) (See under Societies and Associations.)

BOSE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (Calcutta): Estd. 1917 by the late Sir J. C. Bose to carry on his researches on the parity of life phenomena shown by plants and animals. Researches in Plant Physiology & Genetics. Bio-& Agric. Chemistry, Zoology & Animal Physiology, Anthropology & Physics undertaken at the Main Laboratory & Workshop. 93/1, Upper Circular Rd., Cal., Expmtl. Research Stn., Falta, and Baceharaj Labty., Mayapuri, Darjeeling.

COMMERCIAL LABORATORY AND MUSEUM: Govt. of India, Delhi Polytechnic Delhi. The Museum was founded in July 1943 with a modest collection of some two score specimens. The object was to provide a medium of visual education to the students of Commerce.

It is housed in one of the halls of the Commerce Department of Delhi Polytechnic, and has a collection of some 5,000 specimens, classified under the following heads. (i) Agriculture; (ii) Animal Husbandry; (iii) Silviculture; (iv) Hunting and Fishing; (v) Rocks and Minerals; (vi) Handicrafts; (vii) Office Appliances; (viii) Documents and Books; (ix) Commerce & Industry; (x) Reference.

The Museum is an integral part of the training imparted in the department. Economic and Commercial data on all specimens is evailable, and the trade, industry and agriculture of the country are profusely illustrated with charts, diagrams and posters. All important aspects of Agriculture and Cottage Industry have been covered by the library of Lantern Slides and cine films maintained at the Museum, and supplement the descriptive data, raw materials, semi-finished and finished products displayed in the various sections.

A representative collection of labour-saving office Appliances (e.g., Comptometer, Gestetner Cyclostyle, Addressograph, Marchant Calculator, etc.) and up-to-date methods of classification, filing, etc., are on display. The Documents Section presents all the forms, books and documents used in Commercial and Government Offices.

The Museum also publishes for its alumni a Quarterly Bulletin—the *Commerce Journal*—which is printed on the rotary duplicator by the students of the Department.

FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE & COLLEGES (New Forest P. O., Dehra Dun): Estd. 1914 to conduct research and give information on Silviculture, Botany, Entomology, Economic Forestry & Utilisation, Chemistry & Timber Development. Training in, & facilities for research given to a few. The Ind. Forest & the Ind. For. Ranger Colls. attached have 2-yr. courses each only for Hons. Sc. graduates & Intermediates respectively, deputed by Provs. & States; fee p. a. Rs. 3,500, & Rs. 1,500, total costs—approximately Rs. 11,000 and Rs. 5,500 respectively.

GURUKULA (Kangri) UNIVERSITY (Hardwar): Founded on the 4th of March 1902 by the late Swami Sraddhanand, the institution imparts education to young men who are required to "live in continual contact with the teachers, while observing the rules of Bramhacharya (continence) up to the age of 24." In 1908, the College Department was opened. Modern subjects like English, Western Philosophy, Politics, Economics, Mathematics, Science, History, etc., along with the Vedas and allied studies, and Sanskrit Literature are taught. The medium of instruction is Hindi. Eight branch Gurukulas at Kurukshetra, Matindu, Raikot, Bhatinda. Multan, Supa, Kamalia, and Jhajjar have been established. The Institution is managed by a Governing Body and in 1921 the Gurukula was converted into a University with four constituent Colleges, the Arts College, the Veda College, the Ayurveda College, and the Girls' College.

HARCOURT BUTLER TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (Cawnpore): Estd. 1921 as a centre for technological research to promote industrial development of U.P. & India and for training of qualified technologists for manning industries. There are two sections, General Research section and Oil Section, the former providing 2 years' training in Applied Chemical Research and the latter 2 year's training in Chemistry and Technology of Oil and Allied products including oil hydrogenation and manufacture of soaps, paints and varnishes. Minimum qualification for admission is a diploma of Associateship of the Institute (A.H.B.T.I.) is awarded. Short-term courses are also provided in oil milling, soap making and paints and varnishes. The Institute also provides a two years' post-diploma Fellowship course in General Research and Oil sections and awards a Fellowship Diploma (F.H.B.T.I.).

IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (New Delhi): Estd. 1905 to deal with problems of all-India importance, arrange for research, hold, 2-year post-graduate courses for chosen agric. & science graduates (Diploma of Associateship of I.A.R.I.) & supply agricl. information & advice. The Agricultural Substation, Karnal, Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Stn., Coimbatore, Botanical Sub-station, Pusa, Potato Breeding Station, Simla, and Tobacco Research Station, Guntur are under it. Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Indian Central Tobacco Committee respectively bears the expenses of the last two stations.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY (Amalner, East Khandesh): Estd. 1916 to arrange research by fellows, chosen every June from among Sanskrit-knowing high-degree-holders in Phil., in Metaphysics, Logic, Indian Phil., Ethics & Phil. of Religion, especially in Shankar's Advaitic Phil. A dept. teaches Shastries West. Phil.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (MALLESWARAM P.O., BANGALORE): Established 1911 by the late Sir Dorabji and the late Sir Ratanji Tata after their father the late Mr. J. N. Tata's plan; aided by the Governments of India, Mysore, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Travancore, Laboratories for post-graduate work in Aeronautical Engineering, Bio, Organic & General Chemistry, Electrical Technology and Physics. Library of about 34,000 science books and journals. Awards considerable number of research scholarships and stipends. Associateship Dip. after 5 terms of recognized research; Certificates at the end of generally

3 years course in Electrical Technology, Communication Engineering and Aeronautical Engineering. Fellowships awarded after approval by Visitor (H. E. the Viceroy) after 5 years' practice and evidence of original valuable research work. Hon. Fellowships may be conferred by Visitor on persons of scientific or industrial eminence or rendered signal service to Institute. Its science work recorded in its *Journal* published at irregular intervals.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES (Dhanbad): Estd. 1926 to teach on lines of Royal School of Mines, London. Adm. exm. of I.A. or I.Sc. passed cands. every July; on its results India & Prov. Govts. award some scholarships (Rs. 30 to Rs. 75 p.m.). 3-yr. certificate courses in Coal & Metal Mining & Geology. & 4-yr. Associateship Dip. courses in Mining Engr. & Geology.

SRIMATI NATHIBAI DAMODER THACKERSEY INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY (Bombay); Estd. 1916 to afford, through proper aided & affld. instns., higher educ. to women through Ind. Vernaculars & confer degrees (G. A. & P. A.), diplomas & certifs. Has 2 colleges at Poona & Bombay. 2 affld. colleges at Ahmedabad & Baroda, & some collegiate classes & schools.

THOMASON COLLEGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING (Roorkee): Estd. 1847. 3-yr. Civil Engr. Course for min. Intermediate with Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry or the pre-Engineering Examination conducted by the Delhi Polytechnic for C. E. Dips. & P. W. D. Asst. Engineership Certs. 2-yr. Overseer course for Matrics. for Overseer Certs.

VISVA-BHARATI (Bolpur, Bengal): Estd. 1922 by the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore as an internatl. Univ. upon the nucleus of Santiniketan Asram (estd. 1861), to bring up the diverse Eastern cultures into more intimate mutual relationship, approach, from the standpoint of their unity, with western science & culture, and realise, in fellowship of study & humanitarian work the concord of East & West. Conducts Vidyabhavana (School of Research in Indology and Islamic culture), Cheena-Bhavana (School of Sino-Indian studies), Shiksha-Bhavana (College), Kala-Bhavana (School of Fine Arts & Crafts), Sangit-Bhavana (School of Music & Dancing) Patha-Bhavana (The School), Sriniketan (Institute of Rural Reconstruction) and Silpa-Bhavana (Dept. of Cottage industries and handicrafts).

Educational Statistics*

DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION BY SEX (1939-40)

	(No. of Institutions)		*(No. of scholars)*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Colleges	339	46	140,088	4,816
Schools	184,793	30,475	12,669,616	1,889,774
Unrecognized Insts.	15,793	4,259	479,742	112,363
Totals	200,925	34,564	13,289,446	2,006,953

*** It is regrettable that Statistics for years after 1939-40 are not now available**

INSTITUTIONS WITH SCHOLARS: 1939-40

Recognised Institutions	*No. of Institutions*	*No. of Scholars*
Arts and Science colleges	304	119,536
Law colleges	15	6,749
Medical colleges	12	5,640
Educational colleges	25	2,229
Agricultural colleges	6	1,469
Engineering colleges	7	2,000
Other colleges	16	7,281
Secondary schools	14,214	2,659,201
Primary schools	189,751	11,445,372
Normal & Teacher's Training schools	600	29,806
Technical & Industrial schools	633	37,630
All other special schools	9,854	385,381
Total	215,437	14,704,294
Unrecognised Institutions	20,052	592,105
Grand Total	235,489	15,296,399

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION: 1939-40

	(*In Lakhs of Rupees*)
University	1,38.4
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education ...	4.2
Arts and Professional Colleges	3,00.5
Secondary Schools	8,76.3
Primary Schools	8,97.5
Normal and Training Schools	47.6
All other Special Schools	1,40.4
Direction and Inspection	1,11.3
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus	1,57.1
Miscellaneous	2,35.5
Total 1939-40	29,08.8
1940-41	29,84.0
1941-42	30,85.8

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS & SCHOLARS IN BRITISH INDIA: 1942-43

	Males		*Females*	
	No. of Institutions	*No. of Scholars*	*No. of Institutions*	*No. of Scholars*
Universities	15	...	1	...
Arts Colleges	304	112,036(a)	50	11,958(a)
Professional Colleges	85	22,806	16	1,934
High Schools	3,632	1,169,265	532	170,581
Middle Schools				
English	5,165	524,411	623	102,191
Vernacular	4,739	625,942	700	140,387
Primary Schools	153,380	8,566,938	22,654	3,027,420
Special Schools	11,017	437,539(1)	763	40,187

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(1) 1941-42. (a) Including Universities and Inter. Colleges.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN IN BRITISH INDIA 1939-40

Province	*Colleges*	*Schools*	*College Students*	*School Students*
Madras	77	42,183	18,518	3,288,214
Bombay	32	21,823	17,789	1,735,914
Sind	5	3,041	2,282	219,923
Bengal	77	62,000	43,026	3,582,048
United Provinces	78	24,974	24,211	1,771,246
Punjab	50	12,197	20,077	1,207,516
Bihar	17	23,606	6,067	1,129,470
Orissa	6	7,903	992	335,248
Central Prov. & Berar	16	6,178	3,921	517,576
Assam	11	8,856	3,299	517,174
North-West F. P.	4	1,166	976	108,720
British Baluchistan	—	107	—	8,952
Ajmer-Merwara	2	351	382	27,123
Coorg	—	123	—	13,161
Delhi	8	331	2,877	53,313
Bangalore	1	95	483	17,692
Administered Areas in Indian States	1	118	6	26,218
Total	368	2,15,052	144,904	14,559,390

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN EACH PROVINCE

(*In Lakhs of Rupees*)

Province	*From Govt. Funds*	*Total expenditure*	*Expenditure on Rural Education*
Madras	*Rs.* 2,92.5	*Rs.* 5,93.3	*Rs.* 2,98.0
Bombay	1,97.0	4,38.8	1,25.6
Sind	31.1	71.3	24.2
Bengal	1,80.1	5,27.2	2,04.6
United Provinces	2,18.7	4,25.5	1,05.8
Punjab	1,69.9	3,46.4	1,16.8
Bihar	51.2	1,73.8	83.2
Orissa	27.1	42.4	24.6
C. P. & Berar	53.2	1,19.5	37.1
Assam	35.0	64.0	27.4
N.-W. F. P.	22.1	33.8	17.1
British Baluchistan	2.6	4.7	0.8
Ajmer-Merwara	4.4	10.9	1.6
Coorg	1.2	2.4	0.7
Delhi	10.7	30.3	2.1
Bangalore	3.3	10.4	...
Administered Areas in Indian State	3.6	14.1	0.3
Total 1939-40	13,03.7	29,08.8	10,69.9

SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN BRITISH INDIA IN LAKHS OF RUPEES : 1942-43

Government Funds	13,88.3
Board Funds	2,86.3
Municipal Funds	2,01.4
Fees	8,46.0
Other sources	4,39.3
Total	3,161.3

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

DISTRICT & LOCAL BOARDS

The total number of District Boards in British India in 1939-40 was 762, the total number of members being 10,402—8,386 elected and 2,016 *ex-officio* and nominated. The total income and expenditure for the year were Rs. 16.7 and Rs. 16.9 crores respectively. The principal sources of income were—Provincial Rates Rs. 493 lakhs; Civil Works, Rs. 224 lakhs; and other sources, Rs. 954 lakhs. The principal heads of expenditure were: Education Rs. 653 lakhs; Civil Works Rs. 396 lakhs; Sanitation, Hospital, etc., Rs. 221 lakhs; Debt Services and miscellaneous, Rs. 423 lakhs.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS

Province	*No. of Boards*	*Total Income Lakh Rs.*	*Incidence of Taxes Rs. As. P.*	*Total Expenditure Lakh Rs.*
Madras	377	5,03	0-14-10	5,05
Bombay	20	2,12	1- 4- 2	2,15
Sind	8	47	1- 4- 8	47
Bengal	110	1,65	0- 4- 9	1,73
United Provinces	48	1,99	0- 7- 0	2,07
Punjab	29	2,39	1- 2-10	2,41
Bihar	15	1,35	0- 7- 3	1,35
Orissa	19	30	0- 6- 4	30
C. P. & Berar	108	78	0- 8- 3	76
Assam	19	36	0- 7- 6	36
N.-W. F. P.	6	17	0-12- 3	1
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	0- 3- 6	1
Coorg	1	1	0-15-10	1
Delhi	1	3	1-13- 3	3
Total	762	16,70	0- 9-11*	16,93

MUNICIPALITIES

The total number of Municipalities in British India in 1939-40 was 756, the total population of the areas within municipal limits being 22 millions. The total number of members of the Municipal Committees was 12,687 of whom 12,321 were non-official and 366 official. The total income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 44.3 crores and Rs. 44.28 crores respectively.

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* Average.

POPULATION AND CONSTITUTION OF MUNICIPALITIES WITH INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Province	*No. of Municipalities*	*Population within Municipalities**	*Income*	*Expenditure*
			(In lakhs of Rupees)	
Madras (excluding Madras city)	81	3,027,502	2,85.5	2,84.5
Madras city	1	647,230	1,27.3	1,38.3
Bombay (excluding Bombay city)	129	2,696,468	3,63.3	3,56.3
Bombay City	1	1,161,383	23,75.7	23,58.7
Sind	26	658,569	1,11.1	1,09.6
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	118	2,351,407	1,13.7	1,20.7
Calcutta	1	1,159,486	3,96.6	3,90.9
United Provinces	85	3,414,859	1,99.3	1,98.7
Punjab	122	2,686,026	1,70.7	1,84.6
Bihar	57	1,343,185	45.8	40.6
Orissa	8	222,565	8.1	8.1
C. P. & Berar	82	1,491,873	94.6	92.4
Assam	28	220,382	14.2	14.4
N.-W. F. P.	7	220,966	17.1	17.4
British Baluchistan	1	36,583	11.7	8.9
Ajmer-Merwara	4	157,747	7.9	8.3
Coorg	2	9,827	0.4	0.4
Delhi	2	412,447	74.4	80.9
Bangalore	1	134,123	13.9	14.8
Total	756	22,052,628	44,41.3	44,28.6

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES

SOURCES OF INCOME, 1939-40

(*In Lakhs of Rupees*)

Octroi	1,64.2
Tax on houses and lands	5,37.3
Tax on animals and vehicles	46.5
Tax on professions and trades	33.7
Tolls on roads and ferries	31.1
Water rates	2,34.8
Lighting rate	38.6
Conservancy rates	1,04.0
Other taxes	1,81.4
From Pounds, Hackney carriages, Licences for Sale of Spirits and Drugs, etc.	10.1
Rents of lands, houses, etc.	51.0
Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	29.8
Conservancy receipts (other than rates) etc.	10.2
Receipts from markets and slaughter houses	66.8
Fees from educational Institutions	19.8
Other fees, etc.	65.2
Fines	8.6
Grants from Governments	1,10.3
Grants from Local funds	6.3
Other grants and contributions	5.8
Miscellaneous	1,05.5
Sale proceeds of securities	5,74.5
Loans from Government	35.6
Loans raised from private individuals	1,88.0
Realisations of Sinking fund	68.0
Advances	2,07.0
Deposits	14,40.9
Total	4,375.0

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* Mainly based on 1931 census.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1939-40

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

General administration and collection charges	1,78.6
Lighting	1,28.5
Police	1.3
Fire, etc.	16.8
Water supply (including capital outlay)	1,87.3
Drainage (including capital outlay)	97.6
Conservancy	2,50.3
Hospitals and Dispensaries and Vaccination	1,08.3
Plague charges	4.0
Markets and slaughter-houses	23.8
Arboriculture, public gardens etc.	19.6
Sanitary	38.5
Roads	1,61.3
Buildings	46.5
Establishment	32.0
Stores	1.8
Miscellaneous	14.5
Public Instruction	2,46.9
Contributions for general purposes	50.4
Interest on loans	1,43.5
Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	1,64.2
Investments	5,95.3
Payments on sinking funds	72.7
Repayment of loans	1,65.4
Advances	2,27.7
Deposits	14,35.8
Total	44,12.7

PRINCIPAL PORTS

Practically five-sevenths of India's foreign trade is concentrated in six ports; Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Cochin and Vizagapatam, to name them in order of their importance, of which Bombay, Karachi, and Cochin alone are natural harbours. The major ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Chittagong are placed under Port Trusts or Port Commissioners,—bodies, partly elected and partly nominated, who have certain wide powers vested in them by law. In the following are reviewed the principal features of different ports.

PORT TRUST: CONSTITUTION, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND DEBT

Ports	*Classification of Members*					*In Lakhs of Rupees*		
	No. of Members	*Nominated*	*Elected*	*Europeans*	*Indians*	*Income*	*Expenditure*	*Capital Debt*
Calcutta	19	7	12	14	5	308	307	21,12
Bombay	22	9	13	12	10	295	259	17,07
Madras	15	5	10	9	6	34	32	1,40
Karachi	15	6	9	8	7	68	18	3,16
Chittagong	12	5	7	8	4	7	9	53
Total 1939-40	83	82	51	51	32	712	607·8	4,328

TOTAL SHIPPING OF PRINCIPAL PORTS FOREIGN AND COASTAL (1939-40)

Ports	*Number*	*Tons (thousands)*
Bombay	83,555†	12,724
Calcutta	2,968	9,061
Karachi	10,727	5,155
Madras (Fort St. George)	1,416	5,104
Tuticorin	2,141	2,514
Cochin	2,302	3,539
Chittagong	887	1,064

PORTS IN INDIA

Alleppey: The premier port in Travancore, 35 miles south of Cochin. The chief exports are copra, cocoanuts, coir fibre and matting, cardamoms, ginger and pepper.

Bedi: In the state of Nawanagar, situated a few miles from the city of Jamnagar. Bedi offers no port facilities in the accepted sense of the term, as vessels have to cast anchor miles away in the waters of the Gulf of Cutch.

Bhavnagar: Port facilities comprise an anchorage of 8 miles or more from the port proper, between which and large vessels goods are moved in lighters. Ample warehouse accommodation and good direct railway communication are available.

Bimlipatam: 22 miles northwest of Waltair. The imports are of little importance. There are considerable exports of Bimlipatam jute, myrobalans, niger and gingelly seeds, and groundnut kernels.

Bombay: The harbour, one of the safest and most spacious in the world, covers 74 square miles and provides ample accommodation for shipping at all seasons, being 14 miles long, 4 to 6 miles wide with a depth varying from 22 to 40 feet. There are three enclosed Wet Docks and two Dry Docks. Between 10 and 14 million tons of cargo are handled annually over the dockquays. Besides the docks there are a number of "Bunders" or open wharves, comprising an aggregate quayage of 30,000 lineal feet. The Port Trust Railways, 7½ miles in actual length but comprising nearly 120 miles of lines and sidings, handles nearly 50% of the railborne goods traffic of Bombay. The Cotton Depot covering an area of 127 acres is one of the largest in the world. The Grain Depot, a model of its kind, is 80 acres in extent and provides more than one million square feet of covered accommodation. Besides there are several other storage depots for trades, such as manganese ore, coal, building materials, hay and straw, etc. The total area of the Port Trust estates is 1,180 acres, or approximately one eighth of the Bombay City and Island. The Bombay Port Trust consists of a wholetime Chairman, appointed by Govt., and twenty-two members, of whom nine are nominated. Of the raw materials brought down to the port for export the most important is cotton, other principal items being coal, hides, cotton twist and yarn, grain and seeds, and manganese ore, while bullion, cotton manufactures, hardware, metals, machinery, kerosene oil, sugar and timber are chief imports.

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† Includes 78,996 sailing vessels.

Calcutta: The port serves the great jute, tea and coal industries of Bengal, the wheat and seeds traffic of Bihar and the United Provinces, and generally the agricultural areas, tapped by the East Indian, Bengal Nagpur and Eastern Bengal Railways and by the waterways connecting the delta with the interior of Bengal and Assam. The port includes the Calcutta jetties, all lands comprised in the area occupied by the King George's Dock and Kidderpore Docks. The Garden Reach jetties are later additions to the port. Five Dry Docks owned by the Port Commissioners are available for the use of shipping. The Commissioners provide extensive warehouse accommodation, consisting of two tea warehouses, a grain and seeds Depot at Kantapukur, "A" and "B" sheds at Kidderpore, and the Fairlie, Clive, Canning and Strand warehouses. The affairs are administered by a Port Trust, founded in 1870, at present comprising a Chairman, a Deputy-Chairman and nineteen Commissioners, of whom twelve are elected and seven nominated.

Calicut: The sea being very shallow, steamers anchor about three miles from shore. There are two piers about 1,200 yards apart, each 775 feet long and ten wharves along the bank. The lighthouse is visible 12 miles out to sea. The principal exports are coir, coir fibre, copra, coffee, tea, pepper, ginger, rubber, groundnut, raw cotton and fish manure. The foreign import consists of metals, machinery, provisions, sugar, cotton piecegoods, cement, pepper, wet dates and kerosene oil.

Chittagong: Declared a major port on the 1st April 1928, administration has been transferred from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India. The export trade consists chiefly of tea, jute, wax, cotton, rice, paddy, oils, provisions, spices, tobacco, poultry and livestock. The import consists chiefly of salt, iron and steel materials, cotton piecegoods, machinery, hardware, cutlery, liquors, chemicals, drugs and oils. There are 4 jetties 2,100 feet long, and seven sheds, of which three are storage sheds and four transit sheds. The port has now the capacity of dealing with ships of draft ranging from 22 feet to 26 feet.

Coconada: Some 80 miles south of Vizagapatam. There are 42 jetties and wharves from which goods may be shipped. The principal exports are raw cotton, groundnuts, castor-seeds, the imports being kerosene, sugar and metals. Is connected by a branch line (10 miles) from Samalkot with the main line.

Cochin: Is the most important port between Bombay and Colombo, the system of backwaters parallel with the coast affording cheap transport and excellent waterways, connecting several places of importance. There is a flashing light with an optical range of 16.3 miles. There has been a steady increase of late in the number of steamers entering and clearing the port which in 1938-39 was 2,295, their aggregate tonnage being 4,181,000.

Cuddalore: Cuddalore Old Town is on the main line of the South Indian Railway and is connected with the port by a siding. The coasting trade consists mainly of grain and pulse. The foreign import trade is chiefly of boiled betelnuts from the Straits.

Cuttack and False Point: Cuttack is connected with Chandabali by canal, between which a small inland steamer trade exists. The port of False Point has been closed since October 22, 1924. The long and deeper draft steamers cannot enter such small ports as Balasore, Chandabali and False Point and hence the trade has now been caught by the Railway and carried to larger ports like Calcutta.

Dhanuskodi: Terminus of the South Indian Railway, this port was opened on the 1st March 1914. The chief exports are fish (dry and salted), rice, tea and cotton piece-goods.

Gopalpur: Ten miles from Berhampur on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The foreign trade consists mainly of imports of dutiable cargo from foreign countries brought by transhipment from Madras and Rangoon and from Ceylon direct.

Karachi: Since 1907 recognized as a major port and is the headquarters of a Collector of Imperial Customs service. With the opening of the Lloyd Barrage and canals system at Sukkur in January 1932, it has the prospect of still further development. The introduction of the air mail services between India and foreign countries in 1929 made it the leading air-port of India. The facilities include a continuous line of wharfage 8,600 feet in length on the east and on the west, four new berths of modern construction of a total length of 1,300 feet. There are two other ports in Sind, Keli Bandar and Sirganda. South of Sirganda is Madvi, the chief port of Cutch.

Karikal: Is an open roadsted and has no direct trade with France but there is a considerable rice traffic by country boat with Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. In 1934, 2.7 million imperial gallons of oil were imported by sea. Chief traffic is rice, betelnuts, matches, fireworks and kerosene oil.

Madras: The harbour has been formed by two concrete works projecting into the sea, enclosing a space of about 200 acres, within which as many as 14 vessels drawing up to 31′-6″ can be accommodated. There are seven wharves; seven mooring berths inside the harbour and one berth outside. Oil from bulk oil steamers is pumped ashore direct through the pipes into the merchants' installations. The warehouse accommodation covers 16 acres. The affairs of the port are administered by the Madras Port Trust Board consisting of fifteen members, of whom five are nominated. The chief imports into Madras are rice, food-grains, coal, oils, manures, paper and stationery, timber, sugar, dyeing and tanning substances, metal, glass and glassware, chemicals, hardware, machinery, motor vehicles, cycles and accessories, cotton manufactures, provisions, railway plant and rolling stock, building materials including cement, skin and hide, liquors, spices, fodder, bran and cattle food, cotton twist and yarn, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, gunnies, matches, raw cotton, soaps, apparel; and the chief exports; groundnuts, skins and hides, onions, tobacco, raw cotton, ores, scrap iron, kerb stones, cotton manufactures, oil-cakes, turmeric, manures and coffee.

Mangalore: At the junction of the Gopur and Netravati river, about 130 miles south of Mormugao. Is the north-western terminus of the South Indian Railway. Chief exports are pepper, tea, cashew kernels, coffee, sandalwood, rubber, tiles, rice, salt fish, dried fruits and fish manure.

Masulipatam: Connected by a branch line from Bezwada with the main line from Madras to Calcutta. The principal exports are groundnuts, castor seeds and oilcake.

Mormugao: Situated on the eastern extremity of the peninsula of that name in Portuguese India. Is the terminus of the west of India Portuguese Railway, worked since 1903 by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Is a distributing port and her foreign exports consist particularly of manganese, groundnuts, cotton, cocoanuts and occasionally mangnese ore.

Negapatam: In the Tanjore district. About 13 miles south of Karikal. The port enjoys considerable foreign sea-borne trade. Exports are groundnuts, cotton piecegoods, tobacco and fresh vegetables.

Okha: Lies in a strategic position at the extreme north-east point of the Kathiawar peninsula. The harbour scheme has been well designed, modern in conception. Available even to the largest ships at all states of tides, disadvantage being the approach channel from the sea, which is circuitous and not devoid of risk. Is far removed from large centres of populations, being 231 miles from Wadhwan Junction.

Pondicherry: Capital of the French settlements in India. Is the centre of the export trade in groundnuts from French territory. Connected with the main line of the South Indian Railway by a branch. The principal exports are shelled groundnuts, unbleached cloth, *ghee*, onions, mangoes, and bonemeal manure. The chief imports are raw cotton, arecanuts, foodstuffs, cement, wood and other building materials, wines, spirits, cotton piecegoods, silk piece-goods, silver, sugar, saccharine and gold lace. The combined value of the imports into and from Pondicherry and Karikal in 1934 amounted to 307,858,882 francs (imports 139,339,264 and exports 168,519,618).

Porbandar: Was at one time prosperous, but its foreign trade is now chiefly coastwise.

Puri: An open roadstead. Few steamers have visited the port of late years. Has an oscillating light visible for 10 miles.

Quilon: Is on the Shencotta-Quilon-Trivandrum branch of the South Indian Railway. The chief exports are cocoanut oil, coir mats, timber and fish. The foreign trade is insignificant.

Surat: One of the earliest and most important of the East India Company's factories. Most of its trade has now been transferred to Bombay owing to the linking up of the ports by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Tellicherry: Situated on the Calicut-Mangalore extension of the South Indian Railway. Steamers can work at Tellicherry even during the monsoon. The principal exports are coffee and pepper, copra, sandalwood, tea, ginger, cardamom and rose-wood. The normal sea-borne traffic is above 500,000 tons.

Tuticorin: Next to Madras and Cochin has the largest trade in Southern India. Steamers anchor about 5 miles from the shore and continuous dredging is necessary. There is a considerable trade with Ceylon in rice, pulses, onions, chillies, and livestock. Other chief articles of export are raw cotton, tea, senna leaves, palmyra fibre and cardamoms.

Vizagapatam: Two miles from

Waltair, the junction of the Madras and Southern Mahratta with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The principal exports are manganese, myrobalans, niger and rape seeds, and oil-cakes. With the construction of a first class harbour, Vizagapatam has been declared to be a major port and is now the centre of new shipbuilding industry in India. Its sea-borne trade is increasing year after year.

PRINCIPAL TRADING CENTRES IN INDIA

Agra: Manufactures are carpets, *durries*, embroideries and stone works. A collecting centre for quality hides.

Ahmedabad: Important industrial centre in the Bombay presidency. Contains more than a hundred cotton mills.

Allahabad: Important railway centre.

Amraoti: Centre of cotton industry of Deccan and Berar.

Amritsar: Entrepot trade in piecegoods. Large business in skins and hides. Carpet industry is well known. An important storehouse for grains. Two "Option" and "Future" markets for wheat.

Asansol: One of the chief centres of coal industry in India.

Bangalore: Manufactures are carpets, cotton textiles, woollen goods and leather. Miscellaneous industries such as soap, porcelain, shellac, furniture, gas-mantles, white lead and cigarettes.

Benares: Considerable silk and weaving industry.

Bombay: Outstanding industrial features are cotton spinning, weaving mills, dyeing and bleaching works, metal stamping factories and hydro-electric works at Lonavla and in the Andhra valley. Distributing centre for very large imports of cotton manufactures. A most important market for oilseeds. Valuable crushing and oil refining industry. Considerable trade in oil-cake with the United Kingdom.

Calcutta: Centre of the jute manufacturing industry. There are flour and paper mills, match factories, chemical works, rice mills, oil mills, iron foundaries, tanneries, etc., 150 miles away at Jamshedpur are the Tata Iron and Steel Works. An important centre for the export of tea. Home of miscellaneous industries, such as soap, perfumery, toilet goods, enamelled and porcelain ware, glassware, galvanised ware, celluloid and horn articles, cardboard boxes and tin cans, hats, waterproof cloth, etc. Coal is also an important commodity for trade. The bulk of the raw hide and skins is exported from Calcutta

Cawnpore: A distributing centre for the imports of Manchester piece-goods, hardware and machinery. Factories produce leather goods, woollens, cotton textiles and tents. There are flour mills, oil mills, bristle factories, chemical works and a number of flourishing minor industries.

Dacca: There are a number of handlooms working. Collecting centre of hides and skins.

Delhi: An important clearing house in cotton, silk and woollen piece-goods. There are cotton spinning and weaving mills, a biscuit factory and several flour mills. Noted for ivory carving, jewellery, lace-work, silver-smiths' work, pottery and gold and silver embroidered (*jaridar*) shoes, lamb skin and fur trades. A buying centre for milch cattle and buffaloes.

Hyderabad: Centre of considerable cotton trade.

Jaipur: Famous for its artistic pottery and brassware.

Jubbulpore: Contains a central gun carriage factory, a spinning and weaving mill, pottery works and railway workshops.

Karachi: An important distributing centre for Punjab and Sind wheat. Is the most important airport in India.

Lahore: Trading centre for the agricultural produce of the province.

Lashkar (*Gwalior*): Contains a number of State-owned factories. Centre of an important stone quarry. Centre of an important stone quarrying and carving industry. Gaining importance in tobacco trade.

Lucknow: Distributing and collecting centre for the agricultural produce of Oudh.

Madras: Industrially of no great importance. An exporting centre for groundnuts, tobacco, and tanned hides and skins.

Madura: Silk and cotton weaving and dyeing industries.

Mirzapur: Considerable brass industry for the manufacture of domestic utensils. Important shellac and carpet factories.

Mysore: Famous for the manufacture of sandalwood oil, silk, ivory, sandalwood carving and incense sticks.

Nagpur: Commercial importance due to weaving mills, cotton ginning and pressing factories and manganese deposits in the neighbourhood.

Sialkot: Centre of the sports goods industry in the Punjab.

Srinagar: Famous for its embroideries, carved wood-work and the largest silk filature in India.

Vizagapatam: Manganese ore, myrobalan, groundnuts, and tobacco. Also ship-building.

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association: Estd. 1891 to protect and develop trade, commerce and manufactures, especially the cotton trade in India, and to promote good relations between employers and employees. Has ever encouraged the Trade Union Movement at the centre and kept up harmonious relationship with the local Textile Labour Asscn. A recognised asscn. of employers of cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad for the purposes of Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, it can represent its members in all proceeding under the Act. Committee of 18 members.

All-India Insurance Field-workers' Association, (4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta): Estd. in 1933, the objects of the Association are to promote and safeguard interests of Insurance Agents and other Field-workers of Indian Insurance Companies. Council of 25 members.

All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers (28, Ferozeshah Rd., New Delhi): Estd. 1932 to nominate employers' delegates to Internatl. Lab. Confce., League of Nations and Internatl. Chamb. of Comm., to deal with I. L. O.'s recommendations and conventions, promote industrial development and regulate conditions of labour employment. Subscription p. a. for industrial asscns. Rs. 300, for firms Rs. 50.

Associated Chambers of Commerce of India: Estd. 1920 as Asscd. Chambs. of Comm. of India and Ceylon. Name changed on Ceylon

Chamb. of Comm. seceding in 1932. Aims at closer organisation of European comml. interests throughout India. Since 1930 Pres. and Secy., Bengal Chamb. of Comm. have been its Pres. and Secy. Annual Confces. held in Cal. Viceroy in Council nominates its representative on Central Assembly on recommendation of its 16 constituent chambers —Bengal, Bombay, Burma, Calicut, Chittagong, Cocanada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Karachi, Madras, Narayanganj, Northern India, Punjab, Upper India, Tuticorin and Travancore.

Behar Planters' Asscn. Ltd. (Motihari): Estd. to protect and foster the indigo and sugar industries interests, guard members' rights as landlords and tenants, collect and issue relative information and promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting said interests. 20 Dirs.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce (Calcutta): Estd. 1834 and Regtd. 1893. Mang. Commte. of 9 members elected by its nearly 300 members. 26 Comml. asscns. affid. 2 classes of members—Chamber and Associate. Licensed Measurers' Dept. measures and weights chief exports from Calcutta: Tribunal of Arbitration settles disputes. Represented on the Council of State, Bengal Legis. Assembly and many other public bodies.

Bengal National Chamber of Commerce (4, Clive Ghat St., Cal.): The premier institution of the Indian comml. community in Bengal, estd. 1887 to aid and stimulate comml., agricultural and industrial enterprises in Bengal and Assam, represent traders' views and requirements to Govt., railway and port authorities, secure organised action on all matters involving its members' interests including conditions of employment of industrial labour, and arbitrate between willing parties. Associate and Hony. Membership open to the entire trading community in Bengal. Ordinary Member Roll of more than 600 includes almost all the leading Indian comml. and industrial firms, persons and jt.-stock cos. in Bengal. Constitution provides for a close association between itself and various sectional organizations of trades and industries in Bengal.

Berar Chamber of Commerce (Rajasthan Bldg., Akola, Berar): Estd. 1933. Membership open to Berar Indian trading firms, cos., asscns. 3 kinds of members—Ordy, patron and Hony. Commte. of 17 members.

Bihar Chamber of Commerce (Patna): Estd. 1926: Representative organisation of the industries, trade and commerce of Bihar—stands to promote and safeguard the industrial & commercial interests of the province. Membership open to commercial and industrial cos. and persons interested in trade, commerce and industry—given seats in the local legislature, University Senate, E. I. R. and O. T. Ry. Advisory Committees; Bengal and U. P. War Supply Committees, Provincial Board of Industries and other local bodies.

Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. (Shroff Bazar, Bombay); Estd. 1923 to regulate the city's bullion trade. Board of 9 members aided by a merchants' commte. of 10.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Estd. 1836. Issues daily returns of arrivals of produce and those of some, and bi-wkly, details of all, imports and exports, wkly. current quotations and a *Monthly Return* of clearances of staple goods by sea. Has a Measurement Dept. Represented in Council of State, Bombay Legislature (by 2), Municipality and Port Trust. Member's Fee Rs. 360. Hony. members also. Commte. of 12 members.

BOMBAY PIECEGOODS NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSCN. (Sk. Memon St., Bombay 2): Estd. 1881 to secure unanimity among said traders and promote their interests and arbitrate on matters referred. Recognised by Govt.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSCN. Ld. (6 Rampart Road, Fort, Bombay): Estd. 1902 to protect and promote prov. traders' interests and collect and issue information. Represented jointly with Bombay Chamb. of Comm. in Bombay Assembly.

(BOMBAYI PRESS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION (196B, Gaiwali, Girgaum, Bombay): Estd. 1919 to promote printing & litho press interests & secure cordial relations between press owners & workers or government.

BOMBAY SHARE-HOLDERS' ASSCN. (Aga Khan Bldg., Dalal St., Bombay): Estd. 1928 to protect and promote shareholders' and investors' interests. Membership open to shareholders of public companies. Commte. of 20-40 members.

BOMBAY SHROFFS' (BANKERS') ASSOCIATION LD. (233 Shroff Bazar, Bombay): Established in 1910 and incorporated in 1941, its objects are to foster harmony among shroffs and commission agents, to make rules and regulations for Hundies, to promote Indigenous Banking and to protect the interests of both and discuss matters relating thereto. To correspond with public bodies and others in matters relating to the objects of the association and to make representations to the Local and Central Governments on any matter affecting trade, commerce, banking and industry of the country. To hear and decide matters referred to for arbitration. This association maintains a commercial library. It always supplies Hundi forms in Gujarati to its member as well as non-members almost at the cost price so as to bring into use one standard Hundi form throughout India.

BOMBAY TYPE FOUNDRY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION (196-B, Gaiwadi, Girgaon, Bombay 4): Established 1923. Honorary Secretary M. C. Modi. To promote and safeguard the interests of Type Founders and to bring about better relations and understanding between them and Printing Presses and to ventilate their grievances to the Government.

BUYERS' AND SHIPPERS' CHAMBER (Karachi): Estd. 1916 to protect and promote Indian commercial community in general and particularly Indian maritime traders' interests and deal with Internatl. Labour Confces.' recommendations and conventions. Represented in several public and Government bodies. Commte. of 28 members.

CALCUTTA GRAIN, OILSEED AND RICE ASSCN. (Royal Exchange Bldgs., Cal.): Estd. 1884. Developed 1930 to foster the title trades interests of Cal. Commte. of 5 members.

CALCUTTA HIDE AND SKIN SHIPPERS' ASSCN. (Royal Exchange Blds., Cal.): Estd. 1919 to protect and promote the title trade interests and examine methods of flaying, preserving and curing hides. Affd. to Beng. Chamb. of Comm. whose Secy., Dy. Secy. and Asst. Secy. are its Secy., Dy. Secy. and Asst. Secy. Commte. of 11.

CALCUTTA IMPORT TRADE ASSCN. (Royal Exchange, Cal.): Estd. 1890 to protect and promote Cal. import traders' interests, collect and sort facts and statistics, fix points of customs and adopt uniform contract form. Commte. of 7, and Secy. and Asst. Secy. same as those of Beng. Chamb. of Commerce.

CALCUTTA TRADE ASSCN. (34, Dalhousie Sq. S., Cal.): Estd. 1830 to promote amity among Calcutta retail traders, who only can be its members, and collect and issue said trade statistics. Represented in Beng. Assembly and other public bodies. Secy. is exc. officer.

CALICUT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1923 to protect the commerce of the port of Calicut and the Malabar coast, to arrange surveys, arbitration, measurement and weighment of goods, testing and adjusting of weighing machines and weights etc. Commte. of 4 members.

CHITTAGONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1906 to foster European and Indian comml. interests in East Bengal. Membership includes Surma Valley and Assam branches of Indian Tea Asscn. Arbitrates on request. Represented on local municipality and Port Trust.

COCANADA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1868 to represent the European traders at Cocanada and in the north-east coast of Madras Prov. Subs. p. a.—for those at Cocanada Rs. 120, for others Rs. 60. Arbitrates, conducts surveys and publishes statistics. Commte. of 3.

COCHIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1857 for European traders of Malabar produce to protect and promote the trade and commerce of India, especially of Malabar coast, collect and circulate useful statistics, establish equitable principles in trade and arbitrate in comml. disputes. Has 16 members.

COIMBATORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1922 to protect and promote Coimbatore town and district trade interests. Ordy. and Hony. members. Commte. of 5.

DELHI FACTORY OWNERS' FEDERATION (Scindia House, New Delhi): Estd. to promote the interests of employers, employees or members' trades. Membership open to all industrial firms and owners of mills, presses or factories in Delhi prov.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED, THE (Bombay): Objects of the Association are to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts; to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the cotton trade; to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton: to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the cotton interest throughout all markets, to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business; and generally to control, promote and regulate the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India, etc.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA (P. B. 35 Madras): Estd. 1920 to study the relations between employers and employees in S. India from relative first-hand statistics and other information, to promote equitable dealings between the two, and to safeguard the interests of comml. and industrial employers in S. India, especially against misguided actions of employees, to promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting such interests and to move proper authorities on connected matters. Recognised by the provincial Govt. and consulted on all matters affecting industry and labour. Those employing not less than 100 persons are eligible for membership. Commte. of 9 members.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (28 Ferozeshah Rd. New Delhi): Recognised by Central Govt. as the premier organisation representing Indian comml. and industrial interests. Estd. 1927 to promote Indian inland and foreign trade, collect and issue statistics and comml. information, deal with legislative and other measures affecting said ints., arbitrate, promote uniformity and unanimity of franchise in Indian business fields, etc. Ordy., and Associate members. Represented in many public bodies.

GODAVARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1885. All Indian traders can be members. Surveys goods. Issues fortnightly price quotations.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSCN. (72-80 Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay 3): Estd. 1899 to protect and promote the grain and seeds trade interests. Commte. of 33 members.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE. (Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Rd., Ballard Estate, Bombay), Constituted in 1921 by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee. Originally it was purely an advisory body, but with its incorporation under the Indian Cotton Cess Act in 1923, it became an administrative body, having at its disposal funds derived from the cotton cess. Including as it does representatives of growers, agricultural officers, traders, spinners and manufacturers, the Committee has been an invaluable forum for the discussion of the many problems affecting the cotton industry. Whilst its constitution ensures a broad outlook on the many problems which fall within its purview, its main concern is the interest and welfare of the cotton grower. It is at present spending about Rs. 10,00,000 per annum on cotton improvement, mainly agricultural and technological research and seed distribution and marketing schemes. The aim is always to supplement and not supplant the work of the agricultural departments in the cotton growing provinces and States, and the general policy is to give assistance in the direction where it is most needed in the carrying out of a co-ordinated policy of cotton improvement. Considerable attention has also been devoted by the Committee to the improvement of primary cotton marketing and the prevention of adulteration and other abuses.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA (102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta): Estd. 1925 mainly to protect and promote Indian interests in trade, commerce and industry of India, particularly aiding and stimulating the developments of trade, commerce and industry in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians; to adjust members' disputes and to advance commercial and technical education. Two kinds of members—local (Subs. Rs. 300 p.a.) and Mofussil (Subs. Rs. 150 p. a.). Membership open to Indians engaged in trade, transport, industries and insce. or connected with art, science or literature. Many staple merchants' and industrialists' asscns. connected with Sugar, Chemicals, Insce., Paper, Coal, Rice, Jute, Gunny, Tea, Tubes, Metals and shares are affiliated to it. Tribunal of Arbitration has separate panels for Jute, Gunny, Piecegoods and Yarn, Iron and Steel, Coal and Minerals and General trades.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (DESI BEOPAR MANDAL), LAHORE (Punjab): Estd. 1912 and Regtd. 1913 to safeguard the interests of Indian commerce, trade and agriculture. Reorganised by the Govts. of the Punjab and India. Affld. to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Paris. Issues Certificates of Origin and has an Arbitration Board to settle comml. disputes. Has vote in the commerce constituency of Punjab Legis. Assembly along with 3 other chambs.

INDIAN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSCN. (102-A, Clive Street Calcutta): All-India Organization estd. 1938 to protect and promote Indian chemical, pharmaceutical, and allied manufacturers' interests. Adm. fee Rs. 300 and Subs. p. a. Rs. 300. Membership open to persons and cos. owning or managing power-worked chem., pharm., allied or by-products factories in India or Burma. Affld. to Indian Cham. of Comm., Cal. Federation of Indian Chambs. of Comm. and Industry, and All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers. Commte. of 17 members. The Association has within its membership 95% of the chemical and pharmaceutical industries in India. A Branch of the Association has been opened in Bombay.

INDIAN COLLIERY OWNERS' ABBCN. (Jharia; Br. 102A, Clive St., Cal.): Estd. 1933 to promote Indian coal mining industry and trade. Membership open to persons and firms owning coal mines.

INDIAN ENGINEERING ASSCN. (Calcutta): Estd. 1912 to protect the Indian metals and machinery industries. All such firms can be members. Commte. of 7 members. Secretarial work done by Beng. Chamb. of Comm.

INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSCN. (Royal Exchange, Cal.) Estd. 1902 to secure united action, collect statistics, open new markets, fix points of custom and get grievances removed. Elects 2 members to Bengal Legislature. Commte. of 11. Secretarial work done by Beng. Chamb. of Comm.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER (Bombay): Estd. 1907 to secure unanimity and organised action among Indian business community regarding their interests, and particularly among its members on all subjects involving their interests including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour,' to collect and publish necessary statistics and other information and promote comml., economic and technical education, to promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting the said interest, to undertake arbitration of commercial disputes and enquiries and action for redressing of legitimate grievances and to examine the Agenda of the International Labour Confces. of the League of Nations, send Indian employers' representatives to the confces. and promote or oppose recommendations or conventions thereof. Represented in Bombay Legislative Assembly, Central Legislature, Bombay Port Trust (by 5) and Municipal Corporation and some other public bodies.

INDIAN MINING ASSCN. (Royal Exchange, Cal.): Estd. 1892 to protect the Indian mining industrialists' interests, to foster the industries and afford arbitration. Membership open to all persons and firms conducting mining. Represented in Bengal and Bihar Legislatures.

INDIAN MINING FEDERATION (15, Clive St., Cal.; Br. at Jharia): Estd. 1913 to represent mainly Indian coal mining capital in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and C. P. Issues relative statistics. Represented on various public bodies. Commte. of 13.

INDIAN SUGAR MILLS ASSCN. (102A, Clive St., Cal.); Estd. 1932. Membership open to persons and cos. owning or managing power-worked mills or factories, includes 15 factories working in India during the season 1945-46. Has a tribunal of administration, and own contract form for sale of sugar. Adm. fee Rs. 100. Subs. p. a. based on daily crushing capacity of mills. Affld. to Indian Chamb. of Comm., Cal. Federation of Ind. Chambs. of Comm. and Industry, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, and Ind. Natl. Commte. of Internatl. Chamb. of Comm. Commte. of 16 members.

INDIAN SUGAR PRODUCERS' ASSCN. (Cawnpore); Estd. 1912 to secure co-ordinated plan and work for the common interests of grower, manufacturer, refiner and dealer. Commte. of 7 members.

INDIAN TEA ASSCN. (Royal Exchange, 2, Clive St., Cal.); Estd. 1881 to promote interests of growths of Indian tea. Membership open to owners, managers and agents of tea estates. Bengal Chamber of Commerce's Secy., Dy. Secy., and Asst. Secy., are its Secy., Dy. Secy. and Asst. Secy. Has a scientific dept. devoted to cultivation problems.

INDIAN TEA MARKET EXPANSION BOARD, Royal Exchange, Calcutta (formerly Indian Tea Cess Commte.): Constituted under Act IX of 1903 as amended from time to time, to provide funds to promote the sale of Indian tea by propaganda carried on in India and abroad in co-operation with producers' asscn. in the Internatl. Tea Agreement in Europe, America, U. K., Africa and Australia. Mang. Comte. of 28 members representing growers and traders.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATL. COMTE. OF THE (28, Ferozeshah Rd., New Delhi): Estd. 1928 to secure uniform action on all internatl. questions affecting finance, trade and industry and promote comml. intercourse and cordial relations among countries.

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1860, to protect and promote the general trade interests of Sind prov. Subs. Rs. 216 per annum. Entrance fee for new members Rs. 750. Subs. p. a. to its periodical Returns Rs. 150. Represented in Sind Legis. Assembly and other public bodies.

'KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS' ASSCN.: 272 members. Estd. 1902 and regtd. 1925, to protect and promote Indians' trade and industry in and around Karachi and secure unanimity among them, settle members' disputes and secure equitable dealings in trade, initiate and promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting trade interests, maintain deptts. devoted to particular trades or industries, e.g., its Produce Exchange Dept. controlling local grain and seeds trade, regulate trade exchanges, examine agenda of the International Labour Organization and recommend for nomination of Employers' delegates to Internatl. Labour Confecs. Represented on various public bodies. Has a Clearing House to settle differences periodically between members *inter se*. Affld. to Federation of Indian Chambs. of Comm. and Industry, Ind. Natl. Commte. of Internatl. Chamb. of Comm. and Indian Chamb. of Comm. in Great Britain.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Founded in 1836. Any person or firm, interested in the general trade, commerce or manufactures of the Madras Presidency is eligible for Chamber membership. Distinguished persons, members of kindred associations, and officials interested in trade, commerce or industry in the Madras Province may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members do not have to pay any subscription and are not entitled to excercise the privileges of Ordinary Members except to speak at any ordinary meeting of the Chamber. Other Chambers of Commerce may be Affillated Members. Election for membership is by ballot. Every member other than an Honorary Member pays an entrance fee of Rs. 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs. 100 once in every 10 years. The subscription shall not exceed Rs. 300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Each Affiliated Member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 50 payable at the beginning of the calendar year. The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys, and the granting of certificates of origin. There are 61 Firms, who are Members of the Chamber; and there are 5 Affiliated Members and 9 Honorary Members of the Chamber in 1946.

MADRAS TRADES ASSCN. (Spencer's Bldgs., Mount Rd., Madras): Estd. 1856 to promote Madras trades' interests.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Industrial Asscn. Bldgs., Church Gate, Bombay): Estd. 1927 to secure amity and business enterprise among those engaged in trade, commerce, industry, agriculture, transport, banking, insurance in Maharashtra who only can be members, protect their interests and collect and issue to them manifold statistics.

MARWARI ASSOCIATION. (160A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta): Established 1898 to promote all the social, economic and political interests of the Marwaris. About 260 members including prominent Marwaris and chief local Marwari firms covering all the branches of their inland and foreign trade. Recognised both by the Central and Provincial Governments as a Chamber of Commerce. The Association is represented on the Central Legislative and Provincial Legislative Assemblies besides various other public bodies. The Association is authorised to issue certificate of origin. The Association Bulletin is the official organ of the Association and is chiefly devoted to trade, commerce and industry.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMRECE (143, Cotton St., Cal.): Estd. 1900. Recognised as the custodian of the East Indian Marwari trading and industrial community's interests. Represented on almost all Govt. and other public bodies. Nearly all Marwari traders and industrialists are members, is Calcutta agent of Technological Laboratory, Bombay. The main object of this Chamber, which is one of the pioneer mercantile organizations in East India, is to foster the growth of commerce and industry in the country and to safeguard the interests of the commercial communities, to protect and promote the trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture and industries of Bengal, to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of persons engaged in trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture or industries in India and in particular of Calcutta and to consider all questions connected with trade, commerce, agriculture, manufacture and industries. It arbitrates in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transaction and issues certificates of origin to the exporters of indigenous goods. It also issues various other certificates. The chamber is generally consulted by Government on matters of public concern as well as on all commercial matters. It undertakes special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade and industry. It controls most of the Calcutta piece-goods market. The Chamber is the Calcutta Agent of the Central Cotton Committee. The number of ordinary members on the rolls is near about 750. The Chamber accepts surveys to be conducted in the Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

MERCHANTS CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES (15/57, Civil Lines, Cawnpore): Estd. & regd. 1932. 270 members including 9 affiliated commercial organisations. There is a Council consisting of President, a Vice-President and 19 members. The Chamber is represented in the U.P., Legislative Assembly, Railway Advisory Commitees, Municipal Board and other public bodies. Arbitration and survey work are conducted. A permanent Secretary is attached to the Chamber, *Secretary,* Mr. J. V. Krishnan, M.A., B.COM., *Asst. Secretary,* Mr. R. Chandra, M.A., B.COM.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay: Established in the year 1875. Millowners' Association, Bombay, is one of the oldest and most important organisations of industrial employers in the country. Membership of the Association is mainly confined to cotton spinning and weaving concerns drawn from every part of India including the Indian States. Enjoy representation on the Central and Provincial Legislatures, in local authorities such as the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and on public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust. The Association is also represented on all important all-India bodies constituted by the Central Government connected in one way or another with the interests of the textile industry. By special arrangement with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Association compiles every month special statistics relating to the import, re-export and export trade in cotton yarn and piecegoods and artificial silk goods of British India and the Province of Bombay. The annual Cotton Mill Statement published by the Association is well-known as a comprehensive and authoritative directory of cotton mills in India. By a system of market correspondents stationed in Bombay and Amritsar, the Association keeps its members regularly informed of the trend of prices and tendencies in these trading centres. The Association also publishes every fortnight detailed lists of the average ex-mill quotations for the principal lines of cotton yarn and piecegoods produced by Bombay mills and the wholesale bazaar prices of the chief lines of goods imported into the principal ports in India. As large employers of Labour, the Association has always adopted a forward policy in regard to labour problems, and a very large number of recommendations have been made to member mills during the last few years for the amelioration of the conditions of labour employed by constituent members. That some of these recommendations have subsequently been adopted by other large employers of labour in the country is at once a tribute to the excellent spade work done by the Association in the field of social and labour work. The Association has on its rolls 149 members including 6 woollen mills, 3 silk mills, 2 cotton ginning and pressing factories and 4 dye and bleach houses.

Muslim Chamber of Commerce (6, Clive Row, Cal.): The Muslim Chamber of Commerce was established in 1932. The objects are mainly to promote and protect the trade, commerce, agriculture and industries of India particularly those in which Muslims are interested, to urge or oppose legislative or other measures affecting such trade, commerce etc., to collect and disseminate statistics and other information consistent with the objects desired, to maintain uniformity in rules, regulations and usages in the various branches of trade, etc. The Chamber is represented on almost all the important bodies such as Bengal Legislative Assembly, Calcutta Port Trust, Indian Central Jute Committee, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., Local Advisory Committees of East Indian Railway, Bengal Nagpur Railway and Bengal Assam Railway, Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal; Traffic Advisory Committee Visiting Committees for Medical College Group of Hospitals and Campbell Hospital, Sealdah, and on various other public bodies and Committees. The affairs of the Chamber are administered by a Committee consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, 15 ordinary members and a Secretary.

(Behar) Muslim Chamber of Commerce (Patna): Estd. 1932 to protect the agriculture, trade and commerce and manufactures in India and in particular of Behar Muslims.

Mysore Chamber of Commerce (Bangalore): Estd. 1917 to protect and promote Mysore State trade interests. Recognised by Govt. Represented on important public bodies of the State. Ordy. and Hony. members.

Nagpur Chamber of Commerce, Ltd. (Jaiswal Bldg., Cotton Market, Nagpur): Regd. 1933 to protect and promote C. P. trade and industry, deal with legislative and other measures affecting said interests, collect and issue statistics and other information, settle trade disputes, secure uniformity in usages, and regulate forward contracts re: cotton-seed, grain and oil and provide the forms. Commte. of 13. Has standing sub-commtes. for particular trade sections.

Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce (Narayanganj, Bengal): Estd. to protect and promote Bengal trade and manufactures. 15 members.

Native Share and Stock Brokers' Asscn. (Bombay): Constituted 1887 to protect brokers' status and further the interests both of them and the Bombay public concerned, to promote honourable practices and suppress malpractices, and settle brokers' disputes and decide all questions of business, custom and courtesy. About 472 members. Its present bldgs. with land cost about Rs. 21,00,000. Membership card now priced at about Rs. 55,000 Subs. Rs. 15. Constitution of 37 articles in the Deed and Rules sanctioned by Govt.

Negapatam Chamber of Commerce: Estd. 1931. The traders in and around Negapatam town and in Tanjore district are members. Recognised by India Govt. and authorised to issue certificates of origin for the port exports. Fosters local trade interests, conducts surveys and arbitrates in comml. disputes. Exc. Commte. of 21 elected members.

NORTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ('Commerce House,' 14, Lawrence Rd., Lahore): Estd. 1923 to protect and further N. Indian comml., industrial and agricl. interests. Represented on various public bodies. Affld. to the Asscd Chambs. of Comm. of India and the Federation of Chambs. of Comm. of British Emp., London. Its Tribunal of Arbitration settles disputes. Surveys merchandise and issues Certificates of Origin for Indian manufactures. Commte. of 16 members.

ORISSA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1932 to promote amity and fellowship among traders and protect and safeguard their interests. Recognised by Central and Prov. Govts.

PLANTERS (BENGAL AND ASSAM): Besides Indian Tea Asscn., other district (tea-growers') asscns. are: Darjeeling, Duars and Terai, Bengal, Surma Valley Indian Tea, Terai Indian, and Indian Tea (Jalpaiguri), Planters' Asscns., Indian Tea Growers' (Assam) Asscn. and Tripura Tea Asscn.

(THE) PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (Manmohan Building, Panjarapole Chawl, Gaiwadi, Girgaon, Bombay 4): Estd. 1915 to watch and safeguard the interests of the Printing Presses and to fight for their rights and privileges and to ventilate their grievances to the Government. *President*: B. G. Horniman; *Honorary Secretary*: M. C. Modi.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (New Delhi): Estd. 1905. Fosters mercantile interests in the Punjab, and Delhi and Northern India generally. Branches at Amritsar and Lahore. Shares representation with other Chambers in the Punjab and the Central Legislative Assemblies. Represented on various public bodies. Member's subs. Rs. 200 p.a. for those who have offices in Delhi and Rs. 140 p.a. for others.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSCN. LTD. (Jenabai Bldgs., Musjid Bunder Rd., Bombay 3): Estd. 1926 to protect and promote Indian raw produce (oil-seeds, oils, grains, etc.), traders' interests, fix standards for classification of the said articles and arrange for maintaining, through a Clearing House and otherwise, uniformity of control in the said trade, collect and circulate useful relative information and adjust said traders' disputes. Two types of members—Merchants and Brokers.

STOCK EXCHANGE ASSCN. LTD., CALCUTTA (7, Lyons Range, Cal.): Estd. 1908 and regd. 1923, with capital of Rs. 3 lakhs divided into 300 shares of Rs. 1,000 each. 250 shareholders now. A share now sells at over Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Admission fee Rs. 5,000. Issues a *Year Book.* Committee of 16 members. Trading on cash and delivery basis. Weekly settlements on clearing basis in respect of 5 speculative shares.

STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, MADRAS: Regd. 1937. The only institution of its kind in S. India. Membership either founders or ordy., the respective entry fees being Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 besides a deposit of Rs. 10,000 or as the executive committee may decide. Subscription Rs. 50 p.m.

STOCK EXCHANGE LTD., BOMBAY: Oldest among Indian Stock Exchanges.

Stock Exchange Ltd., Punjab: Estd. 1936. Capital Rs. 1 lakh. Shares of Rs. 1,000, now sell at Rs. 8,000 each. Member's adm. fee Rs. 500. Subs. p.m. Rs. 10.

Southern India Chamber of Commerce (Madras): Estd. 1909. Represents Indian trade, commerce, industry & banking in Madras City and the upper districts of the province. Surveys goods and undertakes arbitrations. Represented in the Central Assembly, Madras L. Assembly, and other public bodies. Members all over the prov. with 44 district commtes. chambs. & asscns. affiliated.

Southern India Skins & Hide Merchants' Asscn. (33, Errabalu Chetty St., Madras): Protects and promotes title trades. Commte. of maximum 53 members.

Tellicherry Chamber of Commerce: Membership open to all local European trading cos. and persons. Managed by Hony. Secy.

Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce: Estd. 1906 to represent the European traders in and around Tuticorin, appoint arbitrators and collect and publish annually statistics and other information re: the port trade. Commte. of 3 members.

United Planters' Asscn. of Southern India (Coonoor, Nilgiris): Estd. 1893 to protect and promote throughout the world S. Indian planting industries' interests, collect and issue in its fortnightly, *Planters' Chronicle*, relative statistics and information, and settle members' disputes. Dist. Planters' Asscns., and persons, firms and cos. likewise interested can be members. Represented in Madras Assembly and other public bodies. A Labour and a Scientific Dept.

United Provinces Chambers of Commerce (Civil Lines, Cawnpore): Estd: 1914. The only recognised Indian Chamber in the prov. Most of the trading and industrial concerns of the prov. affld. Membership open to all persons and firms interested in trade or industry. Represented in U. P. Legis. Assembly and other public bodies.

Upper India Chamber of Commerce (Cawnpore): Estd. 1888 to protect and further U. P. comml. interests. Subs. p. a.—for Cawnpore traders Rs. 500, for others Rs. 150. Arbitrates in disputes. Represented on U. P. Legis. Assembly (by 2) and other public bodies. Commte. of 10 who can form local commtes.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

Anthropological Soc. of Bombay (K. R. Cama Oriental Inst. Bldg. 136, Apollo St., Bombay): Estd. 1886 to promote Indian anthropological research. Annual Subs. Rs. 10; Life membership Rs. 100.

Bangiya Sahitya Parishad (243/1, Upper Circular Rd., Cal.): Premier Bengali literary academy. Issues a journal. Has a very valuable library.

Benares Mathematical Soc. (Benares): Estd. 1918 to promote mathematical research. Publishes books and issues a journal dealing with researches of a high order. Exchanges with foreign universities and societies. Library with Benares Hindu University. Subs p.a. for resident members Rs. 12, for other members Rs. 5.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INST. (Poona): Estd. 1917, to facilitate research in Oriental studies and immortalise late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar's work and name. Bombay Govt. gave it 1918 the Mss. library attached to Deccan College with a grant of Rs. 3,000 p.a. for maintenance and handed to it the conduct of Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit Series and a grant of Rs. 12,000. Has some 20,000 Sans. Mss. collected by Buhler, Kielhorn, Bhandarkar, etc., since 1868—one of the biggest and most valuable collcns. in India and Bhandarkar's collcn. of over 3,000 old and rare vols. on Indology. Jain and Semitic Dept. estd. 1920, collects, Avesta, Pahlavi, Persian and Arabic Mss. and publishes Jain litt. Conducts besides Sans. and Prak. Series, Govt. Oriental Series and the qrtly. *Annals.* Research Dept. estd. 1927 affords post-grad. teaching and research in Sans., Pali, Ardhamagadhi and Anct. Ind. culture. Publishing an authoritative and critical edn. of the *Mahabharata.*

BHARAT ITIHASA SAMSODHAKA MANDAL (313-A, Sadashiv Peth, Poona-2): Estd. 1910 to collect and conserve historical materials, publish hist. wks. and promote study and research in Ind. hist. Its own bldg. houses Persian, Marathi and Sans. Mss., valuable paintings, rare coins, armour, copper plates, sculptures, etc. Issues a qrtly. Gets grants from Government and subscriptions from the public.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOC. (114, Apollo St., Bombay): Estd. 1883 to promote study of Nat. Hist. in all branches. Exchanges notes and observations on geology, exhibits interesting nat. hist. specimens. Issues the famous *Journal.* A ref. library of 1,000 vols. and fine ref. collns. of smaller Eastern Zoological species and of horns, heads and skulls of bigger Ind. mammals, some of which are now shifted to Prince of Wales Museum whose Nat. Hist. Colln. was entrusted to it in 1929. Subs. p.a. incldg. Journal subs. Rs. 25. 1,200 members.

EUROPEAN ASSCN.: Estd. 1883 as 'European and Anglo-Indian Defence Asscn.' re-estd. 1912 as 'European Def. Asscn.' took present name in 1913, mainly to organise European influence in Ind. political life. Central Administration in Sassoon House, 4, Lyons Range, Cal. 15 branches all over India.

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (Bangalore): Estd. 1934 to cultivate researches in pure and applied sciences. Fellows (now 200) are scientists of proved ability for research in various depts. of science. Also 40 hony. fellows chosen from great savants all over the world. Published proceedings are in 2 sections devoted to important discovery and researches by fellows and collaborators. 23 vols. and 4 numbers of 2,171 papers so far issued. Has exchange relations with 119 scientific instns. the world over. Financed by Mysore, Travancore, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Kashmir, Bhavnagar, and Cochin and the Govts. of Bombay and Madras and Universities of Madras, Andhra and Annamalai. All-India Councll of 23 members.

INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOC. (P. B. 69, New Delhi): Estd. 1939 as a central asscn. of the Newspaper Press of India, Burma and Ceylon to protect members' business interests.

Indian Asscn. for the Cultivation of Science (210, Bowbazar St., Cal.): Estd. 1876 by late Dr. Mahendralal Sircar to cultivate science. Oldest instn. of its kind in India, donated to by Govt. and the public. The Mahendralal Prof. guides higher researches mainly in Physics. Sir C. V. Raman's researches earning him the Nobel Prize were done here. Dr. K. S. Krishnan, F.R.S., the first Mahendralal Sarkar Professor worked here from 1933-42, and was elected fellow of Royal Society for his original work on Physics. The present professor of physics is Dr. K. Banerjee, D.SC., F.N.I. Conducts *Indian Journal of Physics* and its *Proceedings*. Life and Ordy. (Resident and Nonrdt.) members and fellows. Comte. of 29 members.

Indian Chemical Soc. (Cal. office: Univ. Sc. Coll. Bldgs.): Estd. 1924 to promote study of chemistry and chem. industries in India. Very influential members. Issues a monthly and a quarterly industrial supplement with valuable research papers. Subs. p.a. Rs. 18 and a quarterly industrial and news edition. Subs. p.a. Rs. 6. Composite subscription for both Rs. 20. Branches at Bombay, Madras and Lahore.

(The) Indian Mathematical Society was established in 1907 to advance Math. studies in India. The Society publishes two quarterlies "The Journal of Indian Mathematical Society" and "The Mathematics Student", and also mantains a Library of Mathematics Journals from various countries. The Library is housed in the Fergusson College, Poona.

Indian Overseas Central Asscn. (Reading Rd., New Delhi): Estd. 1938 to protect and promote all overseas Indians' interests, and Indian emigrants, foster amity between Indians and non-Indns. and make propaganda. All sympathetic Indians can be members. A move set on foot for building a 'Pravasi Bhawan' (Overseas House) in New Delhi. Comte, of 32 members.

Indian Red Cross Society, Headquarters New Delhi. Established by Act XV of 1920 to care for the sick and the wounded of His Majesty's Forces and sufferers from Tuberculosis, and to assist in health, maternity and child welfare, school health, nursing and Home Service Ambulance work. Has 34 Provincial and State and 342 District Branches. Its Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau maintains or subsidises Health Schools for the training of Health Visitors at Delhi, Calcutta, Lucknow and Poona. ***President***: H. E. the Viceroy, *Chairman, Managing Body*: Sir Joseph Bhore K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Secy.-General*: Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, O.B.E.

Indian Research Fund Association. This Association was constituted in 1911 with a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. The Association can claim to be amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and its work has been widely appreciated in other countries. The control and management of the Association are vested in a Governing Body, the President of which is the Member-in-Charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India.

The Governing Body is assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board, of which the Director General, Indian Medical Service, is the Chairman and the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India is the Secretary. The latter is also the Secretary of the Governing Body. The Scientific Advisory Board is assisted by Advisory Committees consisting of workers on more important items of research, e.g., cholera, malaria, maternal mortality, nutrition and plague, who examine proposals for research work and make recommendations to the Board. Advisory Committees for the subjects of rabies and clinical research are to be appointed in the coming year. The Scientific Advisory Board annually publishes a technical report on the research work done on the various enquiries carried out under the auspices of the Association each calendar year.

The results of researches carried out under the auspices of the Association are published in the 'Indian Journal of Medical Research' and its 'Memoirs' and the 'Journal of the Malaria Institute of India'. Both these Journals are issued under the authority of the Association. Besides financing investigations which are conducted by workers in its direct employment, the Association gives grants-in-aid to institutions and also to outside workers. The Association maintains the Research Section of the Malaria Institute of India at Delhi as well as its Southern India Branch at Coonoor, which was previously financed and run by the Rockefeller Foundation and which has been taken over by the Association. Besides carrying out experiments in connection with the prevention of malaria, the Institute holds annual classes at which candidates from India and abroad are shown the latest methods for dealing with the Malaria problems.

The Association maintains the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Coonoor which carry out investigations which have a direct bearing on the problem of nutrition in India. The diet surveys undertaken by the laboratories have provided very valuable information as to food requirements. The publication of Health Bulletin No. 23, 'The Nutritive value of Indian Foods and the planning of satisfactory diets' has made available to the public useful knowledge about Indian foodstuffs. Besides carrying out experiments in nutrition, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are trained in the problems of nutrition. The Association have set up nutrition research units at the Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay and at Dacca University, Dacca.

"At the Nutrition Research Unit at Dacca, nutritional investigations are being carried out with human experimental subjects. Results of great importance on the protein, fat and mineral requirements, on the deficiencies of typical Indian dietaries and on the cheap substitutes for milk calcium in the form of lime taken with betel leaves, bones of small fish and certain vegetables like leaves of pumpkin, amaranth, cabbage, etc., have been obtained at Dacca."

The Association have adopted a scheme for the award of Research Fellowships of the value of Rs. 150 per mensem each tenable for a period of two years. The Fellowships are intended to encourage young medical graduates who have shown initiative and are considered suitable to undertake independent research. Five scholars were selected in 1942 and two scholars were selected in 1944 to hold the fellowships.

Indian Science Congress Asscn. (92, Upper Circular Road, Cal.): Sponsored by Prof. P. S. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen, estd. 1914 (Sir Asutosh Mookerjee being 1st Pres.) to advance scientific research in India by holding annual sessions and thus circulate its results, arrange for personal contact among researchers and foster public interest. Managed by Royal Asiatic Soc. of Beng. till 1939: now it has its own permanent staff and office. Cong. meets every Jany. in a principal city, invited by some Univ. 7-day Session divided into 1 General and 13 Sectional meetings, each presided by its own Pres. chosen yearly, devoted to Math. Statistics, Physics, Chem., Geol. and Geog., Archaeology, Bot., Zool. and Entom., Anthrop, Med. and Vety. Sciences, Agric., Physiol., Psychol. and Educ. Sc., and Engr. and Metallurgy where papers are read and discussed and specl. discussions, symposia and popular evening lectures by eminent scientists and specialists are held.

Indian Statistical Institute (Statistical Laboratory, Presidency Coll., Cal.): Estd. 1932 to promote study of pure and applied statistics and allied subjs. and afford instruction and research in them. Ordy., Life and Hon: Members and Fellows. Council elected yearly. Branches with local commtes. at Mysore, Bombay, Poona, Madras, Lahore, Lucknow and Delhi, Issues *Sankhya*—The Ind. Jour. of Statistics. Holds yearly Ind. Stat. Conf. Annual grants from India Govt. and elsewhere. Trains men deputed by Govt. depts., Univs. etc. and a few qualified students from all over India, and examines for Computer's Cert. and Statistician's Dipl. Much work also done in the Laby. under Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis F.R.S. Inst.'s Hon. Secy., on applied problems, e.g., meteorology, rainfall, flood and irrigation, medl. stats., econ. and business research, agric. and animal nutrition, etc., random sample surveys, diet surveys, labour inquiries, crop forecasts, etc.

Institution of Engineers (India) (8, Gokhale Rd., Cal.): Estd. 1920 inc. by Royal Charter. 1935 to promote Indian engr. practice and business. Members, Associate Mems., Companions, Hon. Mems. and Hon. Life Mems. Students, Associates Subscribers, Hold exams. recognised by India Govt. Publishes a quarterly journal.

League of Nations Indian Office, (8, Curzon Road, New Delhi): The main objects of the League of Nations, which has its headquarters at Geneva, are to achieve international peace and security, i.e., to prevent future wars by establishing international relations on the basis of justice and honour, and to promote co-operation, material and intellectual, between the nations of the world. Further, the League recognises that universal peace can be established only if it is based on social justice. The League of Nations is a League of States and its business is transacted by representatives of Governments which are its members. It does not abolish the principle of national sovereignty and it is not a kind of super-state with an existence above and outside the states which compose it. Its chief purpose is to bring about an agreement in the clashes of national ambitions and interests which might occur from time to time. It affords to those who really wish to come to an agreement a basis of conciliation. But the League is not a panacea and does not by its mere existence ensure, without the continued goodwill of all civilised countries and without the wholehearted and unreserved assent of the peoples the automatic solution of every difficulty that may arise. Its main weapon is, therefore, the appeal to the public opinion of the world and to the world's respect for justice. The Indian Bureau of the League of Nations has been established with the concurrence of the Government of India, which is an original member of the League. As an organic part of the League Secretariat, the Office endeavours to interest public opinion in India in the activities of the League through all legitimate channels. The principal League approach to international public opinion is through newspapers, news agencies and independent journalists. As an official information service the Office can only state facts and does not attempt to advocate any particular policy or express opinions. It tries co-operation with educational authorities and institutions in the task of instructing the youth in India in the aims and ideals of the League of Nations; and national societies and organisations—Commercial, economic, medical and social—are kept informed of League developments which are of interest to them. The Library of the Office, containing documents and publications of the League Secretariat, is at the disposal of those interested in the study of international questions. The League publications, which deal with outstanding world problems relating to economics, finance, commerce. transit, hygiene and other topics, are stocked and sold by the Office.

MINING, GEOLOGICAL AND METALLURGICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA. Inaugurated 1906; Incorporated 1909. (Title changed from Mining and Geological Institute of India in 1937). Office 27, Chowringhee, Calcutta. Objects: To promote the study of all branches of mining, geology and metallurgy, and engineering in India with a view to disseminate the information obtained for facilitating the scientific and economic development of the mineral industries of India.

Persons of at least 30 years of age and possessing 2 or more of the following qualifications: will be eligible to become full Members.

(i) A degree or first-class diploma in geology, mining, metallurgy or engineering, or their associated subjects (as approved by the Council) from a recognised university or school of science; (ii) A first-class certificate of competency as a manager of a mine under a Mines Act. (iii) Experience in mines or in metallurgical or allied engineering works during seven years, of which at least two were passed in a position of responsibility. (iv) Practice as a mining engineer, metallurgist or geologist for at least seven years. Teaching these or allied subjects will be regarded as practising them.

Others may become Associates, Student Associates and Subscribers.

Issues *Transactions*. Has a technical library in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. Local Centres at Asansol, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur and a Branch in C.P.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES OF INDIA (1, Park St., Cal.): Estd. 1935 to promote in India natural knowledge with its appl. to natl. problems, co-ordinate scientific socs. etc. with Govt. scientific depts. and services, foster Indian scientists' interests & represent to the world India's science work, undertake, through duly framed Natl. commtes, as the Natl. Research Council of India, scientific work of natl. & internatl.

value & secure funds for it, & promote liaison bet. science & letters. Issues *Proceedings, Transactions, & Indian Sc. Abstracts* (annotated Ind. Sc. bibliograpy).

P. E. N. All-India Centre (22, Narayan Dabholkar Rd., Malabar Hill, Bombay): Estd. 1933 by Mrs. Sophia Wadia under presidency of Rabindranath Tagore as branch of the Internatl. Society of eminent Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists & Novelists, to promote amity among writers, uphold freedom of speech, and advance natl. cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the Ind. literatures, beyond their own language areas & abroad throughout public lectures books and its monthly, *The Indian P. E. N.* (Subs. Rs. 5). Recognised Ind. writers approved by Mang. Commte. can be members. About 300 membs. Adm. fee Rs. 5; Subs. Rs. 5 p.a., Life member's fee Rs. 100. Pres.: Sm. Sarojini Naidu; Vice-Pres.: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir S. Radhakrishnan and Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi.

Royal Asiatic Soc., Bombay Branch (Town Hall, Bombay): Estd. 1804 to foster & conduct research in oriental arts, sciences & litt. Issues a journal. Subs. p.a. Rs. 60.

Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal (1, Park Street, Calcutta). The oldest literary and scientific Society in the East, founded by Sir William Jones in 1784. Objects: "The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by Nature." Issues "Journal", "Year Book," "Memoirs" "monographs" works in Bibliotheca Indica, and miscellaneous other publications. Has a library of rare books and manuscripts. Yearly subscription: Resident, Rs. 36; non-Resident Rs. 24; foreign Rs. 16; *President* for 1946: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. A. Edgley, M.A., I.C.S., J.P. *General-Secretary* Dr. Kalidas Nag, M.A., D.Litt. *Superintendent*: Rao Sahib P. O. Matthai, M.A.

St. John Ambulance Asscn. (Indian Council): Estd. 1910 to give first-aid training, make and distribute ambulance materials, etc. 46,656 persons attended during 1945 (33,015 secured certificates) its First-aid, Home Nursing, Hyg. and Sanitation, A.R.P., Dom. Hyg. and Mother-craft classes. The Viceroy, the Vicereine and the C.-in.-C. are Pres., Lady Pres. and Chairman respecly. The Hon'ble Sir Patrick Spens O.B.E., is the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, O.B.E., is the General Secretary. The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in India possesses 692 Ambulance and Nursing Divisions in different parts of the country. They are rendering yeoman's service in attending to the sick, injured and wounded.

Servants of India Soc.: Estd. 1905 by the late G. K. Gokhale to serve devotedly the country and promote Indians' interests by all constitutional means. Membership strictly limited, only 25 now, who get small allwce. for support. Hd. office—Poona: brs. at Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Lucknow, Lahore, Cuttack, etc. Besides political and labour work, social institutions estd. by some members at Poona, Bombay and Madras render educ. and soc. service. The *Seva Samiti* helps pilgrims at Benares, Hardwar, etc., and a depressed class mission and rural reconstruction work are conducted. Issues two papers. Non-communal and non-sectarian. Conducted relief operations in Bengal 1944 and 1945 and also in Orissa, Malabar, Travancore, Cochin and Chicacole (Vizag dist.).

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSCN. ("Seshadri", Mylapore, Madras); Estd. 1917 to abolish child marriage, spread educ. among women, remove their disabilities, help their civic and pol. advancement and self-development and engage them in country's service. Actively working for adult education and Harijan uplift. Has an orphanage for girls. 48 brs. in India. Connected with many womens' asscns. here and abroad. Has a *Seva Sadan,* a Rescue Home and a Children's Aid Soc. Numerous members. Held some confs. and passed important resolutions.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSCN.: Estd. in London 1844 by late Sir George Williams to secure young men's religious, social, physical and educ. welfare the world over. In India, Burma and Ceylon some 157 independent branch asscns. (of several thousand members) each with a local council (some with own bldgs.), open to all and supervised by a Natl. Council with Head Office at 5, Russell St., Cal. Bombay Br., keen on genl. up-lift work, conducts a Welfare Service Agency for labour.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

In India nearly three persons out of every four have to depend for their livelihood on agriculture. It is often said that this preponderance of agriculture is the bane of the country,—the cause of chronic proverty of the land. But there are countries, of which the national prosperity largely depends not only on agriculture but on one crop only. As for example, the principal item of the national prosperity of Egypt is her cotton crop and that of Thailand is her rice crop. But it is not safe for a large country like India to continue to be a purely agricultural country. India's model should be U. S. A., Canada and Russia where, side by side with a thriving agriculture, vast industries have grown up. The Famine Commission of 1880 emphatically sought to bring home to the British administrators in India the necessity of effecting diversification of industries as an insurance against famine in India.

In the world demand for agricultural commodities, India has a place of her own: she supplies cent per cent of world's jute, more than 60% of world's tea; twenty-five per cent of world's cotton and 50% of world's oilseeds. But this position in the world market is not very compatible with the miserable conditions of the tillers of the soil. India is a vast country and it is only natural that she must produce enormous quantities from her enormous cultivable lands.

The principal defects of Indian agriculture are the following:

1. Due to the peculiar law of inheritance in India both among the Hindus and the Mohammedans, the average agricultural holding in India is so small that the cultivator has very little scope for adopting improved modern methods of cultivation, and he persists in the rule of the thumb.

2. The Indian cultivator still suffers from dearth of capital. If he gets credit he is to pay dearly for that. Moreover, once in debt, he is not infrequently hopelessly in debt. In most of the provinces, legislative

measures have been taken for reducing the rates of interest and for saving the cultivators from the clutches of the Mahajans. The results of these measures have not been beneficial. The Mahajan has become more shy than ever and the credit famine in Bengal is now more acute than before.

3. Most of the cultivators are illiterate with the result that they are conservative and unbusinessmanlike in their habits and outlook. They are not quick to appreciate the benefit of improved methods of cultivation even where such methods are not beyond adaptability.

4. Ploughing in India is usually done with the help of bullocks. But the number and the working capacity of these bullocks are not satisfactory. Of late, enlightened public opinion and the Government Departments have been taking lively interest in the problem of livestock.

5. Indian cultivators cannot afford to utilize modern manure only because there is no provision in India for the manufacture and distribution of cheap manure. Moveover, there is a criminal waste of farmyard manure as cheap fuel.

6. Due to pressure of population the inherent fertility of soil in India has deteriorated, but no attempts have been made to make good the exhaustion of inherent fertility. The result has been that the productivity of the Indian soil is now very poor.

Indian cotton has a world market but the quality of Indian cotton is inferior to that of American or Egyptian cotton. This necessitates that India has to import raw cotton for the consumption of local mills, for certain counts of yarn. In pre-war years India lost her importance as an exporter of wheat, because India could not compete in prices with countries like Canada, Australia and Russia. It is not necessary that India's prosperity should be built upon a gigantic export trade in agricultural produces. The fact remains that in India, as in other countries of the world, the internal market has potential demands many times more than the world demand. The local demand in India for agricultural produces, particularly for food grains, must be stimulated and supply must be increased. It has been repeatedly pointed out by great authorities on diet and on public health that the majority of people in India are still underfed, their intake of cereals is insufficient for giving them sufficient vitality or efficiency. Serious and systematic attempts should, therefore, be made for improving Indian consumption. But such attempts involve large-scale and costly measures not only by provincial Governments, but by, and mainly by, the Central Government. It has not yet been duly appreciated in this country how the authorities controlling credit, currency and prices in India can lend stimulus to the production and consumption of agricultural commodities by mere regulation of prices and co-ordination of credit and currency. The Bengal famine of 1942-43, clearly proved the necessity and importance of "Grow More Food" campaign. The acute shortage of foodstuff in India and the world at large in 1946 is a pointer to the imperative necessity of carrying on the "Grow More Food" campaign in this country both intensively and extensively. There is always scope for increasing our food supply and food-intake as normally most of us are underfed. (Read "Food shortage in 1946" under "India in 1945-46.")

Principal Agricultural Crops*

RICE: Rice is the principal crop grown in India and the staple food of the people. The area under it is estimated to be about a third of the total cultivated area. Next to China, India is the biggest producer of rice in the world. India and Burma together supply about half the total world production. Rice, being a typical monsoon plant, is grown chiefly in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Madras and to a lesser extent in the U. P., Punjab, Frontier Province and Coorg. There are usually three varieties, the chief of which is the winter rice. This is sown from April to August and harvested between November and January. The other varieties, the autumn and the summer, are not so important. Of these the autumn variety is sown between May and June and the summer variety between January and February. The harvesting is done between September and October for the former and between May and June for the latter. The variety of rice grown in India is innumerable.

WHEAT: Wheat occupies the second place of importance in Indian agriculture. India is the third wheat-producing country in the world and contributes about 12 per cent of the world total. The chief wheat-growing areas are the Punjab, the United Provinces and the N.-W. Frontier Province. The *bread* wheat and the *macaroni* wheat are the two principal species grown. Wheat is essentially a *rabi* crop and is sown during October to December. The harvesting is done during March to May. The production of wheat in 1939-40 was about 11 million tons and the acreage under cultivation was about 26.2 million. During the present century, the production of wheat has largely increased due to the success of the irrigation policy of the Government in Sind, U. P., the Punjab and in other wheat-producing areas.

SUGARCANE: The economic importance of sugarcane is very great in the United Provinces and Bihar. It is also grown in Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Madras and Bombay. India is now the largest producer of sugar. The conditions for the cultivation of cane are particularly suitable in U. P., Bihar and some parts of northern Bengal. The sowing season is from February to May and the harvesting season is usually from November to January. In recent years the area under sugarcane has increased very considerably in response to the increased demand for sugarcane by the increasing number of sugar mills in U. P., Bihar and other provinces.

TOBACCO: The principal areas where tobacco is grown are Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Madras and Bombay. Tobacco has a considerable internal demand and the exportable surplus is in no way fairly large. India contributes about 28 per cent of the world total.

TEA: India is the biggest producer of tea in the world. Suitable conditions of tea cultivation are found on hill-slopes at a height of between two and five thousand feet above the sea level. Bengal and Assam produce the bulk of the tea grown in India. The Punjab, United Provinces and Nilgiris produce small amounts of tea. The best tea is grown in and about Darjeeling. Seeds are generally sown between November and March. The seedlings are transplanted not earlier than six months. Tea is plucked from May to December, except in South India, where it is done between January and December.

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* See Statistics of Agricultural Production.

COFFEE: The cultivation of coffee is restricted to the South—Madras Presidency, Coorg and the States of Cochin, Travancore and Mysore being the principal areas. Mysore alone produces about half the total coffee grown in India. The sowing and transplanting is done during the rains, the harvesting being done between October and January.

MILLETS: Millets are an important food-crop particularly in Central and South India. Many varieties are grown, of which two are the most important, the *bajra*, a *kharif* crop, and *jowar*, both a *rabi* and a *kharif* crop.

PULSES: Pulses, of which a large number are cultivated, are an important class of foodstuff in India. Many of the pulses are *rabi* crops, of which gram is important. Of the *kharif* varieties, the most important is *arhar*. Pulses are grown everywhere and often mixed with cereals. Other kinds of pulses are largely grown all over the country.

LINSEED: Linseed is an important oil-seed grown in India. The cultivation is fairly extensive, and it is grown in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bombay, Punjab and in many South Indian and Central India States. The sowing is done between August and October and the harvesting between January and April.

RAPE AND MUSTARD: The cultivation of rape and mustard is extensive, and Northern India contributes a bigger share than the South. This is a *rabi* crop. The sowing is done between August and October and the crop is harvested between January and April.

SESAMUM: Sesamum or *til* is not localized in any particular area and is grown extensively. Principally, this is an autumn crop, though a *rabi* variety is also grown in some parts. The sowing time is between January and February for this variety and between May and July for the more usual variety. The autumn variety is harvested between October and December and the other variety between May and July.

CASTOR-SEED: Castor-seed is generally cultivated in Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces and Berar, U. P., Bihar, Orissa and Sind. There are two varieties. The *kharif* variety is sown during May and June and the *rabi* variety during September to November. The harvesting is done between January and February and March and April respectively.

GROUNDNUT: Groundnut is chiefly grown in Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, and in the South Indian State of Hyderabad. The sowing season is during May to August. The harvesting is done usually between November and January. A summer variety is grown in Madras.

COTTON: India is the second largest producer of raw cotton in the world, contributing about 15 per cent of the world total. Raw cotton is an important item in the export list and usually accounts for not less than 40% of the total value of raw materials exported out of India.

In quality and strength, Indian cotton is inferior to those of U.S.A., Egypt, and East Africa. For certain types of yarn, even Indian mills have to depend on cotton imported from abroad. The principal cotton producing provinces and States in India are Bombay Presidency, Madras Presidency, C. P. & Berar, U. P., and the Punjab, Bombay States, Baroda and Hyderabad, and Central India States. "The area under cotton in India covers such a wide climatic range that the season for planting and picking are divergent in different parts of the country, and while in the Punjab and Sind, the crop is almost entirely irrigated, elsewhere it depends for the most part upon the sufficiency and the timeliness of the monsoon rainfall." There are two varieties mainly cultivated. The sowing is extended from March to August for both varieties and the harvesting is done between October and April. In certain parts of South India, the sowing may continue as late as December and the harvesting as late as July. India used to export a large quantity of cotton to Japan.

JUTE: Jute is practically a monopoly of India, Jute growing is confined almost entirely to the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta in Bengal and Assam, in Cooch-Behar State and some parts of Bihar and Orissa. Alluvial deposits brought up by inundation enable the growth of crops year after year without expenditure on manure. Jute is generally sown from March to May and harvested from July to September. The demand for jute in the world market is based upon the fact that no other cheaper fibre is obtainable for bagging agricultural produces. The cultivation of jute has during the last 50 years or so increased by leaps and bounds. In 1874 the area under jute was below one million acres. The average area for the 5 years ending 1912-13 was estimated at a little more than 3 million acres. In 1913-14 (i.e., in the pre-war year), the acreage was no less than 3,352,200. Since 1922 there had been a contraction in the acreage of jute cultivation. During 1924-26 there was, however, a welcome recovery from post-war depression. But the world economic depression of 1930-31 had a very depressing effect on the cultivation of jute. In 1931 the acreage and production of jute receded to the low figure of 1,862,000 acres and 5.5 million bales of 400 lbs. each respectively. Since 1933 signs of improvement have been visible. In recent yars the Government of Bengal have sought to raise the price of jute by (i) trying to restrict the acreage under cultivation, and (ii) later by controlling the price of jute. These two measures have produced some effect, but the results have not been very encouraging. (See Agricultural Statistics). Of the non-food crops in India, jute is one of the most important. Jute in normal years constitutes about 20 to 25 per cent of the total exports of India.

Jute Acreage for 1946: At a conference held in New Delhi, the question of the acreage to be sown in Bengal with Jute in 1946 was reviewed in the light of the food situation at present in the country. As a result of this review, it was decided that: (a) An acreage of 6 annas of the basic acreage of 1940 should be licensed this year; (b) the Government of Bengal will take all possible steps to ensure that the licensed acreage is fully planted; (c) the Government of India will continue to guarantee the minimum price of raw jute on the present basis; (d) the Jute Price Control Order, 1945, will remain in force.

RUBBER: Rubber is grown principally in South India, being mostly localized in Travancore, which accounts for about 78 per cent of the total area under cultivation. Madras, Cochin and Coorg come next in order of area. The Second World War has given substantial stimulus to rubber production.

Agricultural Statistics*

DISTRIBUTION OF AREA IN BRITISH INDIA

(in acres)

Province	*(Cultivated)* Net area actually sown	Current fallows	*(Uncultivated)* Cultivable waste other than fallow	Not available for cultivation	*Forests*
Ajmer-Merwara	337,133	174,590	263,165	899,251	96,782
Assam	6,295,796	1,601,597	18,856,570	4,577,400	4,153,437
Bengal	24,728,100	4,640,569	5,753,822	9,649,215	4,482,890
Bihar	19,323,400	6,966,506	5,123,622	6,294,248	6,606,945
Bombay	28,715,213	5,059,224	888,388	5,722,961	8,336,139
C. P. & Berar	24,537,804	3,805,214	13,992,370	4,899,410	15,857,033
Coorg	144,673	164,667	11,690	359,474	331,760
Madras	32,032,814	9,450,303	10,537,675	14,604,210	13,178,241
Delhi	213,444	11,161	65,305	78,502	...
N.-W. F. Prov.	2,109,029	576,056	2,851,700	2,687,052	352,932
Orissa	6,447,555	1,736,964	3,571,049	6,211,433	2,637,753
Punjab	27,296,877	3,695,782	14,164,936	13,021,910	1,975,219
Sind	5,140,479	4,873,248	5,899,512	13,548,576	717,671
United Provs.	36,171,073	2,637,755	9,988,955	9,887,964	9,274,595
Total	213,493,390	45,393,636	91,968,759	92,441,606	68,001,397

ALL-INDIA CROP FORECASTS 1944-45 & PRODUCTION 1943-44

(000's omitted)

Crop	*Estimated acreage 1944-45*	*Estimated out-turn 1944-45 tons*	*Acreage 1943-44*	*Yield 1943-44 tons*
Rice	73,475	(a)	79,960	30,603
Sugar-cane	4,024	(a)	4,113	5,696
Wheat†	33,740	9,690	34,417 (b)	11,032 (b)
Jute	2,060	5,494 bales	2,639	7,004 bales
Cotton	12,957	(a)	20,420	5,072 bales
Rape & Mustard†	5,484	955	5,901 (b)	1,070 (b)
Linseed†	3,518	395	3,406 (b)	410 (b)

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* Read "Food Shortage in 1946" under "India in 1945-46" where up-to-date figures of production, so far available, will be found.

† 1943-44. (a) Not available. (b) 1942-43.

ESTIMATED AREA UNDER AND YIELD OF, CROPS IN BRITISH INDIA

Food grains	*Yield (000's omitted)* *1939-40*	*1940-41*	*Area in 1000 acres* *1939-40*
Rice	24,550 tons	22,191 tons	70,101
Wheat	8,925 tons	10,005 tons	26,128
Barley	1,981 tons	2,260 tons	6,101
Jowar	4,512 tons	...	21,677
Bajra	2,020 tons	...	13,362
Maize	2,118 tons	...	5,766
Gram	3,085 tons	...	11,690
Pulses & other grains	...	...	28,817
Cash Crops			
Cane sugar	4,334 tons	5,807 tons	6,772
Coffee	17,424 lbs.	...	3,629
Tea	409,883 lbs.	463,881 lbs.	96
Linseed	403 tons	432 tons	738
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	388 tons	1,094 tons	2,438
Rape & Mustard	1,104 tons	3,702 tons	2,198
Groundnut	2,327 tons	...	3,538
Cocoanut	3,165 tons	...	5,538
Castor	44 tons	...	680
Other oilseds	...	...	407
Cotton	3,381 bales	...	13,344
Jute	9,648 bales	...	3,119
Other Fibres	...	...	775
Indigo	5 cwt.	11 cwt.	37
Opium	...	...	7
Tobacco	449 tons	...	1,181
Fodder crops	...	...	10,467
Rubber	3,789 lbs.	35,530 lbs.	...

IRRIGATION*

Normal rainfall in India is very markedly uneven. While Konkan, Malabar districts, Assam and Bengal enjoy sufficient quantities of rainfall for agricultural purposes, Sind, the Frontier Province and major part of the Punjab, C. P. and U. P. receive very scanty rains. This inequality in the distribution of rainfall makes artificial water supply a crying necessity in many parts of the country. As the Irrigation Commission of 1901-1903 pointed out, "between the area in which the annual rainfall is invariably sufficient and that in which it is so scanty that no agriculture is at all possible without irrigation system, there lies a tract of nearly a million square miles which, without the aid of irrigation, is exposed to the uncertainty of season and to the scourge of famine." The total area irrigated in British India in 1939-40 was about 55 million acres. This represented about 20 per cent of the total cropped area of the country. (See Tables).

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* Read the Section "Post-War Planning".

As a result of the findings of the two Famine Commissions, the Government of India took up in right earnest an extensive programme of railway-construction and irrigation works and the excavation of irrigation canals in provinces like the Punjab, U.P., C.P., Sind and North-West Frontier Province. In most of these provinces irrigation has been a paying concern to the Government. In Bengal, however, irrigation is hardly productive or remunerative. But as was pointed out by the late Sir Daniel Hamilton, the Bengal Government might profitably undertake a programme of draining away the masses of water logged in numerous marshy places known as *bils*. This draining programme, if put into effect, would have achieved two distinct results. It would have driven away the scourge of malaria and it would have made available for cultivation a large area of water-logged marshes. In recent years, however, irrigation has been successfully resorted to in Western Bengal and there are very important post-war Irrigation projects awaiting execution by the Government of Bengal. With the introduction of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, irrigation was made a provincial subject and under the present constitution it continues to be so.

Irrigation works are broadly classed as productive and unproductive. Productive works are those, the revenue derived from which covers the interest on the capital out-lay within 10 years of the construction of the works. The net interest earning of irrigation works in British India (productive and unproductive works taken together) was 6.52 per cent of the capital at charge in 1939-40, which stood at Rs. 154 crores. But if we eliminate unproductive works from these figures then the interest earning on capital at charge would stand at 8.37 per cent.

There are various indigenous methods of irrigation undertaken generally by individuals such as small tanks, wells, temporary obstruction to divert water from stream on to the fields. Well-irrigation is very common in the country. As far back as the beginning of the present century, there were approximately two million and a half of irrigation-wells, which irrigated some 12 million acres of cultivable land. The irrigation works undertaken by the Government consist mainly of tanks, canals and barrages. The latter are artificial obstructions to the course of rivers with a view to deepening the volume of water within these rivers. The success which irrigation has achieved in India, evidently stands on its own merits. Irrigation has converted barren tracts of land in the Punjab, U. P. and Sind into fertile regions. The production of wheat and sugarcane has increased during the present century by at least 50 per cent over the last century and irrigation, more than anything else which the Government has done, is responsible for this increased production.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN BRITISH INDIA IN ACRES, 1939-40

Province	*Total area sown*	*Area Irrigated*					*Total area irrigated*
		By Canals					
		*Govt.**	*Private*	*By tanks*	*By wells*	*Other sources*	
Ajmer-Merwara	251,014	...	...	7,983	68,664	93	76,745
Assam	7,507,112	228	352,670	1,400	...	300,451	654,749
Bengal	30,228,400	233,904	283,097	1,009,982	39,193	485,125	2,051,302
Bihar	23,260,300	692,278	917,237	1,413,872	481,845	1,715,525	5,220,757
Bombay	29,413,873	283,025	78,234	108,004	720,470	25,315	1,215,049
C. P. & Berar	27,134,285	...	1,132,082	...	181,860	66,182	1,380,124
Coorg	149,216	3,124	...	1,329	...	...	4,453
Delhi	247,638	48,012	...	879	41,854	...	90,745
Madras	36,280,212	3,791,337	150,313	3,021,255	1,311,518	291,237	8,565,660
N.-W. F. P.	2,365,447	397,991	383,550	...	79,781	72,255	933,577
Orissa	7,005,958	350,195	52,365	249,938	8,430	737,040	1,397,968
Punjab	29,946,850	11,405,798	453,873	34,559	4,721,922	151,292	16,767,444
Sind	5,623,877	4,157,415	37,541	...	29,469	392,004	4,616,429
United Prov.	45,162,675	3,762,151	45,453	17,182	5,807,186	2,338,264	11,970,236
Total	244,574,857	25,125,458	3,886,415	5,866,383	13,492,192	6,574,790	54,945,238

* The total area irrigated by Government Irrigation works in 1941-42 was 34,760,500 acres and the estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State Irrigation was Rs. 97 crores.

LIVE-STOCK IN INDIA (1940-41)

000's Omitted

		British India	*Indian States*
1.	Bulls and Bullocks	46,855	17,073
2.	Cows	36,445	15,966
3.	Buffaloes (males)	4,911	1,370
	Cow Buffaloes	14,084	6,761
4.	Sheep	28,520	20,541
5.	Goats	39,254	20,115
6.	Area under Fodder	10,466	3,117 (1936-37)

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

By the middle of the last century two notable Germans, Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzch had introduced and popularized in Germany two distinct types of banks for giving relief to the poor in Germany. The object of Raiffeisen Societies was the relief of agricultural indebtedness and that of Schulze-Delitzch Societies was the relief of other classes of poor people, particularly poor artisans. In 1892 Sir Frederick Nicholson, who had been deputed to the Continent to study and report on co-operation, reported to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks in Madras. The Government of India also began to take a lively interest in the problem of agrarian indebtedness. The Government of Lord Curzon passed the first Co-operative Societies Act in 1904 and laid the foundation of the co-operative movement in India. For the first few years the movement was slow in its progress. The Amending Act of 1912, however, gave an effective stimulus to the movement by providing for central financing agencies, such as Central Co-operative Banks and Provincial Co-operative Banks. In 1925-26 there were 69,016 societies with 2,877,550 members and with a total working capital of Rs. 53 crores. These figures increased to 94,242; 4,349,609 and Rs. 91 crores respectively in 1930-31 and to 124,237; 5,628,949 and Rs. 98,47,75,000 respectively in 1941.

The existing structure of the co-operative movement in India is given below:

I. At the apex of the whole movement in a province there is *the Provincial Co-operative Bank,* which works both as a provincial financing agency and an agency for absorbing the surplus funds of other societies in the province, such as, Central Co-operative Banks and primary societies, agricultural or non-agricultural. *The Provincial Co-operative Banks* attract large deposits from the public and absorb and utilize the surplus funds of the primary and central societies in the province. The working capital of these banks is usually very large and they sometimes get accommodation in the shape of loans or guarantee from provincial Governments. In 1942-43, there were 10 such banks with a total working capital of over Rs. 17.48 crores. There were two such banks in Indian States—in Mysore and Hyderabad respectively.

II. Just below the provincial bank are the *Central Co-operative Banks* located in important places such as at subdivisional and district headquarters and centres of business; and the supervising and guaranteeing unions formed by the union of a number of primary societies. Central Co-operative Banks tap the middle class and rich people and lend only to the co-operative societies within their jurisdiction. They also guide and supervise the primary societies in their jurisdiction. In 1942-43 there were 589 Central Co-operative Banks with a total working capital of Rs. 32.85 crores.

II. *The Primary Societies* consist of two types, the agricultural and non-agricultural societies. Both the types comprise different classes, such as credit societies, sale societies, irrigation societies, etc. But in both the types, credit societies form an overwhelming majority, both in number and working capital. The *agricultural societies* or the rural or Raiffeisen societies work on the following principles: (a) only the inhabitants of a particular village or locality may become the members of such a society; (b) the working capital is supplied mostly by Central Co-operative Banks and very few primary agricultural societies issue share capital; (c) each and every member of such a society has individually and collectively with other members unlimited liability for all the debts of the society; (d) all profits of such societies are carried to a parmanent reserve fund, which can never be divided among the members, though in some provinces a maximum of 25% of the profits may be spent for the benefit of the public of the locality where the society is located; (e) loans are granted only to the members of the society for productive purposes alone and usually the loans are for short terms varying from 6 months to 1 year; (f) the office-bearers of the society are honorary workers; (g) the society can accept deposits from non-members but cannot lend money to them. The other types of agricultural societies are only a few in number and are far from popular as yet. But the main principles of collective security and unlimited liability are there. The *non-agricultural societies* or the urban or Schulze-Delitzch Societies greatly differ from the agricultural type. They are more akin to a joint-stock company than to an agricultural society. They work on the following principles: (a) they draw their working capital by issuing shares to the members of the society, from deposits from members and non-members, loans from Central Co-operative societies and other societies; (b) the member's liability is limited; (c) the members are entitled to dividends; (d) though deposits are accepted from the public, loans are granted only to the members of the society; (e) loans are granted on the collective security of the loanee and usually two other members of the society.

The Government does not usually offer financial assistance or accommodation to the movement, though in matters of audit, propaganda, and supervision the Government takes a very prominent part. Almost every Provincial Government has now a Co-operative Department with a Registrar and his staff and offices. Incidentally it must be pointed out that unlike in other countries of the world, the co-operative movement in India was introduced and fostered exclusively by the Government, which exercises rigid control over the movement in all its strata. But the working capital of the movement is supplied exclusively by private individuals, societies or banks. At the beginning of the movement, the Government supplied a few lakhs of rupees of working capital, but now-a-days it is only in very critical periods that the provincial Governments offer accommodation to the movement.

The history of 1913-14 to 1928-29 is one of steady growth and prosperity for the movement, but that of the period from 1932-33 down to the present is one of set-back and arrested growth, though till the year 1931, the Indian co-operative movement had worked out a silent revolution and had shown that it was capable of growth. The dark days after 1931-32 represent evils other than those which may be apparent to the lay public. The world economic depression of 1930-31 and the consequent fall in agricultural prices up to 1933, gave a serious set-back to the normal growth of the movement. The total amount of the outstanding loans of the societies had increased to enormous sizes and many of the primary and central societies had to be wound up during 1933-36. A large part of the funds of the movement got frozen and deposits from the public shrank. The size of the overdues had taken an enormous proportion. In 1939-40 the total overdues from members of agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 11 crores, whereas the total working capital of these societies was Rs. 33 crores. This state of things has naturally ushered in the much talked of problem of long-term credit for cultivators and in some provinces land-mortgage banks have been established as a matter of experiment.

In 1942-43, there were 1,26,034 agricultural primary society with 41,07,262 members and Rs. 29 crores as the total of working capital. The corresponding figures for non-agricultural societies are 18,802; 19,43,975 and Rs. 33.95 crores respectively.

Defects of the Indian Co-operative Movement: The Indian co-operative movement deals principally with the credit problem, and has not as yet taken up in right earnest such problems as sale, marketing, and other phases of economic activities. More than 90 per cent of the primary societies—both agricultural and non-agricultural—are credit societies. The recent developments in co-operation in Europe, Canada and Australia point to the conclusion that in a vast agricultural country like India, the principle of co-operation can be employed in all stages and phases of agricultural production. In our country we have had irrigation societies, cattle insurance societies, consolidation of holding societies, but their numbers are so small and their activities so limited that they form a negligible minority.

The Indian co-operative movement mainly deals with short-term credit and does not provide long-term credit. The Royal Commission on Agriculture assessed the total of agricultural debts in British India at Rs. 900 crores. That was in 1928, and since then we have passed through prolonged fall in agricultural prices and shrinkage of rural credit. The total working capital of agricultural societies was about Rs. 33 crores in 1939-40, of which about Rs. 6.5 crores were loaned out to cultivators and other societies. This latter amount represents not even 1 per cent of the total agricultural indebtedness in India. In recent years attempts have been made here and there to set up land-mortgage banks. But land-mortgage banking is still and will, for years to come, be in an experimental stage. The total number of such banks in British India was only 271 in 1942-43 and their working capital was about Rs. 7.78 crores, of which Rs. 36 lakhs represented loans granted to individuals. This is not an encouraging picture. If the co-operative movement is to be a factor of economic regeneration in India, it must take up a comprehensive programme of long-term agricultural finance.

STATISTICS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

BRITISH INDIA 1942-43

	Central	*Agricultural*	*Non-agricultural*
No. of Societies	589	126,034	18,802
No. of members	188,715	4,10,17,262	1,943,975
WORKING CAPITAL IN LAKHS OF RUPEES			
Loans & Deposits from:—			
Members & Non-members	16,75	285	1,927
Societies or Provincial or Central Banks	806	1,286	231
Government	66	10	44
Reserve & other Funds	467	882	464
Share Capital	270	445	728
Total	3,284	2,908	3,394
Loans made to—			
Individuals	312	1,082	1,473
Banks and Societies	1,795	222	185
Loans due by—			
Individuals	111	1,958	1,824
Banks & Societies	1,781	160	134
Profits	45	73	89

The operation of the Land-Mortgage Banks and Societies in India during 1939-40 was as under:

Number of banks or societies	271
Number of members	119,782
Share capital	Rs. 49 lakhs.
Debentures from the Public and Government ...	Rs. 371 lakhs.
Deposits	Rs. 11 lakhs.
Reserve and other funds	Rs. 23 lakhs.
Loans	Rs. 324 lakhs.
Total of Working capitals	Rs. 778 lakhs.
Loans made to individuals	Rs. 36 lakhs.
Loans made to banks and societies	Rs. 39 lakhs.
Profit	Rs. 5 lakhs.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES 1942-43

NUMBER OF MEMBERS

Total Working Capital in lakhs of Rupees	***Total number of Societies***	*Province*	***Central Societies including Provincial Banks***	*Supervising & Guaranteeing Unions*	*Agricultural Societies*	*Non-agricultural Societies*
28,33	15,063	Madras	16,465	8,642	813,404	622,073
21,80	5,603	Bombay	17,778	3,650	308,803	412,070
366	1,155	Sind	2,942	966	26,200	37,441
20,95	41,248	Bengal	40,119	...	1,023,548	372,402
384	8,863	Bihar	7,823	9	205,895	37,066
125	2,851	Orissa	3,531	...	99,207	18,907
367	15,840	U. P.	15,994	92	622,081	96,134
18,25	26,810	Punjab	36,692	...	831,550	241,401
454	5,286	C. P. & Berar	41,566	8,967	71,520	42,499
74	1,435	Assam	1,816	...	35,365	17,495
43	1,017	N.-W. F. P.	996	...	27,641	2,442
25	320	Coorg	772	266	17,748	7,932
63	766	Ajmer-Merwara	1,672	...	14,024	9,581
48	18	Hyderabad Administered area	...	17	...	15,670
42	405	Delhi	549	...	10,276	10,862
1,09,24	126,680	*Total British India*	188,715	22,609	4,107,262	1,943,975
11,91	19,480	*Indian States*	26,167	5,850	505,999	354,768

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

"We cannot measure the access of the strength which an industrialised India will bring to the power of the Empire...mere traders with an outlook of less than a generation ahead may be disposed to regard each new source of manufacture as a possible curtailment of their established sources of profit. But each new acquisition of wealth increases the purchasing power of the whole, and changes in the configuration of trade that disturb individuals must be accompanied by a total increase in its value which is to be the good of the whole."—*Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Indian Reforms.*

Compared to agriculture, manufacturing industries in India occupy a minor position as a means of livelihood. But there was a time not far off in the past, when, relative to other countries of the world, India was advanced in industries. Those were the days of cottage industries, when innumerable small industries lay scattered all over the country. Many of the Indian villages were self-sufficient economic units, the village artisans producing all the necessaries of the village.

MODERN INDUSTRIES IN INDIA*

Up to the year 1921 the Government of India, in sympathy with the Home Government, pursued a policy of *laissez faire* with regard to industrial development in India. When foreign commodities were distributed all over the country with the help of the newly introduced railways and steamers, the Government of India allowed the innumerable small industries scattered all over the country to die out. But from the ruins of the old industrial system arose a new order represented by the cotton industry of Bombay Presidency, the jute industry on the banks of the Hooghly, the iron and steel industry of Jamshedpur, and the coal-mining industry of Bengal and Bihar. The position up to the outbreak of the war of 1914-18 was this: the jute industry was in a thriving condition as the world demand for manufactured jute had been on the increase ever since the establishment of jute mills in Bengal. The cotton mills in Bombay Presidency and a few others in Bengal and elsewhere were somehow keeping themselves going on in the face of world competition. The old and primitive sugar industry in different parts of the country had almost died out. The iron and steel industry at Asansol and the new works at Jamshedpur were somehow dragging themselves on in a moribund condition. The outbreak of the Great War (1914-18) acted as an effective barrier against the influx of foreign commodities into India and Indian industries without exception reaped high profits from rising prices and shortage of import commodities. The famous *Industrial Commission* of 1912, which had been appointed by Lord Hardinge, made the following observations. (1) Though India was rich in raw materials and industrial possibilities, deficiency of her industrial system rendered her liable to foreign competition in times of peace and serious danger in times of war. (2) Indian labour was inefficient and capital was inert. (3) The people of the land had not developed the right tradition for industrialism. (4) Active intervention on the part of the Government was, therefore, necessary for developing and guiding the industrial activities of the country. The outbreak of the war in 1914 threw all these proposals to the background. During the war of 1914-18 the Government for the first time realized what importance and strength an industrialized India might lend to the Empire. The Fiscal Commission appointed in 1921 stressed on the following points: (1) It was necessary that India should follow a protectionist policy as distinct from a *laissez faire* policy. (2) A permanent body to be known as the Tariff Board was to be constituted for examining and determining the claims of Indian industries to protection or bounties. (3) The Government of India should follow a policy of discriminating protection to Indian industries.

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* **Read the Section "Post-War Planning."**

The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission and a Tariff Board was appointed in 1924. During the period 1925-46 Indian Industries—particularly, iron and steel, cement, cotton textile, sugar, cement and paper mills—have made phenomenal progress under the policy of Discriminating Protection adopted by the Government. No one could, some 15 years ago, imagine that India would be producing sugar sufficient for Indian consumption. The industrial position in India has taken a definitely better turn since the year 1936, when panicky rumours of world war and hectic buying of industrial products by various States in the world, including the British Empire, opened up wider and wider scope for Indian industries. The present war has kept up this healthy tone of industrial production in India. India is now faced with the problem of supplying 100 per cent of her necessities of paper and clothes from home manufacture; and she is already supplying 75% of what she needs—which during World War No. 2. represented cent per cent of her consumption. During the period following the termination of the war the internal demand for manufactured articles has been so intensive that Indian industries are now enjoying a post-war boom.

PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN INDIA—1939-40

Industry	*Production in 1,000*	*Industry*	*Production in 1,000*
Pig Iron	1,838 tons.	Sulphuric Acid (ordinary)	614,608 cwts.
Iron castings & Manufactures	129 ,,	Alum	33,385 tons
Steel Ingots	1,070 ,,	Aluminium Sulphate	20,089 ,,
Semis	872 ,,	Ammonium Sulphate	20,089 ,,
Finished Steel	804 ,,	Ferrous Sulphate	36,614 cwts.
Portland Cement*	1,170 ,,	Magnesium Sulphate	77,777 ,,
Sugar	25,840,541 cwts.	Sodium Sulphate	26,433 ,,
Matches	21,970,104 gross.	Jute Manufactures	1,276,999 tons 3,732,417,132 yards 1,374,152,725 pieces
Wheat flour	16,310,547 maunds.	Paper	1,416,267 tons
Paints	686,843 cwts.	Cotton Yarn	1,031,430,000 lbs.
Hydrochloric Acid (ordinary)	9,143 ,,	Cotton Mill Products	710,143,000 lbs. 3,741,769 doz.
Nitric Acid (ordinary)	18,053 ,,		

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* Figures for 1937-38.

Mining Industry*

During the present century it has been established beyond doubt that India's latent mineral wealth is full of rich possibilities. India had once a comparatively efficient and well-developed metallurgical industry; but with the advent of cheap foreign imports, these old industries have been extinct. Later, western methods of extraction have been profitably employed in many mineral industries of the land. The coal-mining industry of Bengal and Bihar has for the last 75 years or so become well developed and during the present century these mines have been able to supply all the growing needs of India. The discovery of rich iron ores in Mayurbhanj and elsewhere in Orissa and C. P. opened up a new chapter in the mining and industrial history of India. Hithertofore large iron and steel industry could not be set up, as sufficient quantities of coal and iron ores were not found within practicable vicinity of each other. The working of the iron ores in the Orissa States by the now famous Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., of Jamshedpur, has demonstrated that very big industries of the most up-to-date type can be developed and worked in India. The principal minerals of India in order of their importance are: coal, iron, manganese, gold, silver, zinc, copper, mica, kerosene and petroleum. With the separation of Burma from India, silver, kerosene and petroleum have ceased to be important Indian productions. Some kerosene and petroleum are, however, extracted from Assam mines. The quantity and value of the principal minerals extracted from Indian mines in 1938 are given below:

MINERAL PRODUCTS IN INDIA IN 1938†

Products	*Quantity (000's omitted)*	*Value (1,000 Rs.)*
Coal	28,343 tons	1,06,424
Gold	321 ounces	30,475
Petroleum	8,782 gallons	16,543
Chromite	44 tons	683
Copper ore and matte	288 tons	3,241
Iron ore	2,744 tons	4,857
Manganese ore	968 tons	39,295
Mica‡	123 cwts.	4,205
Silver	22 ounces	30

Apart from the minerals enumerated above, India produces a large variety of other products of minor importance, such as, tungsten, lead, diamond, graphite, paraffin wax, borax, etc.

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* ". . . There is a great deal of mineral wealth in India, but much of it is in the form of substances not amenable to treatment by recognized European processes. In Russia it was by devising new processes for the treatment of the aluminium ore (bauxite) and other mineral substances . . . that the Soviet Industrialization was so grand; not because Russia is a rich mineral country . . ."—Sir Cyril Fox.

† Figures for later years are mostly not available.

‡ Only dressed mica.

COAL

Indian coal deposits are classified mainly according to two geological divisions, the *Gondwana* coalfields, and the *Territory* coalfields, the bulk of the coalfields belonging to the former class. Jharia and Ranigunge, the two principal coalfields in India, account for over 70% of the total output. The first working of the Ranigunge mines began in 1820, whereas the working of the Jharia mines dates from 1897. The Bokharo and Giridih fields in Bihar, Pench Valley fields in C. P., and Singareni fields in Hyderabad State occupy the next positions of importance. The mines in Assam and in the Mianwali district in the Punjab contain considerable deposits of *territory* coal. Until very recently, Indian coal was exported in large quantities to countries like Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hongkong, United Kingdom and other countries. But from 1933-34 down to 1935-36 exports had progressively diminished. It was immediately before the outbreak of the present war, that the export trade and prices of coal seemed to improve. But the exports of bunker coal (i.e., coal shipped for use of steamers) has remained steady during this period. The internal consumption of coal, however, has been on a steady increase during the last 10 years. The average annual consumption is above 20 million tons, of which about 7 million tons are consumed by Indian railways. India may be said to be self-sufficient in coal, and if she imports small quantities of coal every year, the reason is that there are many ports and industrial areas where foreign coal is obtainable at cheaper rates than Bengal and Bihar coal. In 1938 the total quantity of coal mined in India was 28 million tons valued at Rs. 10.6 crores. It has been estimated that the consumption of coal per head of population was .06 ton in 1935 as against .05 ton in 1933 and .06 in 1934.

Coal Trade in recent years: The supply of wagons for the transport of coal is controlled by the *Coal Wagon Supply Committee*, which body allots wagons to different collieries on representation from railways and collieries. Coal trade has moreover been much helped by the establishment of *Indian Coal Grading Board* which is responsible for maintaining the standard of coal and for issuing shipment certificates. The production of coal has steadily increased in India during the last few years. Increase in industrial activities for the few years before and during World War II is mainly responsible for an increasing demand for coal. The following figures show the production of coal in recent years:

Year	*Production in 1,000 tons*	*Average price per ton at pit*	
		Rs.	*as.*
1935	23,017	2	13
1936	22,612	2	12
1937	25,036	3	2
1938	23,343	3	12
1939	27,769	3	9

The following figures show total coal output in 1945 with provincial shares:—

Province	*Production in 1,000 tons*
Bihar	16,590
Bengal	7,291
C. P.	1,649
Assam	302
Baluchistan	137
Punjab	162
Orissa	113
Sind	12
Total	26,256

IRON ORE

Deposits of iron of good quality have been proved to exist in different parts of India, and India is now only next to the United Kingdom in the British Empire as a producer of iron and steel. India has the biggest iron ore mine deposit in Asia and the total quantity of ore in Bihar and Orissa belt, estimated at 2,832 million tons, is sufficient to meet India's requirements for a thousand years. The iron and steel production in India has been on the increase till 1929. Due to the trade depression of 1930-31 there was a marked decrease in Indian output of iron and steel. But since 1932 there has been steady increase in production. During 1936-38 India had exported large quantities of pig iron and iron ore, the chief markets for pig iron being Japan, China, United Kingdom and United States of America. Iron ores of good quality are mined from Mayurbhanj State in Orissa and Raipur district of the Central Provinces. There are good iron ores in Mysore State, but due to the absence of coal mines in the vicinity of iron mine, the iron and steel industry has not been developed on a very large or satisfactory scale. The present war, however, has improved the prospect of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. The quantities of iron ores mined in India for certain years up to 1938 are:

Year	*Tons*	*Year*	*Tons*
1928	2,055,992	1935	2,364,297
1929	2,428,555	1936	2,526,931
1930	1,849,825	1937	2,810,832
1931	1,624,883	1938	2,743,675

MICA

Before the War of 1914-18, India used to contribute about 60% of the world production of mica. But during the last War mica mining was considerably developed in Brazil, and India's importance as a mica-mining country in the world has since then diminished. All the mica mined in India is muscovite, though very small quantities of flagopite mica is obtained in Travancore mines. Mica mines occur in the district of Hazaribagh, Monghyr, and Gaya in Bihar; in Nellore in Madras; in the Eranial *taluk* of Travancore; and in the Hassan district of Ajmer. The average production of mica is about 500,000 tons. India exports large quantity of mica every year. The importance of mica to India's trade will be seen from the fact that in 1944 mica worth Rs. 273 lakhs was exported from India. The production of dressed mica in 1938 was 40,89,488 cwts. and during 1940-43 the output averaged roughly between 140,000 and 185,000 cwts.

MANGANESE ORE

India is the largest producer of manganese in Asia and one of the largest producers in the world. Manganese mining dates back to 1892 in which year the Vizagapatam mines commenced work. Since other mines have been discovered in Madras Presidency and C. P., and the output and exports of the mineral had been on the increase. The C. P. mines account for the largest proportions of Indian production, though the Madras productions are considerable. Normally India exports large quantities of manganese ore to the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries. The consumption of manganese ore by Indian iron and steel industries has considerably increased during the last twenty-five years. But since 1930 there had been a sharp decline in the production of the ore owing to sharp fall in its price. Usually India exported manganese ore of the average value of £500,000 per annum. Since 1930 the export trade also fell off. The production of manganese increased with a spurt as it were in and since 1935, since which year world demand for iron and steel has increased by leaps and bounds. In 1937 Indian mines produced 1,051,594 tons of ore valued at Rs. 4,29,53,068. The production for certain years up to 1938 are given below.

Year	*Tons*	*Year*	*Tons*
1928	978,449	1936	813,442
1929	994,279	1937	1,051,594
1930	829,948	1938	967,929
1931	537,844		

IRON & STEEL MANUFACTURES

The principal manufacturers of iron and steel are: 1. Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; 2. Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.; 3. Steel Corporation of India Ltd.; 4. Mysore Iron & Steel Works; and 5. Bengal Iron Company Ltd. Of these the first is the largest and the biggest steel factory not only in Asia but in the British Empire. The Bengal Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., which was established in 1875, produces cast iron pipes, castings, sleepers and chairs for railway lines. The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., which was floated in 1907, commenced work in 1911 and had a good time during the war of 1914-18 when the company obtained large contracts for supply of steel from the Government of India. Except for a few years before 1924, and for 1931-32, the company's progress has been very satisfactory. Steel plates, corrugated sheets, rails, joists, pig iron, etc. are largely produced in Tata's works. The Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. of Asansol produces pig iron, steel, ferro-manganese. The latest steel factory in India is Steel Corporation of India Ltd. which is already a profitable concern.

The production of both pig iron and steel has been on a very steady increase since 1933, and since 1936, the exports of Indian pig iron have risen sharply. In 1937-38 India exported 629,203 tons of pig iron valued at Rs. 2,59,69,000. During the past few years the United Kingdom has made heavy purchases of Indian pig iron. Japan used to be our best customer of pig iron. The present war and the years preceding it saw an unprecedented rise in the production of iron and steel in India. The manufacture of steel in India has been encouraged by the imposition of discriminating protective duties on the imports of steel into British India since 1924, when the Government of India introduced for the first time the policy of discriminating protection.

Since 1924, Steel industry in India has had an onward progress under the discriminating protection offered by the Government of India. During the worst years of Trade Depression (1930-1931) the production of iron and steel fell. But since 1935 increasing demand for Indian iron at home and abroad and increasing home demand for Indian steel have made iron and steel industry one of the most profitable business in India. During World War no. 2. and for two years preceding the war, the industry had a boom. The import of steel from the United Kingdom had been severely curtailed while demand for steel for war production purposes and ordinary home consumption had risen by leaps and bounds.

The boom is expected to continue for some years in the post-war period. The War gave the Tata Iron & Steel Company an impetus for extension of their range of production. As a direct result of the War Tatas are now able to produce steels covering the entire range—from straight carbon tool steels to high quality aircraft steels. Almost all varieties of steels used in general engineering practice and machine construction have been developed.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

(*In 1000 tons*)

	Pig iron	*Steel ingots*	*Semis*	*Finished steel*
1934-35	1,343	834	76	551
1935-36	1,540	888	71	606
1936-37	1,552	861	78	613
1937-38	1,644	922	759	668
1938-39	1,576	977	791	726
1939-40	1,838	1,070	872	804
1940-41	1,959	1,285	...	925

SUGAR INDUSTRY

India was probably the original home of sugarcane. The area under sugarcane in India is larger than in any country in the world. But the average yield per acre has been so low and the demand from a population that is largely vegetarian so great, that the country had to depend on an increasing extent on the imports of foreign sugar, and until recently, India's apathy in fact had proved Java's opportunity. Due to the increasing adoption of improved varieties of sugarcane the average yield per acre has steadily advanced in recent years. The demand for imported sugar in Indian markets has undergone a remarkable change since the grant of protection to the sugar industry in 1932, as a result of which the Indian industry has developed its production steadily. The imports of sugar in India in 1929-30 and 1934-35 were 940,000 tons and 223,000 tons respectively. This shows how rapid progress the industry had made in India under State protection.

During the year 1935-36 and thereafter India became self-sufficient in sugar. But owing to the short production in 1938-39 and the meagre opening stocks, there was acute shortage of sugar in the country and prices began to move up. The average price of the best grades of Indian factory sugar (factory delivery basis) was Rs. 12 per maund in May 1939. With prices at such a high level it became possible to import sugar from Java to fill the gaps in home production. Imports from Java during the year were 324,266 tons. According to some sources, imports from Java were in excess of requirements. But owing to a general improvement in world sugar prices, it was possible to effect resales of a part of the Java sugar for shipments to destinations in the Near East. With the extension of War in the Far East imports from Java were totally stopped; and India had to supply 100% of her demand for sugar.

The Tariff Board recommended continuance of protection at the existing rate of Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. till the 31st of March 1946. The Government was unable to accept the Board's recommendation and it was decided that protection should be at the reduced rate of Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. for 2 years from 1st April 1939. The rate of protection for the remaining period would be determined after further inquiry. As has been noted elsewhere, India is self-sufficient in sugar. The future of the sugar industry, however, can be much brightened up by the introduction of cheap transport of molasses for agricultural manure and by the establishment of plants for manufacture of power alcohol as a by-product of sugar industry.

At present there is scarcity of sugar in India and price control and rationing resorted to during the war are being continued. The scarcity, it is stated by Government, is largely due to increase in sugar consumption in India during and after the war and not to exports.

SUGAR COMPANIES (J. S.) IN BRITISH INDIA

Year	*No.*	*Paid up capital in lakhs of Rs.*
1930-31	32	201
1932-33	106	236
1935-36	190	742
1936-37	196	926
1937-38	171	943
1938-39	165	1,050
1939-40	163	1,164

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN INDIA FROM CANE, GUR AND KHANDSARI CONCERNS

Year	*No. of factories that produced sugar direct from cane*	*Production of sugar direct from cane* (*tons*)	*Production of sugar refined from gur* (*tons*)	*Production of khandsari sugar* (*tons*)	*Total* (*tons*)
1929-30	27	89,800	23,200	200,000	313,000
1930-31	29	119,900	29,700	200,000	439,600
1931-32	32	158,600	62,000	250,000	470,600
1932-33	57	290,200	78,000	275,000	643,200
1933-34	112	454,000	64,900	200,000	718,900
1934-35	130	578,100	43,500	150,000	771,600
1935-36	137	932,100	47,900	125,000	1,105,000
1936-37	137	1,111,400	25,600	100,000	1,237,000
1937-38	136	930,700	17,200	125,000	1,072,900
1938-39	139	650,800	15,800	100,000	766,600
1939-40	145	1,242,000	30,000	125,000	1,487,000
1940-41	148	1,095,000	48,500	125,000	1,268,900
1941-42	150	778,100	13,800	150,000	941,900
1942-43	150	1,070,700	6,370	117,630	1,294,700
1943-44	151	1,216,400	7,706	80,000	1,304,000
1944-45	150	975,000	10,000	80,000	1,065,000
1945-46	150	1,100,000	10,000	75,000	1,185,000

COTTON INDUSTRY

The Great War of 1914-18 gave a powerful incentive to the growth of cotton mills in India, as the imports of cotton manufactures had fallen and the Indian mills, particularly the Bombay mills, reaped a harvest of good profits. The price of cotton manufactures went up stiffly. The Indian mills, which before the outbreak of the war had somehow kept themselves going on, found days of prosperity. On the conclusion of hostilities in 1918, enormous orders for cotton mill machinery were placed by Indian mills and during 1923-25 a large number of cotton mills were established in different parts of India. The tariff policy of the Government of India with regard to cotton manufactures was not liberal. There was only a revenue custom duty of 2½% *ad valorem*. Under Free Trade Convention the Indian mills had to pay excise duty on their production at 2½% *ad valorem*. Later, due to increased necessity for revenue, import duties on cotton manufactures were gradually raised up to 25 per cent *ad valorem*. This gave much relief to Indian mills. Shortly, this duty was declared to be a protective duty. But in spite of the protection of enhanced duties Indian cotton mills somehow managed to progress in the teeth of keen foreign competition, particularly from Japan. The period 1930-32 was very unfavourable for cotton industry in that it was the period of world trade depression and the demand for cotton manufacture had fallen considerably in India, and in the world at large.

To-day the Indian mills are supplying 100% of the country's need of mill-made cloth. The Sino-Japanese war had to some extent diminished the keen competition offered by Japanese yarns and Japan-made woven goods, and the last war has considerably affected imports from Manchester. Indian mills have, therefore, now good prospects and it is expected that this prosperity will continue. The extension of war to the Far East entirely closed the Indian market to Japanese cotton goods. The demand for products of Indian mills was intensified to the maximum. The average consumption of clothes in India is about 15 sq. yds. per head as 38 in Canada, 30 in Malaya, 21 in Japan, 64 in U.S.A., and 35 in the United Kingdom. The total Indian production of piecegoods in 1938-39 was about 4,270 million yards. One of the healthy signs in recent years has been that the industry is not localized in Bombay Presidency, but is being spread to provinces like Bengal, U. P., Madras and the Punjab.

A large proportion of the cotton used by Indian mills is imported from Egypt, East Africa, and U. S. A. The extension of war in the Far East, the shortage of shipping facilities, and the restriction on imports of cotton from U. S. A. due to exchange control—these have created a serious situation for Indian mills. Since September 1941 there has been an increasing shortage of imported cotton. Indian mills in most cases cannot use short staple cotton which is commonly produced in India. The import of yarn from Japan has been totally stopped. The net results of the above have been an acute shortage of cotton goods in India and an abnormal rise in the prices thereof.

It is, however, noteworthy that the production of yarn by Indian mills had increased during the 10 years from 1930-31 to 1939-40, from 867 million lbs. to 1,234 million lbs. Of the latter figure, Bombay Mills produced more than 40% in 1939-40.

Since the outbreak of World War 2, and particularly after Japan's entry into the present war there had been a steep rise in the prices of cotton yarn and clothes. The principal causes of this persisting rise in price are:—(a) inflation, (b) shortage of yarn and clothes, (c) speculation. The third-named cause appears to have been effectively eliminated with the Government of India's making a rule in May 1943 for liquidation of stocks of cloth in mills, shops and godowns within certain time limit. (See Index Number of Prices of Certain Groups). Since September 1944 there has been acute shortage of cotton goods in India. This has compelled the Government to commandeer the supply and distribution of cotton goods. The future of this Industry seems to be very rosy as Japan as a competitor manufacturer has been eliminated and imports from Europe or America are not likely to be forthcoming in considerable quantities for years to come.

COTTON MILLS PRODUCTION

	1920-21	*1936-37*	*1940-41*	*1943-44*
Piecegoods (million yards)	1,581	3,572	4,269	4,842
Million lbs.	367	782	981	1,185
Yarn Million lbs.	660	1,051	1,349	1,660

DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON MILL PRODUCTION IN PROVINCES (1939-40)

The respective shares of different provinces in the production of cotton goods are, in 1000's of lbs.:—Madras 24,807; Bombay 494,611; Bengal 43,548; United Provinces 70,243; Punjab 17,918; C. P. & Berar 25,163; Ajmer-Merwara 6,751; Delhi 25,809; Bihar 1,977; Sind 3. *Total*—710,830,000 lbs.

COTTON MILLS: NUMBERS, LOOMS AND SPINDLES 1939-40

Province	*Number of Mills*	*Number of Looms*	*Number of Spindles*	*Paid-up capital in Crores of Rupees*
Madras	55	5,623	1,322,116	4.6 and £51,643
Bombay	212	128,055	5,349,756	20.4
Bengal	30	9,998	415,876	2.3
U. P.	24	10,731	684,354	2.2
Punjab	13	2,252	86,748	·3
C. P. & Berar	11	6,573	362,394	2.5
Ajmer-Merwara	3	1,428	52,350	·3
Delhi	5	2,754	111,180	1.6
Bihar	2	312	18,352	.2
Br. India—Total				
,, 1939-40	355	167,726	8,403,126	34.4 and £51,643
,, 1930-31	261	163,481	7,866,436	33 and £51,643
Indian States & Foreign Territory	65	28,795	1,295,693	6.4 and £156,580 Fr. 10,000,000

PRODUCTION OF YARN IN 1939-40

Yarn	*British India Million lbs.*	*Indian States & Foreign Territory Million lbs.*
Counts 1 to 20	53	138
Counts 21 to 30	265	46
Counts 31 to 40	146	11
Counts above 40	75	7
Wastes, etc.	14	1
Total	1,031	203

Total for British India, Indian States and Foreign territories ... ... 1,234 millions lbs.

PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES OF ALL COUNTS OF YARN IN 1939-40

	Production in Million lbs.		*Production in Million lbs.*
Madras	174	C. P. & Berar	61
Bombay	557	Ajmer-Merwara	13
Bengal	48	Delhi	35
U. P.	125	Bihar	2.5
Punjab	16		

JUTE MILLS

The first power mill in India to spin jute started work at Rishra near Serampore (Bengal) in 1855, and the first weaving mill at Baranagar in 1859. The industry progressed steadily until 1875, when there was a temporary setback owing to a too rapid increase in the number of looms. Since then the record is one of almost uninterrupted progress. Hand-weaving has in consequence altogether died out, but the hand spinning of jute twines is still carried on as a cottage industry throughout the jute growing areas. The number of mills at work increased from 21 in 1883-84 to 107 in 1933-39, while the nominal capital of jute mills increased from Rs. 270 lakhs to Rs. 27 crores and £3 million and 3.75 million dollars; the number of looms increased from 55,000 to 67,939, while the number of spindles increased from 88,000 to 1,350,465. The consumption of raw jute in Indian mills is more than half the total jute produced in India, the actual figures of Indian mill consumption for 1937-38 is 7,355,635 bales of 400 lbs. each. Practically all the mills in the neighbourhood of Calcutta are on the banks of the Hooghly, the only mills outside Bengal being 3 in Madras Presidency, 2 in Bihar and Orissa, and 1 in U. P.

Since 1936 Jute Trade in India has been in a thriving condition due to progressive increase in world demand for jute and jute manufactures. By 1938-39 there was a boom in the trade due to war scare and with the outbreak of present war, shipment of jute and jute manufactures had been on an increasing scale. The fixing of the minimum price of jute by the Government of Bengal and the restriction on jute cultivation enforced by the Government of the province have put jute cultivation on a stable basis, so far as the cultivators are concerned. But the outbreak of the present war has been a greater windfall to those engaged in jute trade and cultivation. At certain periods during the war the future quotation for jute had reached Rs. 90 per bale of 400 lbs. The extension of war in the Far East, however, discouraged jute trade and jute shipments, as facilities for shipping jute abroad decreased.

In 1939-40 there were 107 Jute Mills in India of which 98 were in Bengal. The total paid-up capital of Jute Mills in India is Rs. 20.30 crores, £2.5 millions and $3.75 millions. In 1940-41 and 1942-43 the total quantities of jute manufacture (including twist and yarn) were 1,109,000 tons and 1,247,000 tons respectively.

RECENT JUTE STATISTICS

Year	*No. of Working Looms in Jan.*	*No. of Spindles Working in Jan.*	*Average Daily No. of Hands employed*
1944	64,119	12,93,152	2,90,702
1945	55,729	11,11,429	2,77,289
1946	54,233	10,89,763	2,96,382

ANNUAL STATISTICS

Season	Area (000 acres)	Crop (000 bales)	Yield bales per acre	Commercial Crop				Mill purchases	Stocks (end of season)				
				Mill consumption	Exports	Domestic consumption	Total		Mills	Moffussil	Calcutta	Abroad	Total
				Bales (000) throughout									
1941-42	2160	5474	2·53	6841	1546	600	8987	4564	2358	1061	516	...	3935
1942-43	3338	9062	2·72	6731	1316	600	8647	7091	2710	1327	363	...	4400
1943-44	2689	7004	2·65	5401	953	600	6954	5431	2424	1283	643	...	4350
1944-45	2104	6203	2·95	5778	1051	600	7429	5550	2826	625	575	...	4026
1945-46	2409	7166	2·97										

JUTE FORECASTS (*Area : 000 acres, Crop : 000 bales*)

Season	Bengal*		Bihar†		Orissa		Assam		Total	
	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop
1941-42	1588	4328	242	429	25	59	304	659	2160	5474
1942-43	2756	8109	238	355	24	56	320	541	3338	9062
1943-44	2182	6129	202	425	24	66	281	384	2689	7004
1944-45	1724	5586	163	245	24	49	193	324	2104	6203
1945-46‡	2048	6364	159	235	20	44	180	518	2407	7161

* Including Cooch Behar and Tripura.

† Including imports from Nepal for which there are no area statistics.

‡ Supplementary Review figures.

GUNNIES

Season		Production						Exports	Shipments Upcountry	I.J.M.A. Stocks (end of Season)				Total I.J.M.A. Stocks	U. S. A.		Looms (I. J. M. A.)		
		I. J. M. A.					All India												
		Hessian	Sacking	Others	Total	Govt. % of Total				Hessian	Sacking	Total	Govt. % of Total		Stocks	Consumption	Hessian	Sacking	Total
		Tons (000) Throughout												Million Yds.			Thousands		
1941-42	...	591	588	46	1225	...	1300	825	235	146	105	251	27·9	849	119	688	42·0	23·4	65·4
1942-43	...	484	662	59	1205	17·8	1278	689	355	154	121	275	29·8	904	158	329	42·0	23·4	65·4
1943-44	...	393	521	40	954	12·0	1028	635	183	81	115	196	26·6	595	108	405	42·3	23·1	65·4
1944-45	...	415	545	40	1000	11·3	1059	677	272	78	98	176	26·8	548	91	522	42·3	23·1	65·4

ANNUAL PRICE RECORD

Seasonal average		Harvest Price Bengal (per maund)		Loose Jute Calcutta (per maund)		Pucca Bales (per bale)		Hessian : 40″ 8 oz. (per 100 yds.)		Sacking : Heavy Cess (per 100 bags)	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Season											
1941-42 ...	...	8	2	11	7	54	7	18	11	38	10
1942-43 ...	...	10	0	13	8	68	15	17	5	56	4
1943-44 ...	...	14	3	15	14	82	10	21	5	66	9
1944-45 ...	...	14	8	15	14	80	5	22	2	64	1

JUTE MANUFACTURES 1939-40

	Tons	*Million yds.*	*Million pieces*
Twist and yarn	58,917	...	...
Canvas	3,701	8	...
Gunny Bags:			
Hessian	161,680	750	759
Sacking	624,558	1,447	615
Gunny cloth:			
Hessian	381,779	1,427	...
Sacking	42,677	101	...
Other manufactures including rope and twine	3,597	...	...
Total 1939-40	1,276,909	3,733	1,347
Total 1935-36	1,011,161	1,329	656

PAPER INDUSTRY

During recent years Indian paper industry has achieved remarkable expansion. The demand for writing, printing and other types of paper has been on the increase during the last 25 years and Indian mills have not failed to take advantage of the expanding market. With the outbreak of the last war, paper mills in India were confronted with the problem of meeting a sudden increase in demand. The spreading of war to Scandinavia, Finland, Holland and Belgium shut the major sources of the supply of mechanical and a large variety of ordinary paper. Indian paper mills have, therefore, been strenuously endeavouring to cope with the situation created by the war and have been working under maximum pressure. Luckily for India, a number of new paper mills have been started and it can be expected that in near future India will be self-sufficient in the supply of paper and board. Due to shortage of foreign supply, the price of paper in India has risen very high and the Indian mills are reaping a good harvest of profit.

PAPER INDUSTRY STATISTICS (PAPER, BOARDS, ETC.)

Year	*No. of mills*	*Paid-up capital in lakhs of Rs.*	*Production in 1,000 cwts.*	*Import in 1,000 cwts**
1935-36	17	105	962	2,836
1936-37	23	105	972	2,718
1937-38	18	170	1,076	3,000
1938-39	21	243	1,183	2,532
1939-40	22	248	1,416	2,200
1940-41	...	...	1,753	...
1942-43	...	...	1,821	...

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* Since the middle of 1940, imports of paper have severely fallen off and at present only a small quantity of newsprint is imported under Government control from U. S. A. and Canada.

Mechanical wood pulp has not yet been manufactured in India with the result that though there is now a famine for cheap mechanical papers, local mills have been unable to take advantage of the situation and the demand is being met with ordinary paper. The cost of paper production has considerably increased owing to rise in the price of chemicals and other ingredients necessary for manufacture of paper. From the middle of 1940 paper scarcity in India has intensified and by the autumn-winter 1941-42, famine conditions and prices prevailed in the market. The Government have, however, taken elaborate measures for controlling prices and distribution of paper in India and have, to a great extent succeeded.

"The first paper mill was established in Bengal in 1870 and within two decades seven more mills were started all over India. Between 1918 and 1939 eight more mills were started and now there are 22 establishments employing about 19,000 workers and producing over 100,000 tons per year. Paper has been one of the protected industries since 1925. Owing to cessation of imports during the war the industry expanded considerably and wartime regulations and controls have not affected its profits. In 1942, the profits of the industry amounted to about a crore of rupees, some eight companies earning nearly thrice the profits they made in 1940." "The largest production comes from Bengal which has four units employing 8,176 persons. In the U.P., there are four factories employing nearly 2,500 workers. Bombay has eight factories and Bihar, Orissa, the Punjab and Madras one each. Two of the factories are in Mysore and Travancore."

MINOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES†

Cement Industry: "The cement industry has a great natural advantage in this country in that excellent limestone is abundant in many parts, close to railways. The first cement factory was probably established in 1904 in Madras. During World War I, several big factories sprang up and the industry made rapid progress. The production of cement, which was only 945 tons in 1914, increased in 10 years to about 250,000 tons a year.

"The fear of internal and external competition was inquired into by the Tariff Board which recommended subsidies for the industry in 1925. The following year the Government imposed a duty on imported cement. Internal competition was eliminated by the consolidation of independent companies into combines and by agreements on production and sales. Since the last year, (i.e., 1945) great progress has been recorded and cement production rose from 1,500,000 tons in 1939 to about 2,500,000 tons at present. . .

"In 1939, there were 13 cement factories in British India and six in Indian States employing in all over 10,000 persons. In 1943, there were in all India, 57 factories (including lime factories and potteries) giving work to about 25,000 persons. Fourteen of these, employing 14,828 workers, are owned by a single combine and five employing 2,382 persons, by another combine. Seven of these factories are in Indian States. There is no factory in Bombay or Bengal. The size of the factories varies greatly, the smallest engaging about 124 persons and the largest about 3,000." India has already been independent of the necessity of depending on imported cement and is expected in near future to enjoy exportable surplus. During the last ten years Indian cement production has more than doubled itself. Productions for 1940-41 and 1942-43 are 1,727,000 tons and 2,183,000 tons respectively. The industry is enjoying a post-war boom which is expected to last for 3 or 4 years.

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† Detailed figures of production after 1937-38, not available.

Salt Industry: Salt is manufactured in large quantities in the maritime areas of Bombay, Madras and Bengal though some considerable quantities of rock salt are extracted in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, and elsewhere. The maximum total of salt production in India may be estimated at about 50 million maunds per year. The production of salt has greatly increased, while imports have fallen off in recent years. In 1939-40 the total production was 43 million maunds.

Woollen Industry: The industry is particularly localized in the Punjab, Kashmir, and U. P. The two World Wars gave the industry a fillip and in 1943 there were 32 Woollen Mills in India employing an average of 18,000 persons and producing about 15,000,000 lbs. of wool every year.

Film Industry: Though one of the latest Indian industries, the film industry has achieved very quick growth during the last decade. At present about 50,000 persons are earning their livelihood from the industry and the total capital invested in this industry may be estimated to be above Rs. 20 crores. The cities of Calcutta and Bombay, with their suburbs, are the principal centres of this industry.

Matches: India now produces nearly all her requirements of matches. In 1940-41 not less than 23 million gross of match boxes or booklets were manufactured in India. The figure for 1942-43 is 14.8 million gross.

The Silk Industry: The silk industry, one of the most ancient and once famous and prosperous industries in India, degenerated into a very small industry due to the impact of foreign competition and particularly the serious competition offered by foreign-made artificial silk. After World War No. I. the position of the industry became so precarious that the Government of India gave certain measure of protection on the recommendations of the Tariff Board. World War No. II. however, came to the rescue of Indian silk. In 1941 the Government decided to make parachute cloth with Indian silk. Special efforts were made to produce Iranian cocoons and develop the pure silk industry as it was found that the available supply of pure silk in this country was not adequate for the growing demand which war efforts made on silk industry. As a result of this, 300,000 lbs. raw silk were produced in 1943 and the production in 1944 and 1945 was estimated at 600,000 lbs. and 1,000,000 lbs. respectively.

The industry is scattered all over India but the mulberry silk is confined to Mysore and Kashmir and four districts in Bengal, one *taluk* in Madras, and a few villages in Assam and the Punjab. *Tasar* silkworm is reared in Bihar, Orissa, C.P., and U.P., In 1943, there were about 11,000 persons engaged in the manufacture of pure silk and thousands of families were engaged in growing mulberry, rearing silk-worm and in hand-weaving. The present internal demand of Indian silk is intense and prices are abnormally high.

Shellac Industry: Shellac is of key importance to industry and particularly to the manufacture of gramophone records, electrical apparatus, paints and varnishes, sealing wax, bangles, toys, hats, etc. With the recent war, new uses of shellac have come to the fore, as in making of anti-gas fabrics, oil-cloth, water-proof material, laminated boards, plywood and moulding powders. India holds a monopoly of shellac. Until 1900 Indian lac and lac-dye were largely exported. The discovery of synthetic dye and synthetic resins very adversely affected this trade. In recent years, however, the resin of lac has commanded a growing international market. The average annual export during 1934-39 amounted to 32,136 tons. The U.S.A. is the best customer of shellac. The principal areas for the cultivation and manufacture of lac are Bihar, C.P., U.P., Bengal, Assam and the Central India and Eastern States. Bihar which contributes about 68% of the total stick-lac leads other provinces in the manufacture of lac. The total number employed in seed-lac and shellac industry is estimated at between 25,000 and 30,000 of which about 12,000 to 13,000 are in Bihar.

POWER PRODUCTION IN BRITISH INDIA

In million units

	1938-39	*1941-42*	*1942-43*
Domestic Consumption	143.4	138.2	...
Commercial small light & Power	91.6	109.7	...
Industrial Power	1,194.2	1,603.8	...
Street lighting	39.2	32.5	...
Tramways	44.1	46.3	...
Electric Railways	155.2	315.2	...
Miscellaneous	14.2	110.9	...
Total Energy sold	1,681.8	1,356.8	2,416.0
Total Energy generated	2,004.4	2,655.2	2,714.3

1943-44—Total energy sold 2,586 and total energy generated 2,896.6.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

The principal characteristics of India's foreign trade are: (1) more than 90% of it is sea-borne trade; (2) India's imports mainly consist of manufactured goods, and her exports, of raw materials or semi-manufactured goods; (3) normally there is every year a favourable balance of trade. Before September 1931 gold was an important item on the import list. But since England went off the gold standard and the rupee exchange was linked to the sterling in September 1931, the position has been reversed. Since that time India has been exporting huge quantities of gold every year. But the import of silver has not been affected. Favourable balance of trade was a necessity for India before World War No. II as India had always been a debtor country and had to pay out every year a large amount of money to foreigners as Home Charges, interest and profits on foreign investment in India and sundry other payments. Before Sept. 1931, a large proportion of the favourable balance of trade used to be employed in buying gold and silver. Due to the repartriation of our Sterling debts and England's having purchased on credit huge quantities of war materials and services, India is now a creditor country. As the tables appended to this section will show, the United Kingdom is our biggest individual customer, and on our part we are the biggest customers of U. K. goods. But in normal times we purchase from U. K. more than we sell, whereas in our transaction with other countries we usually enjoy a favourable balance of trade.

BALANCE OF TRADE

(In crores of Rupees)

	Average for 5 years ended 1938-39	1939-40	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Exports	181	204	188	199	210
Imports	137	165	110	119	201
Re-export	...	10	7	11	17
Net Balance of Trade	+44	+49	+85	+91	+26

DIRECTION OF TRADE

	1938-39 *(In Lakhs of Rupees)*			1943-44 *(In Lakhs of Rupees)*		
	Imports	*Exports (excluding re-exports)*	*Balance (excluding re-exports)*	*Imports*	*Exports (excluding re-exports)*	*Balance (excluding re-exports)*
British Empire						
United Kingdom	46,49	55.51	+9,02	29,80	60,19	+30,39
Percentage	*30.5*	*34.1*	...	*25.1*	*30.2*	...
Burma	24,35	10,03	−14,32	2	...	−2
Ceylon	1,18	5,09	+3.91	3.51	14,36	+10,85
Australia	2,41	2,97	56	4.92	13.31	+8,39
Canada	91	2,14	1,23	2,52	4,93	+2,41
South Africa	35	1,49	1,14	2,59	9,90	+7.31
Other countries	12,87	8,14	−4,73	13,65	25,82	+12,17
Total British Empire	88,56	85.37	−3,19	57.01	1,28,51	+71,50
Percentage to Total Trade	*58.1*	*52.4*	...	*48.0*	*64.5*	...
Foreign Countries						
United States	9,78	13,88	+4,10	18,39	40,28	+21,89
Percentage	*6.4*	*8.5*	...	*15.5*	*20.2*	...
Japan	15,41	14,59	−82	...	...	...
Egypt	2,19	1,23	−96	11,19	2,98	−8,21
Iran	3.49	78	−2.71	27,56	1,72	−25,84
Other Foreign Countries	36,39	47.72	+11,33	4.70	25.71	+21,01
Total Foreign Countries	63.77	77.42	+13,65	61,84	70,69	+8,85
Total Trade	1,52,33	1,62,79	+10,46	1,18,85	1,99.20	+80,35

COMPOSITION OF TRADE

	1938-39		1942-43		1943-44	
	Rs. Crores	*Percentage*	*Rs. Crores*	*Percentage*	*Rs. Crores*	*Percentage*
Food	24.00	15.7	7.62	6.9	8.13	6.8
Raw Materials	33.18	21.7	51.95	47.0	63.94	53.8
Manufactured Articles	92.79	60.8	49.52	44.8	45.12	38.0
		EXPORTS				
Food	39.43	23.3	48.61	25.0	48.14	22.9
Raw Materials	76.28	45.1	45.21	23.2	53.72	25.6
Manufactured Articles	50.72	30.0	98.33	50.5	105.89	50.4

FOREIGN TRADE BY VALUES

IMPORTS

	938-39	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Grain, pulse and flour	13,76	15,02	31	1,48
Sugar	46	1,08	2	...
Oils, vegetable, mineral and animal	15,62	21,85	27,79	36,33
Cotton, raw and waste	8,51	15,34	15,42	17,53
Wool, raw	62	2,77	2,95	4,02
Chemical, drugs and medicines	5,62	8,73	6,38	7,26
Dyes and colours	4,06	6,96	5,43	8,38
Machinery	19,72	13,73	10,53	11,39
Cotton, yarns and manufactures	14,15	6,79	1,36	1,34
EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS).				
Grain, pulse & flour	7,80	10,70	7,10	2,31
Tea	23,29	39,60	31,71	37,68
Oils, vegetable, mineral and animal	1,06	2,68	1,44	84
Seeds	15,10	10,57	10,52	11,16
Cotton, raw and waste	24,82	17,90	5,59	7,49
Jute	13,40	10,42	9,02	8,32
Hides and skins, raw, tanned or dressed and leather	11,32	16,91	9,26	14,08
Metals	2,07	4,23	1,90	1,74
Cotton, yarns and manufactures	7,57	38,00	46,96	42,60
Jute manufactures	26,26	53,90	36,41	49,46

INDIA'S INTERNAL TRADE

The following figures indicate the weight of commodities which were handled for internal trade:

(*Figures in thousands of maunds*)

	1938-39	*193940*	*1940-41*
Coal and coke	449,855	496,499	480,840
Cotton, raw	11,986	13,531	13,973
Cotton piecegoods	11,077	11,292	12,761
Grain, pulse and flour	131,272	143,338	130,132
Hides and skins, raw	2,679	3,382	2,943
Jute, raw	31,497	32,767	28,073
Gunny bags & cloth	5,218	5,484	5,856
Iron and steel bars, sheets, &c.	41,894	41,981	44,101
Oilseeds	50,062	43,772	39,349
Sugar	24,470	15,650	20,623
Total	760,010	807,696	778,651

RAILWAYS IN INDIA

Short History: In 1845, the Court of Directors of the East India Company agreed to build railways in India and wrote to the Governor-General accordingly. In 1849, three experimental lines were sanctioned viz., (i) from Calcutta to Ranigunj (120 miles), (ii) Bombay to Kalyan (33 miles), and (iii) Madras to Arakonam (30 miles). The first railway train to move in India was along the second of these lines, i.e., from Bombay to Kalyan and on the 18th day of the month of April 1853. The railway between Calcutta and Pandua was opened on August 15, 1854. In the next few years the following eight companies were floated in England; (i) East Indian, (ii) Great Indian Peninsula, (iii) Madras (now absorbed by the Madras and Southern Marhatta and South India), (iv) Bombay Baroda and Central India, (v) Eastern Bengal, (vi) Calcutta and South Eastern (later merged in the Eastern Bengal), (vii) Scinde, Punjab and Delhi (absorbed by the North-Western), and (viii) Great Southern of India (later South Indian) Railways. The contract was that the East India Company (or Secretary of State for India) would provide with the land and guarantee interest on the capital outlay according to the market rate and that the Government would retain half of any surplus profit in any half year. The usual period of lease was 99 years, but the State reserved the right to take over any line after 25 or 50 years upon certain terms. But as the expectations in regard to profits were not in all instances reached, the original policy had to be given up, and in 1869, the decision was reached to raise the capital required for railway construction in India by direct State agency and to make working expenditure a charge on current revenues. The Government also surrendered the right of preemption at the end of 25 years in case of certain guaranteed lines in exchange for the right to half the surplus profits in any half year. Later on when the Famine Commission, appointed after the great famine of 1877-78, remarked that the railway construction in India was still 5,000 miles short of the mileage required to meet the consequences of the famine, an attempt was again made to attract private capital under guarantee. The general practice in respect of guaranteed companies formed before 1869 and since 1881 has been to terminate the contracts at the earliest possible date. Since 1880 the Government has been exercising wide, control over the methods of railway working and the Government can take possession of the lines under specified terms if it will repay at par the capital of the companies. A table follows showing earlier conditions of the original eight lines:

Lines	*Date of first Contract with Govt.*	*Opening date of the first part*	*Mileage covered at the end of years*		
			1858	*1863*	*1868*
Great Indian Peninsula	1849	April 18, 1850	194	553	475
East Indian	1849	August 15, 1854	141	937	1,353
Madras	1852	July 1, 1856	95	447	678
Bombay, Baroda	1855	Feb. 10, 1860	...	185	305
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi	1855	May 13, 1861 April 10, 1862	...	150	408
Eastern Bengal	1858	Sept. 29, 1862	...	110	114
Great Southern India	1858	July 15, 1861	...	79	168

A list follows of some other lines and their first opening days:

1856	July	1	Madras and Southern Marhatta
1860	May	23	South Indian
1861	May	13	North-Western
1862	June	24	Jodhpur
1874	Oct.	9	Nizam
1877	May	1	Burma
1880	April	6	Bengal-Nagpur
1884	April	2	Bengal and North-Western
1884	Oct.	12	Rohilakhand-Kumaon
1895	July	1	Assam-Bengal

Main Division: The principal broad divisions are three, firstly the railways owned and worked by the State viz., the North-Western, the Bengal Assam, the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula; secondly four owned by the State but worked on its behalf by companies enjoying a guarantee of interest from Government, viz., Bombay Baroda and Central India, Madras and Southern Marhatta, Bengal-Nagpur and South Indian Railways; and thirdly, some lines owned by private companies, some of them being worked by the owning companies and some by the State or by companies working State-owned system, viz., the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilakhand and Kumaon. The two systems were combined under the name of Oudh and Tirhut Railway and came under State Management from Jan. 1943. There are also a number of lines owned by Indian States or District Boards. The length of the Indian railway system, as on 31st March 1940 was 41,156 miles. The standard gauge is 5′-6″, but for reasons of economy, metre gauge (3′-13″—3′-8″) was adopted in 1870.

The Government Control: The Indian Railways Act of 1890 vested the Government of India with certain general powers over all railways in India and all railways, for which the Government had to provide fund, had been submitting their annual programme to the Railway Board uptil 1922. The Railway Board prepared their annual programme of capital expenditure to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and made budget provisions according to the sanction. The Railway Finances were separated from the General Finances of the Government of India in 1924 and in 1926 the powers to sanction capital expenditure on new and open lines up to £1,125,000 accrued to the Governor-General in Council. Improvements and developments were extensively taken up in later years, which had to be curtailed for financial stringency. The money for capital expenditure on railways could only be found with a higher rate of interest and consequently improvement became unprofitable. Some of the company-managed railways, viz., Burma, E. I., G. I. P., and Southern Punjab were taken under State-management at this time.

The Railway Board: The Railway Board at present consists of Chief Commissioner, a Financial Commissioner and a Member. Its reorganized Constitution has been based on the principles underlying the Acworth Committee Report of 1921. Besides preparing the railway programme, the Railway Board is empowered to formulate questions of policy and economy and to settle disputes. The Board of Directors in London of Companies working the Indian railways communicate through their Agents in India. The India Office controls the actions of these Boards by a Government Director. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the executive authority of the railways has to be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority, the appointment of the President of that body resting with the Governor-General. The act also provides for the Railway Fund, Railway Tribunal, etc.

Railway Statistics

CAPITAL AT CHARGE AND EARNINGS

Year	*Total route mileage*	*Capital at charge to end of year (crores of Rs.)*	*Percentage of net earnings on capital at charge*	*Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings*
1928-29	40,950	8,31	5.32	62.77
1937-38	41,076	8,46	4.49	64.73
1938-39	41,134	8,48	4.24	64.44
1939-40	41,156	8,53	4.61	64.75
1940-41	41,052	8,54	4.23	64.75
1941-42	40,477	8,48	7.59	...
1942-43	40,525	8,50	9.57	...
1943-44	40,512	8,58	9.89	...

RAILWAY STATISTICS 1939-40

Ownership	*Mileage*		*Capital at Charge (In crores of Rs.)*
State Railways worked by State	15,616	...	464
State Railways managed by Companies	14,095	...	292
Other lines	11,445	...	197
Route mileage opened for traffic at end of 1939-40			
Broad Gauge (5½′)		...	21,154
Metre Gauge (3′-3⅜″)		...	15,899
Narrow Gauges (2′-6″) and (2′-0″)		...	4,103
Total Route mileage		...	41,156
(In crores of Rs.) Capital at charge to end of year		...	848
,, ,, Gross earnings		...	107
,, ,, Working expenses		...	71
,, ,, Net earnings		...	36
Percentage of net earnings on capital at charges		...	4.61
Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings		...	66.75
No. of passengers—		...	355
000 1st Class		...	3,959
,, 2nd Class		...	19,838
,, Inter Class		...	513,523
,, 3rd Class		...	
Total (in 000's)		...	529,675
Average rates charged per mile			
1st Class		...	17.4 pies
2nd Class		...	8.59 pies
Inter Class		...	4.07 pies
3rd Class		...	2.97 pies
Weights carried		...	92,179,000 tons.
Average rate charged per ton per mile		...	5.93 pies

RECENT STATISTICS

	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Route Mileage	41,052	40,477	40,525	40,512
Gross earnings (Rs. Lakhs)	12,636	14,469	16,788	19,879
No. of Passengers (000's)	575,132	623,163	622,333	778,000
Goods carried (000's tons)	92,780	96,995	95,258	95,258
No. of Passengers (mile millions)	19,933	22,020	24,186	...
No. of Goods (ton miles millions)	25,289	28,043	28,107	...

Railways Finance

The 1944-45 Accounts put the actual surplus at Rs. 49.89 crores of which Rs. 32 crores were credited to general revenue and Rs. 17.89 crores were added to Railway Reserve. The net surplus in the Revised Estimates for 1945-46 is put at Rs. 32.07 crores of which Rs. 32 crores are to be credited to general revenue and Rs. 7 lakhs to Railway Reserve Fund.

LABOUR IN IN INDIA

The problem of Indian labour is not merely the problem of industrial labour. Apart from the wage-earners in factories, the wage-earners in the field and in small cottage industries and workshops, which are not enumerated as factories and which do not come under the benignant provision of factory laws or labour laws, number millions. There are more than 15 million industrial workers in India, but of these only some 2 million are factory workers. If we include the 32 million landless agricultural labourers, it would appear that labourers in India are a major class and their welfare is a major national problem. Labour in India is a new force. It is only since the war of 1914-18 that labour as an agency in industrial production has begun to assert itself and make its existence felt. The industrial labour—the wage-earners—form a microscopic minority in India. Prices and cost of living in India had risen enormously during the last war; but after the war, the rise in prices did not only persist but attained heights unprecedented in India. In 1920 began industrial strikes which spread with the rapidity of epidemics throughout 1921 and persisted with virulence during 1922-25. During 1921-25 more than 1,000 strikes occurred in India, of which 396 took place in 1921 alone. Labour as a political force in India has been recognized in both the Constitution Acts of 1919 and 1935. Under the Act of 1919, in all the provincial legislatures labour had nominated members but under the Act of 1935, labour has been granted representation on provincial legislatures. Under the auspices of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, the Government of India had been taking keen interest in various labour problems in India and attempting to bring conditions of working hours in line with the conditions in progressive countries of the world. The two decades following 1923, i.e., the year when the first Workmen's Compensation Act was passed, marked the rise, growth and organization of labour movement in India and a series of legislations guaranteeing sunday benefits and privileges to Indian labour was passed both by the central and the provincial legislatures in India.

LABOUR IN RECENT YEARS

The first Factory Act was passed in 1881 and the second in 1891. But there was no further advance in factory legislation during the next twenty years. By the Act of 1911 the hours of male adult workers were, for the first time, restricted by law and more extensive provisions relating to health and safety were introduced. Then came the Great War of 1914-18. The rising prices and profits and the general discontent led to increased consciousness of power and a growing unwillingness to accept disagreeable conditions; the war had done much to open the eyes of our workers to the conditions of work outside India and our Government also sent representations to the first International Labour Conference, which met at Washington in 1919.

The Factories Act of 1922 (amended by the Acts of 1923, 1926, and 1934) prescribes a daily, as well as a weekly limit to the hours of work in factories; the law also insists on certain conditions with regard to ventilation, light and temperature being observed to secure workers against danger to health or serious discomfort, and also provides for rest intervals and a weekly holiday. Some provinces have passed *Maternity Benefit Acts*, by which leave of absence is granted to women workers for a certain period before and after confinement, while all the provinces have appointed Factory Inspectors. Some provinces have made rules requiring the provision of first-aid appliances, sterilized dressings, etc., for the benefit of workers, who may get hurt in spite of all precautions. The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1926 (as amended in 1929, 1931, and 1933) provides that the worker or his family should be compensated for certain kinds of injury, or death while on duty, according to a fixed scale.

There were few industrial disputes in India during the last century. It was in the second decade of the present century that the strike came to be regarded as an ordinary weapon of industrial warfare; the strike situation was very serious immediately after the conclusion of the Great War, but the next few years were comparatively quiet. The millowners, however, tried to introduce rationalization and new methods of work, and there were several big strikes in 1928. The next year was a very important year in the history of our labour movement. The all-India Communist workers were arrested and tried at Meerut and 26 workers were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on 16th January 1933. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour arrived in India on 11th October and a Court of Inquiry was set up in Bombay, which recommended the constitution of a joint tribunal of arbitration, to which a dispute could be referred after a strike.

The central organization of the trade union movement in India, namely the All-India Trade Union Congress (which had been inaugurated in 1920 and to which most of the important unions in this country were affiliated) met for its tenth annual session in November, 1929, at Nagpur and passed several important resolutions, but some moderate workers seceded from this organization and set up a separate federation called the Indian Trades Union Federation. In 1935, however, a Joint Committee of the two organizations, viz., the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation (1933), was formed with a view to promoting unity which has only recently been achieved.

In 1931 the Royal Commission's Report was published. Some of its recommendations are very valuable indeed. The Indian Factories Act based on the Royal Commission's recommendations was passed into law in 1934: the Factories (Amendment) Act 1940, passed by the Government of India, was brought into operation from 9th April 1940. Provincial autonomy was established in 1937 and Congress Ministries were set up in several provinces. In Bombay, Bihar, C. P. and U. P., Committees of Inquiry were appointed to examine existing levels of wages and conditions of employment and to make recommendations. The various Boards and Committees made several recommendations, some of which were accepted. The labourers' representatives in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, however, very vigorously opposed the Industrial Disputes Act of 1938, as it sought to deprive the workers of their fundamental right to strike work; a one-day strike was organized on the 7th November, and the police had to open fire on two occasions. Yet this Act is regarded by some as perhaps the most advanced piece of labour legislation ever attempted in this country. Several Labour Inquiry Committees have recently been appointed in the various provinces; the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee in October, 1937: the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee in November, 1937 (with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as Chairman); the Central Provinces Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, in February 1938; and the Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee, in March 1938 (again with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as Chairman).

The outbreak of War in September, 1939 affected all the principal industries in India and all her industrial workers. Everywhere millowners had been trying to reduce costs of production, but with a great demand for commodities of all varieties, prices began to rise and factory employees began to demand increases in wages in the form of dearness of food or war allowances. Discussions were held with the object of securing agreement on the extent of relief to be granted. Some reasonable concessions were granted. A Committee of Inquiry was appointed in C. P. and it recommended that a dearness allowance should be granted to the workers. In Bombay too the Government appointed Industrial Courts and Boards of Conciliation; in most cases dearness allowances have been granted. In other parts of the country also various similar measures were adopted. Under National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance 1940, passed on 28th June of the same year, the Central Government was empowered to constitute National Service Labour Tribunals in different parts of the country for finding necessary workers for notified factories. In order to effect co-ordination in labour legislation the Labour Member of the Government of India held conferences in Calcutta in January 1941 and the agenda comprised several benevolent labour legislations including Trades Dispute Act. These conference were followed by Labour Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi and presided over by the Labour Member of the Government of India.

Under a *régime* of rising prices since the end of 1941, wages of industrial labourers have broadly speaking been enhanced cent per cent above 1939 level. But since prices have more than trebled, there has been acute unrest among industrial workers since the end of hostilities.

War & Industrial Workers: The Government, Railway authorities, and owners of big factories and industries provided during 1942-45, dearness allowances on an increasing scale to workers in response to the all-round rises in prices of essential commodities. Increased provision for A. R. P. protection in factories, where necessary, and for supply of food-stuff at moderate prices are two other mentionable measures taken by industrial employees under inspiration and pressure from the Government.

Labour in Indian Mines and Railways, etc.: The Indian Mines Act of 1923 (as amended in 1935) has introduced certain changes in the conditions of employment of labour in the mines; there are some Mines Boards of Health, which look after the health of the labour force. All railways workshops come under the Indian Railway (Amendment) Act of 1930, which gave effect to the Government's statutory obligations under the International Labour Conventions. The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, is based on some of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour. In August 1937 was published the programme of the Congress Ministry in Bombay regarding the welfare of the industrial worker. "They visualize the development of a comprehensive system of social insurance and have under consideration the feasibility of legislation for the grant of leave with pay during periods of sickness, in the hope that it will pave the way for sickness insurance. There are considerable difficulties in the way of introduction and enforcement of social insurance in India."

The Indian trade union movement has grown stronger and stronger during the last few years; still its progress in India is not comparable with the progress in the west. The labour force is heterogeneous in character and effective combination is very difficult indeed. Gradually, however, matters may be expected to improve in all these respects.

Read Sections on *Communist Party of India, The Radical Democratic Party* and *Indian Federation of Labour, All-India Trade Union Congress.*

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND INCOME

Year	*No. of trade unions registered*	*Membership*	*Income (including balance carried over from previous year) Rs.*
1928-29	75	181,077	...
1929-30	104	242,355	832,707
1930-31	119	219,115	722,192
1931-32	131	235,693	958,865
1932-33	170	237,369	1,119,936
1933-34	191	208,071	1,034,119
1934-35	213	284,918	1,090,046
1935-36	241	268,326	1,244,927
1936-37	262	257,308	1,060,105
1937-38	420	390,112	1,313,772
1938-39	555	399,159	1,382,176
1939-40	667	511,138	1,121,797
1940-41	711	513,832	1,212,927
1942-43	693	685,299	...

FACTORY LABOURERS IN BRITISH INDIA

Year	*No. of Factories*	*Average daily attendance*	*Year*	*No. of Factories*	*Average daily attendance*
1894	815	349,810	1936	9,323	1,652,147
1910	2,359	792,511	1937 (a)	8,930	1,675,869
1914	2,936	950,973	1938	9,743	1,737,755
1918	3,436	1,122,922	1938	10,466	1,751,137
1926	7,251	1,518,391	1940	10,900	1,844,400
1930	8,148	1,528,302	1943	13,209	2,436,766

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA

Year	*Number of disputes*	*Number of workpeople involved*	*Year*	*Number of disputes*	*Number of workpeople involved*
1921	369	600,351	1932	118	128,099
1922	278	435,434	1933	146	164,938
1923	213	301,044	1934	159	220,808
1924	133	312,462	1935	145	114,217
1925	134	270,423	1936	157	169,029
1926	128	186,811	1937	379	647,801
1927	129	131,655	1938	399	401,075
1928	203	506,851	1939	406	409,189
1929	141	532,016	1940	322	452,539
1930	148	196,301	1942	694	772,653
1931	166	203,008	1943	716	525,088

INDIAN CURRENCY

The history of Indian currency practically dates from the year 1835 when the present rupee was made a standard coin and the standard measure of value for all the British possessions in India. The history of Indian currency may be divided into several periods.

I. 1835-1893. Silver Standard: During this period, the exchange value of the rupee was determined with reference to the gold value of the silver content of the rupee. The exchange value of the rupee, therefore, widely fluctuated in response to the fluctuation in gold price of silver. After 1870, there was a sharp fall in the price of silver, consequent upon the demonetization of silver by some of the European countries, and the abolition of bimetallic standard. An enormous fall in silver prices resulted in heavy depreciation of the rupee exchange. The Government of India underwent severe monetary losses in remitting Home Charges. It was in this state of things that the famous Herschell Committee was appointed to recommend measures for establishing a stable currency in India. The Committee (1893) recommended the stoppage of free coinage of silver in order to create an artificial scarcity of rupees in India and suggested that 1s. 4d. (gold) should ultimately be the exchange ratio for the rupee.

(a) Since 1937 Burma figures excluded.

II. 1894-1900. Period of Transition: Indian mints were closed, but the fall in the price of silver could not be arrested, nor the exchange value of the rupee could be stabilized. But in the course of a few years the desired results were obtained and there was a scarcity of rupees in India and a rise in the exchange value of the rupee followed. By 1898, the rupee exchange had slowly risen to about 1s. 4d. It was at this stage that the Government of India appointed the Fowler Committee for recommending measures for establishing a gold exchange standard in India. The Fowler Committee recommended that: (1) The rupee ratio was to be Re. 1: 1s. 4d. (gold). (2) Sovereigns were to be minted in India and freely exchanged with rupees at Rs. 15 per sovereign. (3) The rupee was to continue to be an unlimited legal tender. Government of India introduced a currency system which was effective from 1900, the main features whereof were: (1) India had a gold exchange standard, the rupee exchange being maintained at 1s. 4d. (gold) by making available gold exchange in London to remitters in India and by supplying in India rupee exchange to remitters in England. The exchange rate was maintained between the two specie points 1s. 3-29/32d. and 1s. 4⅛d. In maintaining the above exchange rate the Government of India had to build up gold or sterling reserves in London and rupee reserves in India.

III. 1901-1916. The Gold Exchange Standard: With the exception of the years 1907-08 the gold exchange standard worked admirably. It maintained a rising level of industrial production in India and stability of internal prices. But owing to the outbreak of the war in August 1914, both Indian currency and exchange were put to severe strain. Hithertofore the Government of India had issued gold at the rate of £1= Rs. 15, but with the outbreak of the war the issue of gold was stopped. The gold exchange standard was maintained up to the end of 1916, when it was suspended owing to the fact that balance of trade in favour of India had been so enormous that rupee resources of the Government were insufficient to cash all the drafts on India.

IV. 1916-1920. Silver Standard: Due to rise in the price of silver and also to nervous hoarding of gold and silver by the people of India it was found more and more difficult to supply sufficient rupees for financing the increasing trade and commerce in India during a period of rising price. India, therefore, reverted to the silver standard. After the end of hostilities the Government of India attempted to re-establish gold exchange standard.

V. 1920-21. Temporary Gold Exchange Standard: On the recommendations of the Babington-Smith Committee of 1920, the Government of India fixed the exchange ratio for the rupee at 2s. gold in 1920. Meanwhile, England went off gold standard with the result that sterling began to depreciate heavily in terms of gold and dollar. Rupee began to appreciate in terms of sterling with every fall in its purchasing power.

VI. 1921-26. Transition: The price of silver had in the meantime risen so high that the Government of India found it expedient to give up gold exchange standard and leave everything to itself. The rupee exchange, fixed at 2s. (gold) had meanwhile risen to 2s. 8d. sterling, and taking advantage of this favourable exchange, Indian traders and business men began to place heavy orders in England for sundry manufactured articles, and Indian exports were severely discouraged. This produced the natural reaction, viz., depreciation of exchange. In 1921 it reached 1s. 3d. and eventually 1s. But very soon the demand for Indian materials and agricultural produces rose and the exchange began to rise step by step till in 1925 it reached 1s. 6d. sterling. At this stage England again linked her currency to gold.

VII. 1927-31. Gold-Bullion Standard: The rupee became equal to 1s. 6d. (gold). The Government of India appointed the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Exchange, the Hilton-Young Commission. The main recommendations of the Commission, which published its report in 1926, were that: 1. Rupee was to be stabilised at 1s. 6d. gold. 2. India was to have a gold bullion standard, the Government of India undertaking to sell and purchase gold at fixed prices. 3. A central bank of issue which was to act both as a Government's bank and a bankers' bank was to be established. The Commission made some other minor recommendations. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission the rupee exchange was stabilized at 1s. 6d. (gold) and the Government of India undertook to sell and buy gold at fixed prices, and gold bullion standard was sought to be established in India by the Currency and Coinage Act of 1927. But there was some flaw in the Act: the Government of India could at their option give sterling exchange in place of gold bullion. This clause gave the Government the power to convert the gold bullion standard into a sterling exchange standard whenever necessary.

VIII. 1931 to Date. Sterling Exchange Standard: When England went off gold standard in September, 1931, the Government of India by notification absolved themselves of the responsibilities of giving gold for rupees and currency notes and fixed the exchange at 1s. 6d. (sterling). Thus the gold bullion standard gave place to sterling exchange standard, which is still at work. The maintenance of the exchange at 1s. 6d. sterling has been entrusted to the Reserve Bank of India since it was established in 1935, and the Reserve Bank of India maintains the exchange by buying sterling or sterling exchange, as and when necessary. The present standard has worked favourably in spite of the exigencies of war and an unprecedented inflation of our Paper Currency during the present war.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY

Indian paper currency was introduced as early as 1862 under an Act of the preceding year. The Rt. Hon. James Wilson, a famous economist and Finance Member of the Government of India had formulated the scheme of a paper currency for India. Up to the year 1914 the Indian paper currency was modelled on the fixed fiduciary principle. The fiduciary portion of the issue was small. Whatever currency note was to be issued beyond the fiduciary limitation was to be backed by gold coins or rupees or gold and silver bullion. It was only after the outbreak of the war of 1914-18 that the fiduciary issue began to be gradually increased till it reached the maximum mark of Rs. 120 crores. By an act of 1923 the currency was in a way linked to the Indian money market by the provision that in a busy season the Currency Office might advance up to Rs. 12 crores to the Imperial Bank of India against internal bills of exchange. The paper currency system underwent several changes in the course of the next few years. But in general the fixed fiduciary principle was observed. With the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India the monopoly of note-issue was given over to the Bank. Since 1942 the expansion of the Paper Currency has been phenomenal. The gross circulation which was Rs. 257.7 crores on 31.3.41 rose to Rs. 891.8 crores on 31.3.44. Even after the war the expansion has gone on uninterrupted. The gross circulation on 14.6.46. stood at Rs. 1,254 crores.

The present currency system comprises the silver rupee, the notes of different denominations issued by the Reserve Bank of India—both unlimited legal tenders—and subsidiary coins such as 8a, 4a, 2a, 1 pice and 1 pie pieces. At present Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 notes are full legal tender while Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000 notes have been demonetised. The subsidiary coins are all token coins and limited legal tender. The rupee, the standard of value in India, is itself a token coin, containing 165 grains of silver and 15 grains of alloy. After the outbreak of the present war and particularly after the collapse of France in June 1940 there were mad demands for whole rupees, and the Government of India found themselves compelled to introduce Re. 1 notes and quarternary rupees, half-rupees and quarter rupees. The coinage of quarternary pieces has recently been stopped and only nickel rupees, ½ rupees and ¼ rupees are being struck at the mint.

NOTES IN CIRCULATION & ASSETS OF PAPER CURRENCY

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(Assets)

			Held in India		*Held abroad*	
	Gross circulation	*Gold*	*Rupee coin*	*Govt. of India securities*	*Gold bullion*	*Sterling securities*
1935-36	195,68	41,55	59,41	24,43	2,87	67,32
1937-38	214,03	41,55	43,42	27,39	1,87	78,81
1939-40	238,55	44,42*	55,94	38,35	...	...
1940-41	257,66	44,42*	35,81	48,57	...	129,97
1941-42†	421,06	44,42*	27,53	136,29	...	212,85‡
1942-43	646,68	44,42	14,32	186,45	...	401,49
1943-44	891,78	44,42	12,00	58,33	...	777,03

COINAGE

During 1835-1943 the total number of whole rupees coined at Indian Mints was 705,45,92,598. Of these 270,20,56,128 were coined at Calcutta, 10,76,07,305 at Madras; 4,23,51,29,165 at Bombay and 98,00,000 at Lahore. Rupee coins minted in 1943 amounted to Rs. 6.70 crores against Rs. 23.75 crores in 1942. The following figures show the mintage of different coins in India during 1943-44.

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* Total gold held in India and abroad. The market value of this gold is at least 3 times the book value.

† Burma circulation Rs. 28,34 lakhs.

‡ The whole of the Sterling Section.

	Rs.		*Rs.*
Quarternary Rupees	7,47,00,636	Nickel Anna	3,24,92,000
,, Half Rupees	6,07,00,000	Nickel ½ Anna	1,44,78,000
,, Quarter-Rupees	5,78,35,893	Single Pice	34,28,988
Nickel 2-Annas	3,50,72,500	*Total Coinage*	27,87,08,016

BANKING IN INDIA

Banking in India may be placed under two broad divisions: (1) *Indigenous Banking*, and (2) *Modern Banking*. Indigenous Banking comprises the numerous money-lenders, the Mahajan—big and small—whose number is very large and whose activities are extensive. Even in the great cities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, not to speak of the smaller cities and towns, indigenous bankers form an important component of the money-market. Though it may sound paradoxical, a considerable and rather the major part of the discounting business is done by indigenous bankers, while mortgage-banking is almost entirely in their hands. The volume of the total transactions done by indigenous money-lenders is many times that of the turn-over of modern banks. The indigenous bankers do diverse kinds of banking activities. Apart from the common function of working as financiers to the cultivators and individuals in different parts of the country, they finance the movement of agricultural crops from one place to another, finance trade and commerce, remit funds with the help of *Hundis*, discount and rediscount *Hundis*. The discounting trade is almost entirely in the hands of Marwaris and Bhatias. The leading indigenous discount brokers, known as *Shroffs*, are recognized by big modern banks. In a busy season it may so happen that a third of the bills re-discounted by the Imperial Bank of India are *Hundis*. Though the ordinary Mahajans are not organized, the *shroffs* follow a quite organized business with elaborate rules of business and admirable business integrity.

Modern banking in India dates back to the early 18th century. But the joint-stock banks of to-day are not as old as that, though Dr. H. Sinha, in his *Early European Banking in India* has established the existence of banks in India working on joint-stock principles at a time when joint-stock banking was unknown even in England. The pioneers of modern banking in India were the European Agency Houses which developed banking business since 1813. From the East India Company's days down to 1912, modern banks had made considerable progress in the face of great handicaps. But in and since 1913, the progress was much hampered by a series of bank failures in India. Since 1920, however, things have taken a better turn. The number of banks closing their doors has diminished.[*] The establishment of the Imperial Bank of India in 1920, and later of the Reserve Bank of India in 1935, has given strength and organization to the modern banking system. Hithertofore, the modern banks had no bankers' bank at their back. The banking system in India has been modelled principally on the English system. State control over banking is, therefore, minimum in India. It was only in

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[*] The failure of Alliance Bank and Bengal National Bank, however, gave a temporary shock to the growth of banking in India.

1936 that the Indian Companies Act was amended for ensuring larger working and paid-up capital for Indian joint-stock banks. In the absence of separate and complete banking laws in the country, this is a welcome move. Modern banking in India comprises: (1) The Reserve Bank of India; (2) The Imperial Bank of India; (3) the Exchange Banks; (4) the Indian Joint Stock Banks and (5) the big Co-operative Banks.

*The Reserve Bank of India**: Established in 1935 under an Act of 1934, the Reserve Bank of India is a share-holders' bank. It is a bankers' bank and the Government's banker as well. It enjoys the monopoly of note-issue in India and is entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining the foreign exchange at about 1s. 6d. (sterling) by the sale of sterling or sterling exchange. Banks working in India are to deposit with the Reserve Bank 5 per cent of their time liability and 2 per cent of their demand liability. The Reserve Bank was expected to effect the much desired co-ordination between currency and credit, but there has not as yet been, since its establishment in 1935, any serious occasion for the Reserve Bank for doing considerable re-discounting business. In spite of the last war and the increase in trade demand for money, funds in the market seem to have been plentiful, with the result that the Imperial and Exchange Banks and big Indian Joint Stock Banks are still doing the discounting and re-discounting business with their own funds. Another happy feature in the Indian money market has been that the Reserve Bank has not yet increased the bank rate which continues to be 3 per cent as usual.

The Imperial Bank of India: This is the biggest Indian shareholders' bank and it commands very considerable transactions. Its position is unique and it stands as a class by itself. Before the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India, the Imperial Bank was the Government's banker, and in a way the bankers' bank in India. Of all the banks working in India the Imperial Bank has the largest number of branches and the biggest working capital. It can now deal with foreign exchange, as it is no longer the Government's banker or the Central Bank in India. *Exchange Banks*: These are foreign banks, with their head offices in foreign countries. Their business and financial resources are of immense size compared to those of Indian joint stock banks. Usually the British banks in India command the largest volumes of transaction. Though mainly dealing in foreign exchange and in financing export and import trade, these banks compete with Indian joint-stock banks in internal banking. *Indian Joint-Stock Banks*: These are placed under two categories; the big joint-stock banks and small banks. The statistical tables appended hereto show the growth of joint-stock banking capital in India. Though the smaller joint-stock banks yet have many things to be desired. the bigger banks have in recent years shown a remarkable expansion. *The Scheduled Banks*: These are those, which are members of the Clearing House, and have certain minimum working capital. These banks have to furnish periodical returns to the Reserve Bank and to deposit, free of interest, funds with the Reserve Bank, which latter enjoys certain powers of supervision over these banks.

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* Section 33 (3) Reserve Bank Act provides that the maximum Government of India Rupee securities shall not exceed one-fourth of the assets of the Issue Dept. or Rs. 55 crores, whichever is greater or *plus* Rs. 10 crores with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. This provision has been modified for enabling the Bank to purchase Rupee securities in place of repatriated Sterling Securities during the present War.

PROGRESS OF BANKING IN INDIA

(Figures in crores of Rupees)

As at 31st. Dec.	*J. S. Banks**			*Exchange Banks*		*Imperial Bank*	
	No.	*Capital & Reserves*	*Deposits*	*No.*	*Deposits in India*	*Capital & Reserves*	*Deposits*
1921	65	13	80	17	75	10	66
1929	78	13	66	18	67	11	72
1931	88	13	66	17	67	11	64
1933	89	14	76	18	71	11	74
1935	100	15	90	17	76	11	79
1937	147	15	108.5	18	73	11	81
1938	163	15.6	107	18	67	11	81.5
1939	170	16	110	19	74	11	88
1940	180	17	125	20	85	11	96
1941	188	19	149	17	107	11	108

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 14th June 1946.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(*a*) Government:—	
(1) Central Government of India	474,05,24,000
(2) Government of Burma	23,81,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	18,80,76,000
(*b*) Banks	106,70,02,000
(*c*) Others	6,48,11,000
Bills Payable	3,64,49,000
Other Liabilities	18,45,48,000
Total Liabilities	638,37,91,000

ASSETS.	Rs.
Notes	9,01,55,000
Rupee Coin	22,41,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,85,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(*a*) Internal	...
(*b*) External	...
(*c*) Government Treasury Bills	67,17,000
Balances held abroad†	584,49,46,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	43,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	75,000
Investments	31,09,99,000
Other Assets	12,41,73,000
Total Assets	638,37,91,000

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* With paid-up capital of over a lakh of rupees.

† Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 14th June 1946.

Issued Department.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
			A.—Gold Coin and Bullion—		
Notes held in the Banking Department	9,01,55,000		(a) Held in India ...	44,41,45,000	
			(b) Held outside India ...		
Notes in circulation	1,245,34,88,000		Sterling Securities	1,135,32,89,000	
			Total of A ...		1,179,74,34,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		16,78,04,000
Total Notes issued		1,254,36,43,000	Government of India Rupee Securities		57,84,05,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper ...		
Total Liabilities		1,254,36,43,000	Total Assets ...		1,254,36,43,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 94.051 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

(*In crores of Rupees*)

Year	*Demand liabilities*	*Time liabilities*	*Cash*	*Balance with Reserve Bank of India*	*Advances in India & Burma*	*Bills discounted.*
1936-37	129	101	6	26	95	5
1938-39	130	108	7	16	116	5
1939-40	140	106	7	17	126	5
1940-41	164	105	8	36	122	4
1941-42	202	104	10.6	45.5	116.03	4.85
1942-43	306	104	13	56	96	2
1943-44	457	143	21	64	156	5.6
1944-45*	624	234	32	92	277	13
1945-46†	711	310	39	101	369	20

BANK RATES

Imperial Bank Rate		*Imperial Bank Rate*		*Reserve Bank Rate*	
1925	5.64	1931	7.04	1937	3.00
1926	5.17	1932	5.03	1938	3.00
1927	5.73	1933	3.56	1939	3.00
1928	6.20	1934	3.50	1940	3.00
1929	6.33	1935	3.46	1941	3.00
1930	5.80	1936	3.00	1942	3.00
				1943 to July '46	3.00

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* On 15-6-45. † 14-6-46.

Clearing House Statistics

(In crores of Rupees)

I Calcutta; *II* Bombay; *III* Madras; *IV* Karachi; *V* Rangoon; *VI* Cawnpore; *VII* Lahore; *VIII* Delhi.

Year	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*Total*
1918-19	741	570	25	22	74	—	—	—	1,432
1924-25	945	621	56	46	117	6	6	—	1,806
1928-29	1,094	652	66	28	125	7	9	—	1,981
1930-31	866	667	50	24	107	6	11	—	1,731
1933-34	831	655	53	27	56	9	10	—	1,641
1937-38	967	815	110	36	82	12	11	18	2,051
1938-39	935	786	99	33	81	12	10	19	1,975
1939-40	1,154	884	100	38	98	14	11	20	2,379
1940-41	1,008	802	109	47	119	19	16	29	2,149
1941-42	1,234	1049	136	59	109	30	27	41	2,685
1942-43(a)	1,075	1345	131	78	—	56	49	82	2,979
1943-44(a)	1,719	1967	197	101	—	101	78	119	4,599

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES REGISTERED ELSEWHERE THAN IN INDIA, BUT WORKING IN BRITISH INDIA

Class of Companies	*Number*	*Paid-up Capital £ (1000)*
Banking and Loan	24	96,255
Insurance	141	78,129
Navigation	18	35,511
Railways and Tramways	15	22,930
Other Transit and Transport	14	11,912
Trading and Manufacturing Companies	345	344,374
Tea	180	26,758
Other Planting Companies	20	2,502
Coal Mining	4	240
Gold Mining	...	...
Other Mining and Quarrying Companies	23	110,816
Cotton Mills	4	272
Jute Mills	5	3,296
Mills for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc.	...	...
Cotton Ginning, Pressing, Baling, etc.	2	150
Jute Press, etc.	...	...
Flour Mills	...	...
Estate, Land and Building	9	341
Sugar, (including Jaggery)	2	307
Other Companies	21	7,298
Total 1938-39	827	741,089

(a) The totals for 1942-43 and 1943-44 include Rs. 163 crores and Rs. 298 crores respectively for other centres.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN INDIA 1939-40

	(British India)		*(Indian States)*	
Class of Companies	*Number*	*Paid-up capital Rs. (000)*	*Number*	*Paid-up capital Rs. (000)*
Banking and Loan	1,797	22,25,51	420	3,89,02
Insurance	601	4,17,00	31	5,86
Navigation	47	3,68,97	1	1,32
Other Transit and Transport	410	4,90,18	27	9,53
Railways and Tramways	41	14,73,80	1	6,96
Trading & Manufacturing Companies	4,728	1,07,43,80	299	1,80,96
Tea	423	12,71,06	17	59,43
Other Planting Companies	75	82,24	60	1,14,79
Coal Mining	201	8,08,68	1	63,21
Gold Mining	4	3,14	...	...
Other Mining & Quarrying Companies	92	11,87,91	12	14,48
Cotton Mills	356	33,93,59	39	5,05,07
Jute Mills	82	20,46,75	2	2,54
Mills for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc.	58	2,46,06	4	14,47
Cotton Ginning, Pressing, Baling, etc.	140	2,66,13	5	10,29
Jute Presses, etc.	34	96,44	1	39
Flour Mills	27	1,24,22	4	1,54
Estate, Land and Building	235	12,75,27	6	1,45
Sugar (including Jaggery)	157	10,97,56	6	66,54
Other Companies	865	12,31,27	68	70,02
Total	10,368	2,88,49,60	1,004	15,17,89

EXCHANGE BANKS WHOSE HEAD OFFICE ARE NOT LOCATED IN INDIA

Year	*No. of Banks*	*Paid-up Capital and Reserve*	*Deposits in India*	*Cash Balances in India*
		(000 £)	*(000 Rs.)*	*(000 Rs.)*
1928	18	187,923	71,13,86	8,05,57
1931	17	185,964	67,47,26	8,80,73
1933	18	143,080	70,78,42	7,71,96
1935	17	137,034	76,18,33	12,55,08 (b)
1936‡	19	128,292	75,22,55	10,35,31 (b)
1937 (c)	18	128,312	73,21,01	10,58,05 (b)
1938	...	131,526	67,20,42	6,44,41 (b)
1939	19	125,265	74,07,82	7,38,76 (b)

‡ Figures revised.

(b) Includes balances with Reserve Bank of India.

(c) Figures for years prior to 1937 include Burma.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA

The following is a summary of the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended 30th September, 1945.

LIFE BUSINESS

"The total number of insurers who stood registered under the Insurance Act, 1938, on September 30, 1945, was 330 of which 234 insurers were constituted in India and 96 out of India. One hundred and fifty-one Indian insurers carry on life insurance business only, 47 carry on Life and other classes of insurance business and 36 carry on only non-life business. Four non-Indian insurers carry on life insurance business only, 11 carry on life and other classes of insurance business and 81 carry on only non-life business.

New Business: "The new life insurance business effected in India by Indian insurers during 1944, amounted to about 4,32,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 95.20 crores, and yielding an annual premium income of Rs. 5.12 crores, showing an increase over the previous year of about 1,49,000 in the number of policies, Rs. 32.26 crores in the sum insured and Rs. 1.64 crores in the premium income. The corresponding figure for non-Indian insurers were about 19,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 11.00 crores and yielding a premium income of Rs. 0.62 crores, showing an increase over the previous year of about 6,000 in the number of policies, Rs. 1.82 crores in sum insured and Rs. 0.13 crore in the yearly premium.

Total Business: "The net amount of life insurance business effected by Indian insurers in India and in force at the end of the year amounted to about 19,40,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 366.15 crores and having a premium income of Rs. 18.10 crores recording an increase over the previous year, of about 3,12,000 in the number of policies, Rs. 72.07 crores in the sums insured and Rs. 3.26 crores in the premium income. The corresponding figures for non-Indian insurers were about 1,87,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 76.98 crores and having premium income of Rs. 4.33 crores. The net amount of life insurance business effected outside India by Indian insurers during the year 1944 and the amount remaining in force at the end of that year was about 9,200 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 3.06 crores and about 69,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 18.73 crores respectively.

Income: "The total revenue income for the year 1944 of Indian and non-Indian insurers in respect of their life insurance business in India was Rs. 22.99 crores and Rs. 6.13 crores respectively. The total out-go, including amounts disbursed as claims, surrenders etc., was Rs. 13.08 crores and Rs. 4.42 respectively, the balance of Rs. 9.91 crores and Rs. 1.71 crores representing the increase in the life funds of Indian and non-Indian insurers respectively.

Interest-earning: "The rate of interest on mean life funds of Indian insurers, during the year after deduction of income-tax at source was 3.64 per cent as compared with 3.88 per cent in the previous year. The total expenses of management expressed as a percentage of the premium income during the year worked out to 31.2 per cent as compared with 27.9 per cent in the previous year.

"The corresponding figures for non-Indian insurers were 3.35 per cent and 18.6 per cent as compared with 2.79 per cent and 16.0 per cent for the previous year."

Valuation: "Of the 35 new valuations of Indian insurers published in the Year-Book 23 disclosed, a surplus, in 10 of which the surplus was allocated to policy-holders and/or share-holders and in the case of remaining 14 the surplus was carried forward unappropriated and 11 disclosed a deficit, in 3 of which the deficit was covered by the free paid-up capital and in the case of remaining 8, the deficit was not so covered."

NON-LIFE BUSINESS

Non-Life Business: "The net total Indian premium income of Indian insurers under business other than life insurance, was Rs. 3.22 crores, comprising Rs. 1.79 crores from Fire Insurance, Rs. 0.77 crore from Marine Insurance and Rs. 0.66 crore from Miscellaneous Insurance, showing an increase of Rs. 0.13 crore in the case of Fire Insurance, Rs. 0.04 crore in the case of Marine Insurance and Rs. 0.16 crore in the case of Miscellaneous insurance. The corresponding figures for non-Indian insurers were: Fire Insurance, Rs. 1.66 crores, Marine Insurance, Rs. 1.70 crores and Miscellaneous Insurance, Rs. 0.81 crore registering a fall over the previous years of Rs. 0.59 crore in the total premium income from non-life business in India."

PROVIDENT SOCIETIES

"On September 30, 1945, there were 137 Provident Societies registered under the Act. The total new business effected by these societies during 1944 was about 18,700 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 83.81 lacs showing an increase over the previous year of about 4,600 in the number of policies and Rs. 26.53 lacs in the sum insured. The total business remaining in force at the end of the year was about 72,500 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 225.66 lacs registering an increase of about 9,000 in the number of policies and Rs. 47.63 lakhs in the sums insured."

Conclusion: The Superintendent of Insurance concludes his report with certain interesting remarks about post-war years, trend of interest earning and the question of nationalization of insurance. He holds out the hope that insurers in India would enjoy good business in post-war years and regarding rate of interest to be earned in future he is rather pessimistic.

He thinks that interest earning rate must fall below 3 per cent as the Government's 2½ per cent 1950 Loan was so promptly and so readily over-subscribed. He suggests that the Government should mete out special treatment to Insurers in India in the matter of income-tax assetment. He does not favour the proposal for nationalization of Insurance as in his opinion individual efforts and initiative are so necessary for spread of Insurance in this country.

PRICES

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA

(FROM 1917 TO 1946. 1914 = 100)

Year	*Annual Average*	*Year*	*Annual Average*	*Year*	*Annual Average*
1917	145	1930	116	1942	185
1918	176	1931	96	1943	307
1919	196	1935	99	1944	298
1920	202	1936	91	1945	289
1921	179	1937	102	1946 Jan.	284
1923	172	1938	95	Feb.	299
1925	159	1939	108	March	302
1928	145	1940	120	April	304
1929	141	1941	139	May	313
				June	323

The last world war was marked by a very high rise of price in India and the world at large. In 1913, the price level was 100 and in 1917 it was 145. But immediately after the armistice of 1918, the rise in prices was sharper, the maximum point being renched in 1920. The sharp fall after 1920 and 1929 indicates the starting points of trade depression of 1922-23 and that of 1930-31. During World War No. 2, prices did not rise very sharp till 1941, but thereafter the rise had been quicker than ever in the history of India. From January 1945, the general index of prices began to fall very slowly but since December 1945, the upward tendency seems to be persistent.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF ARTICLES (*July 1914 = 100*)

Annual Average	*Cereals*	*Pulses*	*Sugar*	*Cotton manufactures**
1933	66	84	131	113
1935	75	85	128	117
1938	72	88	132	106
1939	86	99	164	106
1940	99	101	157	122
1941	112	105	145	179
1942	157	162	208	—
1943	396	373	319	—
1944	244	312	330	—
1945	235	273	315	—
1946 Jan.	227	302	401	—
Feb.	277	407	401	—
March	227	368	353	—
April	229	373	348	—
May	229	381	394	—
June	229	391	389	—

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* Rose up to 237 in Nov. 1942, thereafter quotations not available.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

Base year *Yearly average*	*India (Calcutta)* 1914	*United Kingdom (Board of Trade)* 1930	*U. S. A. Bureau of Labour* 1926	*Canada* 1926	*South Africa* 1910	*New Zealand* 1926-30	*Australia* 1928-9	*Germany* 1913	*Japan* 1900
1914	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1931	68	76·8	76·6	75·4	85·4	91·3	84·7	80·8	69·6
1933	62	75·0	69·2	70·2	80·2	91·5	79·0	68·0	81·7
1935	65	77·9	83·9	75·4	81·8	94·8	80·6	74·2	84·4
1938	68	88·8	82·5	82·2	90·2	104·9	88·9	77·1	114·3
1939	76	90·0	80·9	78·8	87·8	108·4	89	77·7	126·3
1940	85	119·6	82·5	86·7	97·5	121·0	98	80·2	114·6
1941	99	133·6	91·8	90·0	107·1	132·7	104	81·8	150·2
1942	131	139·6	108·7	100·0	120·2	143·8	117	83·4	161·5
1643	218	142·6	108·2	104·5	130·7	153·4	128	84·8	171·2
1944	211	145·5	109·1	107·2	135·3	158·8	124	85·7†	189·2*

* Average of first 10 months. † Average of first 11 months.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT INDIA

DISTRICTS IN INDIA†

Province	*No. of Districts*	*Province*	*No. of Districts*
Madras	25	C. P. & Berar	19
Bombay	19	Assam	12
Sind	8	N.-W. F. P.	6
Bengal	28	Baluchistan	6
U. P.	48	Ajmer-Merwara	1
Punjab	29	Coorg	1
Bihar	17	Delhi	1
Orissa	6		
		Total	226

INDIAN PRIVY COUNCILLORS

Ameer Ali		H. H. the Aga Khan	1934
Sir B. C. Mitter		Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	1934
V. S. Srinivasa Sastri	1921	Sir Akbar Hydari	1936
Lord Sinha	1926	M. R. Jayakar	1939
Sir D. F. Mulla	1930	Sir C. Madhavan Nair	1941
Sir Shadilal	1934		

INDIAN FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

S. Ramanujam
Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose
Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman
Dr. Meghnad Saha
Dr. Birbal Sahni
Dr. H. J. Bhabha
Dr. K. S. Krishnan
Sir Shantiswarup Bhatnagar
Prof. S. Chandrasekhar
Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis

INDIAN FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan (1939)

INDIANS IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree	(Conservative)
Dadabhai Naoroji	(Liberal)
Sapurji Saklatvala	(Communist)
Lord Sinha, First Baron of Raipur	(House of Lords)
Lord Sinha, Second Baron of Raipur	(House of Lords)

INDIAN PEERS OF THE BRITISH REALM

Sinha, Satyendra Prasanna, First Baron of Raipur
Sinha, Aroon Kumar (*b.* 1887), Second Baron of Raipur
[Heir—Hon'ble Sudhindra Sinha *b.* 1921)]

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† Districts for civil cases.

INDIAN BARONETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit; Sir Victor Sassoon; Sir Kenneth Gibson; Sir Richard Temple. Sir Cowasj Jehangir 1908; Sir Jamestji Jejeebhoy, 1857; Sir Hussein Ali Currimbhoy Ebrahim 1910; Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal Ranchodlal, 1913.

INDIAN KING'S COUNSEL

Bhugwandin Dube, 1931.

PRESIDENTS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (CENTRAL)

Sir Frederick Whyte*	1920-25	Sir Shanmukhan Chetty	1930-33
V. J. Patel	1925-30	Sir Abdur Rahim	1933-45
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola	1930	G. V. Mavlankar	1946-

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN INDIA†

Year	*No. killed*	*No. wounded*	*Year*	*No. killed*	*No. wounded*
1929-30	3,344	7,967	1934-35	3,003	10,195
1930-31	3,156	3,486	1935-36	2,985	10,555
1931-32	2,869	9,153	1936-37	3,123	11,060
1932-33	2,713	9,434	1937-38	3,328	13,997
1933-34	2,798	10,184	1938-39	3,439	15,650
			1939-40	3,537	18,282

MOTOR VEHICLES RUNNING IN BRITISH INDIA

(As at 31st March, 1940)

Area	*Total*	*Area*	*Total*
Madras Province (excluding Madras City)	14,838	Orissa	1,266
Madras City	6,440	Central Provinces and Berar	6,538
Bombay	27,957	Assam	5,791
Bengal (excluding Calcutta and Howrah Town)	7,274	N.-W. F. Province	3,025
Calcutta including Howrah Town	22,467	Sind	4,826
United Provinces	18,112	Ajmer-Merwara	978
Punjab	13,372	Delhi Province‡	—
Bihar	7,577	*Total*	140,461

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* Appointed by the Governor-General. The rest were elected.

† Exclusive of accidents in Railway premises but not connected with movements of trains, vehicles, etc.

‡ Figures not available.

NUMBER OF PRINTING PRESSES AT WORK AND NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, AND BOOKS PUBLISHED

Province	*Printing Presses*	*News-papers*	*Periodicals*	*Books* *In English or other European Languages*	*Books* *In Indian Languages (Vernacular & Classic or in more than one Language)*
Madras	2,734	917	985	551	2,507
Bombay	1,208	593	...	624	3,270
Sind	307	139	60	95	340
Bengal	1,738	154	762	1,383	3,074
United Provinces	1,085	341	504	297	2,429
Punjab	551	418	455	350	1,834
Bihar	249	43	94	33	174
Orissa	78	31	65	21	519
C. P. & Berar	231	89	38	38	252
Assam	98	30	48	2	28
N.-W. F. P.	48	42	3	13	3
Ajmer-Merwara	42	12	16	10	141
Coorg	2	2	1	1	7
Delhi	177	61	82	24	242
Total 1939-40	8,548	2,872	3,113	3,442	14,820

POST OFFICES (*British India*)

Year	*No. of Post Offices*	*No. of Postal articles handled (000,000's)*	*Postal earnings (Rs. Lakhs)*	*Total Telegraph line-mileage*	*Telegraph Revenue (Rs. lakhs.)*
1923-24	19,027	1,156	6,79	85,682	3,15
1931-32	23,374	1,118	7,37	99,821	3,28
1939-40	24,741	1,255	8,32	100,952	4,17
1942-43	25,671	1,356	12,04	103,752	7,26

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

(Up to 1936-37, India and Burma and thereafter India)

In crores of Rupees

Year	*Amount Outstanding*	*Year*	*Amount outstanding*
1913-14	23	1939-40	78.4
1914-15	14.9	1940-41	59.6
1918-19	18.8	1941-42	52.1
1920-21	22.9	1942-43	52.3
1930-31	37	1943-44	64.2
1934-35	58.3	1944-45	80.27
1938-39	82		

POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES—INDIA & BURMA

(*In lakhs of Rupees*)

On 31st March	*Total amount outstanding*	*On 31st March*	*Total amount Outstanding*
1918	8,88	1941	46,98
1931	38,43	1942	39,01
1935	65,96	1943	34.57
1936	65,98	1944	34.64
1939[*]	59.57	1945	35.81
1940	57.02		

POST OFFICE DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

These certificates were issued during 1940-41 to 1943-44 and were replaced by National Savings certificates from 1st October 1943. The amount outstanding in 1943-44 was Rs. 6,97 lakhs.

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

In lakhs of Rupees

Year	*Amount outstanding*	*Year*	*Amount outstanding*
1943-44	8,65	1944-45	28,03

BROADCASTING IN INDIA

The first Radio Club in India was established in Madras in 1924 which marked the beginning of broadcasting in India. Later the Indian Broadcasting Company opened stations in Bombay and Calcutta in 1927. In 1930 Broadcasting in India was taken over by the Government of India and since then programmes and transmission have been conducted by the Indian State Broadcasting Service which now has nine broadcasting stations with Delhi as the Central All-India Station. The following figures speak for themselves:

	1927	1930	1933	1939	1942	1945
No. of Receiver Licences in force	3,598	7,719	10,872	92,772	155,675	199,589
No. of programme transmission hours. All-India Radio	...	...	...	29,859	55,298	...

RECENT PROGRESS IN CIVIL AVIATION

	1938	1944	1945
Total mileage flown	1,286,349	2,100,000	3,347,231
Passengers carried	784	13,250	24,310
Weight of mails and freight carried	565,625 lbs.	1,540,000 lbs.	1,350,875 lbs.
Total traffic	290,824 ton-miles.	1,500,000 ton-miles.	2,106,872 ton-miles.

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[*] Excluding Burma and Aden after 31.3.37.

FINANCE

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (Central Government)

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government were Rs. 193.22 crores and Rs. 441.84 crores respectively according to the Accounts of 1943-44. The principal sources of revenue are at present Customs, Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax, Corporation Tax, Railway Contribution, Post and Telegraphs, Currency and Mint, Profits of the Reserve Bank, and Salt Tax. The principal items of expenditure are defence, General Administration, Debt Services, Payment to Provinces, etc.

The following Table shows the variations in revenue and expenditure in recent years:—

REVENUE

Principal Heads of Revenue	*1938-39 Accounts*	*1942-43 Accounts*	*1943-44 Accounts*	*1944-45 Revised*	*1945-46 Budget*
Customs	40.51	25.12	26.20	40.00	55.25
Central Excise	8.66	12.75	27.42	39.07	48.59
Corporation Tax	2.06	31.40	51.45	106.11	89.67
Taxes on Income	15.24	54.36	77.69	103.89	100.83
Currency & Mint	0.58	5.25	9.97	12.55	12.28
Railway Contribution	1.37	20.13	37.64	32.00	32.00
Posts & Telegraphs	0.19	4.52	9.03	9.32	11.85
Total	76.35,	153.52	193.22	300.58	305.79

EXPENDITURE

Civil Estimates	38.97	74.43	83.44	115.42	123.40
Defence Expend.	46.18	214.62	358.40	397.23	394.23
Total	85.15	289.05	441.84	512.65	517.63

India's Defence Expenditure which had been progressively reduced for some years up to and including 1937-38, had increased since 1938-39. The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 46.18 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 394.23 in 1945-46.

WAR-TIME INCREASES IN TAXATION

1941-42

1. Increase in Excess Profit-Tax from 50% to 66⅔%; 2. Increase in surcharge on Income and Super-Tax from 25% to 33⅓%; 3. 100% increase in Excise Duty on matches; 4. Increase in alternative specific duty on artificial silk yarn and thread from 3 annas to 5 annas per lb.; 5. 10% *ad valorem* duty on pneumatic tyres and tubes.

1942-43

1. Lowering of minimum taxable level to Rs. 1,500 from Rs. 2,000; 2. Increase of surcharge on Income Tax on a graduated scale; 3. Raising

surcharge on super-tax from 33⅓% to 50%; 4. Increasing surcharge on Corporation Tax to 1½ annas in the rupee; 5. Raising prices of ordinary envelopes to 1½ annas, and the minimum telegram charges from 10 as. to 12 as. and express telegram charges from Re. 1-4 as. to Re. 1-8 as. and increasing surcharge on trunk calls from 10% to 20%; 6. Tax on petrol increased from 12 as. to 15 as. per gallon and increase in duty on kerosene.

1943-44

1. Surcharge on Income Tax above Rs. 5,000; 2. Increase in super tax on slabs between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 3½ lakhs; 3. Increase in Corporation tax to 2 as in the rupee; 4. Increase of postal and telephone charges; 5. Contribution by way of increased Excess Profit Tax. (Introduced in June 1943).

1944-45

1. An increase of Central Surcharge on Income Tax by 2 pies from 16 to 18 pies in addition to the basic rate of 24 pies on income from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 and on the balance above Rs. 15,000 an increase in the surcharge from 20 to 24 pies in addition to the basic 30 pies; 2. An increase of 6 pies in the surcharge on Super Tax on slabs of income between Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 2 lakhs; 3. An increase of Corporation Tax from 2 annas to 8 annas; 4. Increase in the duties on spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and in excise duties on unmanufactured tobacco, cigars and cheroots and new excise duties on betel nuts, tea and coffee.

1945-46

1. The surcharge on income tax—on slabs Rs. 15,000 and above was increased by 3 pies per rupee; 2. Import duty on tobacco was increased; 3. Certain increases in postal and telegraphic rates and in surcharge on Trunk Telephone calls.

POST-WAR TAXATION CHANGES. (Budget 1946-47)

Abolition & Reduction

1. Abolition of Excess Profits tax; 2. Reduction of duty on kerosene from 4 as. 6 p. to 3 as. 9 p. and of that on Motor Spirit from 15 as. to 12 as. per gallon; 3. Reduction in 2nd Income slab of Rs. 3,500 to be reduced from 15 pies to 12 pies and the rate on the 3rd slab of Rs. 5,000 from 2 as. 1 p. to 2 as.; 4. Reduction in the rate of income and super-tax on a company from 7¾ as. to 6 as.; 5. Reduction in the rate on life insurance companies from 5 as. 3 p. to 5 as.; grant of a special initial depreciation allowance of 10% on new buildings and of 20% on new plants; etc., etc.

Increase in Taxes or New Imposts

1. Duty on imported betel-nuts to be increased to 5 as. 6 p. per lb. without any surcharge; 2. A specific duty of Rs. 25 per tola on gold bullion and coin and the duty on silver to be raised to 8 as per oz. from 3 as. 7-1/5 p. per oz.; 3. The income-tax on the balance of income above Rs. 15,000 to be increased from 4 as. 9 p. to 5 as.; 4. The rate of surcharge on wines to be raised to one-half from one-fifth.

There are also other changes, of a minor character.

PUBLIC DEBT OF INDIA SINCE 1914

(IN CRORES OF RUPEES)

End of March	*Undated*	*Over 10 years*	*Between 5 & 10 years*	*Under 5 years*	*Treasury Bills*	*Post Office S. B. Deposit & Cash Certificate*	*Other obligations†*	*Total*	*Total Sterling Debts**
1914	144·52	1·00	—	—	—	23·17	11·08	179·77	265·81
1919	143·20	26·42	29·44	59·43	49·24	27·03	24·02	358·78	304·08
1924	137·25	29·29	96·93	94·45	51·77	33·21	39·62	482·52	397·76
1929	137·41	121·03	50·25	81·54	12·15	56·79	61·05	551·21	472·78
1934	126·69	160·73	67·93	79·22	59·24	115·94	83·34	693 09	512·15
1939	128·56	113·80	124·71	70·89	46·30	141·46	84 34	709·96	469·10
1940	139·98	147 24	113·35	49·35	54·71	135·35	87·48	727·79	442·49
1941	148·52	182·98	150·31	95·07	68·90	108·80	106·59	861·17	344 93
1942	164·18	261·77	68·75	117·16	136·98	95·55	96·61	941·00	210·70
1943 (Preliminary)	245·50	238·41	91·75	172·80	264·70	93·00	102·29	1208·45	57·41
1944 ,,	1283·89	445·67	85·38	182·86	110·61	117·56	108·72	1384·69	38·27
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1571·75	37·80

* Converted at 1s. 4d. per rupee up to 1923-24 and thereafter at 1s. 6d.

† Including (1) the unclaimed balance of old loans which have ceased to bear interest from the date of discharge (2) the balances relating to Services Fund.

THE PROVINCES

British India, as at present constituted, has an area of 862,679 sq. miles and a total population of about 296 millions according to the Census Report of 1941. British India has been divided into eleven Governors' provinces, *viz.*, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Orissa, Sind and N.-W. F. Province, and five Chief Commissioners' provinces, *viz.*, Delhi, Baluchistan, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and Andamans and Nicobars.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION

With the enforcement of Part III of the Constitution Act of 1935, the provincial spheres of administration have been more clearly defined and the eleven Governors' provinces now practically enjoy provincial autonomy in local Government. The process of decentralization which had been much advanced under the constitution of 1919 has reached almost the final stage in its growth.

The spheres of taxation, administration and legislation, as between the Central or the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments, have now been clearly demarcated. The control of the Governor-General or the Secretary of State for India over provincial administration has been greatly relaxed so as to enable provincial Governors to act, as far as possible, as constitutional Governors.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE

Land revenue, Excise, Stamps, Payments from Central Government, Irrigation,—these are the principal heads of revenue of Indian provinces, while General Administration, Police, Education, Administration of Justice, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture, Industries are the principal heads of expenditure. According to the Finance and Revenue Accounts of 1943-44 the Provinces had a total Revenue of Rs. 163.3 crores and total Expenditure of Rs. 153.85 crores and total surplus of Rs. 9.46 crores. The following Table shows recent trends in Provincial Finance.

Provincial Government Finance, 1943-44 to 1944-45

(In Crores of Rupees)

	Accounts 1943-44		*Revised Estimates* 1944-45	
Province	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
Madras	29,84	29,84	40,37	40,20
Bombay	25,21	21,50	32,12	31,23
Bengal	23,72	26,75	35,66	47,01
United Provs.	24,26	24,24	27,53	27,38
Punjab	21,20	16,84	22,49	21,10
Bihar	10,31	10,86	11,99	10,12
Central Provinces & Berar	8,56	8,55	9,49	9,45
Assam	5,16	4,45	5,81	6,13
North-West Frontier Province	2,55	2,35	2,76	2,92
Orissa	2,56	2,54	3,13	3,11
Sind	9,94	5,63	9,43	9,40
Total	1,63,31	1,53,85	2,00,78	2,08,05

(*In crores of Rupees*)

	1936-37	1939-40	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
I. Public Debt.					
(a) Permanent Debt.	8.72	19.60	27.53	32.93	...
(b) Floating Debt.	...	1.80	.82	37.55	...
(c) Loans from Central Govt.	1,43.80	1,21.77	1,11.11	89.84	...
II. Unfunded Debt.	15.03	24.44	27.26	92.30	...
III. Gross Total Debt. (Total of I & II)	1,67.55	1,67.61	1,66.72	1,98.62	215.49
IV. Net Debt (Deducting outstanding loans and advance made by Provincial Govt.)	1,04.63	1,35.65	1,34.60	1,63.39	...
V. Provision for the reduction of Debt during year	2.31	1.51	14.85	48.41	...
VI. Closing Cash Balance	10.10	9.59	30.44	23.89	...

CONSOLIDATED PROVINCIAL REVENUE & EXPENDITURE

In Crores of Rupees

	1938-39 *Accounts*	1943-44 *Accounts*	1944-45 *Revised*	1945-46 *Budget*
Revenue	84.74	163.31	200.78	188.17
Expenditure	85.74	153.85	208.05	191.74
Total surplus	.62	13.04	4.56	5.26
Total Deficits	−1.64	−3.58	−11.83	—8.83
Net Position (Surplus +; deficit −)	−1.02	+9.46	−7.27	−3.57

SUBVENTIONS & PAYMENTS FROM CENTRE TO PROVINCES

In crores of Rupees

	Income Tax	*Jute Duty*	*Subventions*	*Other grants-in-aids*	*Total*
1939-40 (Accounts)	2.79	2.56	3.03	...	8.38
1943-44 ,,	19.50	1.38	2.75	...	26.63
1944-45 (Revised)	26.56	1.40	1.70	3.00	36.66
1945-46 (Budget)	23.29	1.40	1.70	7.00	26.39

BUDGETS 1946-47

Central Government Budget: The 1946-47 Budget estimates the revenue and expenditure at Rs. 307 crores and Rs. 355.71 crores respectively, thus leaving a prospective deficit of Rs. 48.71 crores as compared with Rs. 155.29 crores in 1945-46 Budget and Rs. 144.95 crores in the revised estimates for 1945-46. The Defence Expenditure, according to 1946-47 Estimates, is Rs. 243.77 crores and Rs. 1.57 crores for the

Revenue and Capital heads respectively against Rs. 376.42 crores and Rs. 14.93 crores respectively in the revised Estimates, for 1945-46. The estimates for civil expenditure for 1946-47 are put at Rs. 111.94 crores. The comparative position will be clear from the following:—

In crores of Rupees

	1945-46 *Budget*	1945-46 *Revised*	1946-47 *Budget*
Total Revenue	362.34	360.66	307.00
Total Expenditure	517.63	505.61	355.71
Deficit.	155.29	144.95	48.71
Defence expenditure	394.23	376.42	243.77

As has been pointed out in the Section *Finance* under the heading *Post-War Taxation Changes*, substantial tax remission and reduction have been provided in the 1946-47 Budget while increased taxation in some minor respects has been resorted to. The estimated gap between revenue and expenditure will be increased from Rs. 48.71 to Rs. 70.16 crores for implementing these changes in taxation. A sum of Rs. 26.10 crores being the estimated balances in the two War Risk Insurance Funds will be transferred to Revenue and the deficit for 1946-47 will be brought down to Rs. 44.06 crores. The inclusion of Rs. 77 crores for expenditure on post-war planning is the most interesting item on the side of estimated expenditure for 1946-47.

Railway Budget 1946-47: The prominent features are: a decline of Rs. 48 crores in gross traffic receipts will lead to a reduction of the net surplus from Rs. 32 crores in 1945-46 to Rs. 12 crores in 1946-47. The introduction of new designs for lower class passenger coaches including sleeping accommodation; the provision of Rs. 2 crores for starting with the construction of new lines and the relaying of lines dismantled during the war and a heavy programme of open line rehabilitation work involving Rs. 20 crores. The net revenue for 1945-46 is expected to be Rs. 59.43 crores and after deduction of interest charges amounting to Rs. 27.36 crores, the expected surplus is Rs. 32.07 crores. Of this, Rs. 32 crores is to be transferred to General Revenue and Rs. 7 lakhs to Railway Reserve Fund. The estimated gross receipts for 1946-47 are put at Rs. 177 crores. The ordinary working expenses for 1946-47 are estimated to be Rs. 125.73 crores. After allowing for interest charges and transfer to Depreciation Fund the net surplus is expected to be Rs. 12.22 crores. Of this Rs. 7.37 crores is to be credited to General Revenues, Rs. 1.86 crores to Railway Reserve Fund and Rs. 3 crores to Betterment Fund. The Railway Reserve Fund which opened with a balance of Rs. 37.48 crores on 1.4.46, would be reduced to Rs. 17.11 by 31.3.46. The depreciation Fund which was Rs. 102.21 crores on 1.4.45 would be reduced to Rs. 98.83 crores on 31.3.46.

Madras: The Madras Budget for 1946-47 discloses a surplus of Rs. 61,63,100 the estimated revenue and expenditure being put at Rs. 41,44,06,800 and Rs. 40,82,38,700 respectively. Extensive famine relief in Anantapur. Bellary, Kurnool and Chittor districts and partial or complete remission of land revenue on a large-scale are foreshadowed in the Budget. The Government also proposes to spend Rs. 167.36 lakhs during the year 1946-47 on 5-year Post-war Plan. Capital expenditure of Rs. 349.42 lakhs for Tungabhadra irrigation project is also provided for. The Revenue Reserve Fund is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 24 crores.

United Provinces: A revenue surplus of Rs. 370 lakhs is anticipated for 1946-47. The expenditure on post-war development plan is estimated at Rs. 70.28 lakhs recurring and Rs. 173 lakhs non-recurring. The estimated total revenue for 1946-47 is put at Rs. 27.07 crores against Rs. 27.52 in 1945-46 Budget.

Bihar: The 1946-47 Budget anticipates a surplus of Rs. 50 lakhs, the estimated revenue and expenditure being put at Rs. 13,89 lakhs and Rs. 13,39 lakhs respectively. Provision of Rs. 48 lakhs for epidemics, Rs. 15 lakhs for grid system and Rs. 7 lakhs for irrigation are provided in the Budget.

Bengal: The Budget estimates presented in Bengal Assembly on 24.7.46 in replacement of the Budget under section 93 issued by the Governor anticipates a revenue deficit of Rs. 9.7 crores, the estimated revenue and expenditure being put respectively at Rs. 42.51 crores (against Rs. 44.83 crores actual in 1945-46) and Rs. 52.21 (against Rs. 39.05 actual in 1945-46). There is a decrease of Rs. 5 crores in revenue for the year 1946-47 compared to the previous year. This is made up of (1) decline in Excise revenue Rs. 2.5 crores and increase in expenditure Rs. 2.5 crores. A feature of the Budget is a provision of Rs. 12 crores for development projects, most important items whereof are Education Rs. 55 lakhs; Irrigation Rs. 74 lakhs; Medical Rs. 246 lakhs; Public Health Rs. 76 lakhs; Agriculture Rs. 41.5 lakhs; Industries Rs. 32 lakhs; Capital outlay on Irrigation works, Rs. 70 lakhs; Capital outlay on Industrial development Rs. 54 lakhs. Rs. 2.9 crores have been provided for famine relief. Sales tax of 5½ annas per gallon on Motor spirit is proposed by the Finance Minister, and if accepted, this may yield Rs. 75 lakhs.

Orissa: The 1946-47 estimates for Revenue and Expenditure are Rs. 357.5 lakhs and Rs. 392.26 lakhs respectively. The expenditure includes Rs. 64.37 lakhs for provincial new schemes and Rs. 65.14 lakhs for post-war development schemes. The opening and closing balances in 1946-47 are Rs. 36,000 and Rs. 7,42,000 respectively.

C. P. & Berar: A Revenue surplus of Rs. 60 lakhs is anticipated in 1946-47 Budget, the expected revenue and expenditure being put at Rs. 905 lakhs and Rs. 845 lakhs respectively. An expenditure of Rs. 2 crores on development schemes will be met in 1946-47.

Assam: The Budget for 1946-47 shows an estimated surplus of Rs. 10.27 lakhs, the estimated revenue receipts being Rs. 516 lakhs and capital receipts Rs. 32,47 lakhs and the revenue and capital expenditure being Rs. 505 lakhs and Rs. 33.14 lakhs respectively. The year 1946-47 is expected to close with a surplus balance of Rs. 51.27 lakhs.

Sind: A net revenue surplus of Rs. 3 lakhs is anticipated in the 1946-47 Budget, the estimated revenue and expenditure being put at Rs. 803 lakhs and Rs. 800 lakhs respectively.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Short History: The Indian National Congress is the largest political organization in India and is the one single body which can claim to take the role of a national political organization. Its membership is open to all communities, castes, and races, and its object is the attainment of *purna swaraj* by all peaceful and legitimate means. It is an all-India organization having its ramifications all over British India. Established in 1885 by the late Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the I. C. S., the Indian National Congress held its first session in Bombay in December 1885. The development of national consciousness in India, and the establishment of friendly relations with Great Britain and the attainment of self-government through the good offices of British administrators,—these were the principal objects, for which the Indian National Congress strove for the first 35 years of its existence. In 1907 there was a rift in the Congress at Surat and the organization was split into two camps: the Extremists and the Moderates. It was in the year 1920, when Mahatma Gandhi came to take a leading part in Congress activities and policies, that a new orientation was introduced in the political outlook of the Indian National Congress. In the first place, the Congress was within an incredibly short time transformed into a mass organization from a bourgeois movement; and secondly, the Congress outlived its character of a mere annual conference for passing pious resolutions. Since 1920, the Indian National Congress has defied the Government. The non-co-operation movement of 1920, and the civil disobedience movement of 1931 were not only authorized, but were fostered, directed and guided by the Indian National Congress. A resolution demanding the introduction of Dominion Status in India by the end of 1929 was passed at the 1928 session. But when the demand was not fulfilled by the British Government, the Congress resorted to civil disobedience in 1930. But the movement was suspended in 1931, when Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin came to a truce and Mahatma Gandhi agreed to participate in the Round Table Conference in London as the sole representative of the Congress. The history of the National Congress for some four years following this is moribund and dull, for after the failure of the Second Round Table Conference, the Government took comprehensive measures to suppress the organization. In 1934, the civil disobedience movement was officially withdrawn. Next year the Golden Jubilee of the Congress was celebrated.

The history of the Indian National Congress during the last 25 years is the history of the struggle of the Indian people for complete independence. In 1937 the Congress contested the elections to the Legislative Assemblies and Councils under the much wider franchise conferred by the Government of India Act of 1935 and gained overwhelming success in most of the provinces. After prolonged controversy, six provinces (Bihar, U. P., Bombay, C. P., Madras, and Orissa) saw Congress Cabinets, while in two others (Assam and North-West Frontier Province) Congress-Coalition Governments assumed power. During the first period of its life, provincial autonomy was a success. Prohibition was introduced. The Congress Ministers tried to reduce the burden of debt on the agricultural population and to reform education and local self-government, and to give aid to the common people in various ways. On the whole, the Congress and the British Indian officials worked together in a friendly spirit, though there had occasionally been tensions between Congress Ministers and Governors.

The year 1939 was not a favourable year for the Congress, for in that year Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose started the Forward Bloc Movement side by side with the Congress. There was a rift between Mr. Bose and the Congress High Command. In the Congress Mr. Bose, who was re-elected in 1939 to be the Congress President, could not find a workable Cabinet for himself at the annual session of the Congress, at Tripuri. In March 1940, Mr. Bose held an anti-compromise conference at Ramgarh simultaneously with the annual session of the Indian National Congress.

The War came and early in September, Lord Linlithgow announced in the Central Legislature that in view of war preoccupations, the work in connexion with the preparations for Federation would be held in suspense. Mahatma Gandhi in a statement declared that his sympathies were with England and France from purely humanitarian standpoint. The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution to the effect that India's support to Britain in war was conditional on a declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom that the latter's policy towards India involved the recognition of Indian independence. The Working Committee "have a deep-rooted quarrel with systems which deny freedom and are based on violence and aggression."

The All-India Congress Committee (at Wardha) passed a resolution which stated *inter alia*: "The Congress has been guided throughout by its objective of achieving the independence of the Indian people and the establishment of a free democratic State in India in which the rights and interests of all minorities are preserved and safeguarded." It was further added that the Congress had always looked upon war and violence with horror and as opposed to progress and civilization, and had declared itself opposed to all Imperialist wars and to the domination of one country by another. It was, therefore, according to the Committee, "regrettable that India had been declared a belligerent country without the consent of the Indian people and various far-reaching measures have been hurried through the legislatures." The A.-I. C. C. again invited (as the Working Committee had already done in September 1939) the British Government to state their war and peace aims and demanded that "India must be declared an independent nation and at present application must be given to this status to the largest possible extent." "The Committee desires to be declared afresh that Indian freedom must be based on democracy and unity and the full recognition and protection of the rights of all minorities to which the Congress has always pledged itself." The Viceroy, who had early in October held consultations with 52 persons (leaders of political opinion in British India and representatives of the Princely order), issued a lengthy statement in course of which he repeated the words of the Prime Minister of England declaring the general aims of the British Government to be: "laying the foundation of a better international system which will mean that war is not to be the inevitable lot of each succeeding generation . . ." Lord Linlithgow further quoted the Secretary of State's statement made on the 6th February 1935: "the natural issue of India's progress . . . is the attainment of Dominion

Status." The Congress Working Committee declared that it could not possibly give any support to Great Britain and called upon the Congress Ministries to tender their resignations. The Congress Ministers tendered their resignations which were accepted in the first week of November and the Constitution was suspended in those provinces.

In the annual session of the Congress at Ramgarh (April 1940), it was decided that individual civil disobedience should be offered by followers of the Congress and it was declared that "nothing short of complete independence can be accepted by the people of India . . . and that no permanent solution is possible except through a Constituent Assembly. India's constitution must be based on independence, democracy and national unity . . . Hence the Congress cherishes the hope that all classes and communities will take part in it. The civil disobedience is to evoke the spirit of sacrifice in the whole nation." The various Congress organizations, now termed Satyagraha Committees, made all preparations for civil disobedience. Batches of *Satyagrahis* were daily sent out shouting anti-war slogans and courting arrest and imprisonment. Some of the greatest personalities in the land including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were now in jail.

Throughout 1941, the Congress appeared to have been inactive and passive rather than assertive. The Civil Disobedience launched in 1940 had died out. Some of the leaders had no doubt offered Satyagraha after their release from the gaol, but the Government did not take any action against them. On July 21, 1941, the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the formation of a National Defence Council for India were announced. The object of the move was the securing of wider participation by Indian leaders in the administration of the Central Government in India's War efforts. Mahatma Gandhi or the Congress did not find anything hopeful in these measures. "The announcement," the Mahatma said, "does not affect the stand taken by the Congress, nor does it meet the Congress demands."

The Working Committee which concluded its sitting at Bardoli on 30.12.41 relieved Mahtma Gandhi of Congress leadership at the latter's desire, as there was fundamental difference between the Committee and the Mahatma on the question of non-violence. But the Congress position and attitude towards war were clearly defined by the Committee: "only a free and independent India can be in a position to undertake the defence of the country on a national basis and be of help in furtherance of the larger causes that are emerging from the storm of the war." In January 1942, it was decided not to hold the annual session of the Congress in 1942 "in view of the present situation."

Congress leaders and representatives had meetings with Sir Stafford Cripps when the latter came to India in March 1942 for effecting a settlement between Congress and the Government. Congress accepted the Cripps proposals for the grant to India of a political status equivalent to dominion status. But the idea that the responsibility for defence and for control and direction of defence should be retained by His Majesty's Government was unacceptable to the Congress. Sir Stafford had stipulated that his proposals were to be accepted or rejected *in toto* and the Congress had to reject the proposals *in toto* as it found itself unable to accept the defence clause in the proposals.

The Congress Working Committee resolution on Cripps proposals stated among other things:

"The British War Cabinet's proposals relate principally to the future upon the cessation of hostilities. The Committee, while recognising that self-determination for the people of India is accepted in principle regret that this it fettered and circumscribed, and certain provisions have been introduced which gravely imperil the development of a free and united nation and the establishment of a democratic State. Even the constitution-making body is so constituted that the people's right to self-determination is vitiated by the introduction of non-representative elements.

"The Committee recognise that future independence may be implicit in the proposals but the accompanying provisions and restrictions are such that real freedom may well become an illusion. The complete ignoring of the 90 millions of the people of the Indian States and their treatment as commodities at the disposal of their Rulers is a negation of both Democracy and self-determination.

"While the representation of an Indian State in the Constitution-making body is fixed on a population basis, the people of the State have no voice in choosing those representatives . . . while decisions vitally affecting them are being taken. Such States may, in many ways, become barriers to the growth of Indian freedom . . . and a perpetual menace to the freedom of the people of the States as well as of the rest of India.

After the failure of the Cripps Mission, there were talks of Congress action. On July 14, 1942, the Working Committee at its Wardha meeting formulated the rather novel demand that the British should withdraw from India for intensifying India's spirit of resistance to all agression and for increasing India's war efforts. It was also made clear that if the Congress advice for honourable withdrawal were not accepted by the British, the Congress would reluctantly be compelled to resort to mass Civil Disobedience on non-violent lines for the vindication of India's political rights and the liberties of her people. The All-India Congress Committee duly considered and endorsed the withdrawal resolution on 8th August 1942, in a resolution the principal points whereof are:

1. Immediate ending of British rule was a necessity for India and for the success of the cause of the Allied Nations. 2. A free India would assure success in the struggle against Nazism, Fascism and Imperialism. 3. As a sequel to Britain's non-compliance with the withdrawal demand, a provisional Government would be formed in India and Free India would be an ally of the United Nations. 4. The provisional Government would in due course evolve a Constituent Assembly for framing India's Constitution. 5. The Congress had no intention to gain power for itself. 6. Mahatma Gandhi was requested by the Committee to take the lead and guide the nation in the action to be taken in the matter of mass Civil Disobedience.

Gandhiji had openly declared that he would, before launching the movement, interview the Viceroy with a view to avoiding a struggle and also address the heads of the other States among the United Nations.

The interview did not take place. The Government did not wait for the interview: but simultaneously with the passing of the Resolution at

A.-I. C. C. meeting on 7th August 1942 held at Bombay, Gandhiji and other members of the Working Committee were arrested and imprisoned. The Congress and other affiliated bodies were declared illegal. In a resolution, dated 8th August 1942, the Governor-General in Council, sought to justify this action as he had been aware "for some days past of dangerous preparations by the Congress Party for unlawful and in some cases violent activities." Thousands of other Congressmen were arrested all over India.

The arrest of Gandhiji and other Congress leaders had an instantaneous reaction all over India. Mass demonstrations and angry outbursts of mass fury took place all over India. Transport and communications were interfered with and Government properties were destroyed and damaged. The Government took the challenge in right earnest and firing and bastinadoing were very widely resorted to by the preservers of peace and security. Between non-violence on one hand and Government's determination to preserve law and order on the other, a veritable state of terror prevailed for some weeks during August-September 1942. Responsibilities for the August disturbances had been laid on the shoulders of Congress executives. But Congress leaders, after their release from jail in 1945 repudiated in no uncertain terms official allegations of Congress connexion with the mass violences of August 1942. After September 1942 the fury and violence of mass rising all over India had died down in the course of a few months.

In December 1942, the war spread to the East with Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour and Singapore. Throughout 1942-43 the political atmosphere in India was subservient to the threatened invasion of India by Japan; and with the Congress leaders and workers behind prison bars and all Congress organisations legally non-existent the political consciousness of the people of India began to ebb very low. Rising prices and scarcity of commodities, famine and epidemics and increasing employment of the middle class unemployed in the fast expanding war efforts eliminated the chances of success that any mass political movement might build up in India. A widespread sense of frustration prevailed in every quarter till May 1944 when Gandhiji was unconditionally released from fail. This was followed in June of the same year by the release to the Press of a lengthy correspondence between the Mahatma and Lord Wavell principally on the subject of Congress responsibility for August disturbances and the interpretation of the "Quit India" resolution. The letters had been exchanged during the period from 17th February to 9th April. In the course of these letters the Mahatma sought to disprove Congress responsibility for the mass rising and the use of violence while Lord Wavell seemed to argue that a great leader like Gandhiji and his principal followers—particularly those responsible for the Quit India resolution—ought to have foreseen the consequences which followed the arrest of Gandhiji and Congressmen in August 1942. Gandhiji sought to interpret the absolutely non-violent outlook which the resolution imposed on the people of India. Viceroy Wavell had in the course of his letter dated 28th March 1944 asked for the repudiation of the August Resolution with a view to facilitating rapprochment. The Mahatma pointed out that such a decision on a resolution which had been passed by hundreds or members could only be taken after full deliberation by the Congress

Working Committee. The outcome of the lengthy correspondence came out to be nothing more than the placing of the cards by both the sides—the British Government as represented by Lord Wavell and Mahatmaji as representing the Congress.

In September 1944 Mahatmaji had talks with Mr. Jinnah at the latter's Bombay residence with a view to the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem. The talks were held between Sept. 9 and Sept. 27. But nothing materialized. In a statement on Sept. 28 the Mahatma expressed regret at the failure but characterized the breakdown as an "adjournment *sine die*." The Gandhi-Jinnah meeting had been facilitated by the tireless labours of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar.

In March 1945, Lord Wavell flew to England for consultation. A wave of optimism followed. On return to India Lord Wavell announced his plan for ending India's political deadlock and announced that a conference would be held for devising ways and means for the formation of an expanded Executive Council consisting of representatives and accredited leaders of Indian Communities and Parties. A conference was convened in by the Viceroy in Simla in June 1945 and the outcome thereof was that the conference foundered on the rock of communalism. (Read *Nalanda Year-Book and Who's Who in India* 1944-45, p. 310.)

The Congress Working Committee meeting at Poona passed a resolution on 15.9.45 where in it was stated that "the Congress cannot agree to any proposal to disintegrate India by giving liberty to any component state or territorial unit to secede from the Indian Union or Federation." Only a democratically elected constituent assembly was, according to the Resolution, competent to prepare a Constitution for the governance of India. Such a Constitution should be a federal one with residuary powers vesting in the units. The fundamental rights must form an integral part of that Constitution. The Committee declared that," it cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territorial unit to remain in an Indian Union against their declared and established will. While recognizing this principle, every effort should be made to create the conditions which would help the different units in developing a common and a co-operative national life. In another resolution, the United Nations were called upon to take note of the fact that "the present Government derives no power and authority from the people of India," and that should the present Government enter any agreement on behalf of India which may not be in the interests of the people and which may create new shackles preventing growth and development, the people's representatives, when in power, will have the right and duty to examine such agreements and in the event of the same being injurious to the interests of the people "to refuse to be bound by it." The Committee also passed a resolution urging the release of officers and men and women of the Indian National Army and appealing to the Government not to carry out the sentences of death already passed on any Indian soldier or civilian in connexion with any activities connected with the war.

As early as the autumn of 1945, the Congress decided to contest the forthcoming elections to the Central and Provincial legislatures. At a five-day session of the Working Committee meeting concluding in Calcutta on 11.12.45, the following resolutions were passed:

"That the policy of non-violence as detailed in the Congress Resolution of 1920, and since expanded and explained from time to time and action in accordance with it, has raised India to a height, never attained before."

"That the constructive activities of the Congress beginning with spinning wheel and Khadi as the centre are emblematic of the policy of non-violence and that every other Congress activity including what is known as parliamentary programme is subservient to and designed to promote the constructive activities as explained by Mahatma Gandhi."

"That civil disobedience, mass or any other, meant for the attainment of freedom is inconceivable without the adoption of the constructive programme on the widest scale possible by the masses of India."

"That while the Congress must feel proud of the sacrifice, discipline and patriotism, bravery and the spirit of unity displayed by the Azad Hind Fouj organised by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and while it is right and proper for the Congress to defend the members of that body now undergoing trial and to aid its sufferers, Congressmen must not forget that this support and sympathy do not mean that the Congress has in any way deviated from its policy of attaining swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means." The sending ot a medical mission to Burma and Malaya and condemnation of police firing on Calcutta students were the other resolutions passed.

A few days after the conclusion of the Working Committee meeting, it was suggested by the political correspondent of a news agency that some kind of truce had been entered into between the Congress and the Government. The suggestion seems to be substantiated by the events of the first 6 months of 1946—viz., Congress accepting office in the Provinces and the Congress representatives joining and participating in constitutional discussions with the Cabinet Ministers sent on deputation to India during April-June 1946.

By the Spring of 1946, elections to the All-India Congress Committee took place and shortly after that Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was elected President—making a fourth term for the Panditji—for the 1946 Session of the Congress. (Read *Cabinet Mission* under "India in 1945-46."

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS: PAST PRESIDENTS

Bombay (1885)	W. C. Bonnerji	Madras (1898)	A. M. Bose
Calcutta (1886)	Dadabhai Naoroji	Lucknow (1899)	R. C. Dutt
Madras (1887)	Badruddin Tyabji	Lahore (1900)	N. G. Chandravarkar
Allahabad (1888)	G. Yule	Calcutta (1901)	D. Wacha
Bombay (1889)	Sir W. Wedderburn	Ahmedabad (1902)	S. N. Banerji
Calcutta (1890)	Sir P. Mehta	Madras (1903)	Lal Mohan Ghose
Nagpur (1891)	P. Ananda Charlu	Bombay (1904)	Sir Henry Cotton
Allahabad (1892)	W. C. Bonnerji	Benares (1905)	G. K. Gokhale
Lahore (1893)	Dadabhai Naoroji	Calcutta (1906)	Dadabhai Naoroji
Madras (1894)	A. Webb	Surat (1907)	Rash Behari Ghose
Poona (1895)	S. N. Banerji	Madras (1908)	Rash Behari Ghose
Calcutta (1896)	R. M. Siyani	Lahore (1909)	Pt. M. M. Malaviya
Amraoti (1897)	C. Sankaran Nair	Allahabad (1910)	Sir W. Wedderburn

Calcutta (1911)	Bishen N. Dar
Patna (1912)	R. N. Mudholkar
Karachi (1913)	Nawab Saiyed Mohammad
Madras (1914)	Bhupendra N. Basu
Bombay (11915)	S. P. Sinha
Lucknow (1916)	A. C. Majumdar
Calcutta (1917)	Annie Besant
Delhi (1918)	Hassan Imam
Bombay (special 1918)	Pt. M. M. Malaviya
Amritsar (1919)	Pt. Motilal Nehru
Nagpur (1920)	C. Vijayaraghavachariar
Calcutta (special 1920)	Lala Lajpat Rai
Ahmedabad (1921)	Hakim Ajmal Khan
Gaya (1922)	C. R. Das
Cocanada (1923)	Mohammad Ali
Delhi (special 1923)	Abul Kalam Azad
Belgaum (1924)	M. K. Gandhi
Cawnpur (1925)	Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
Gauhati (1926)	Srinivasa Iyengar
Madras (1927)	Dr. M. A. Ansari
Calcutta (1928)	Pt. Motilal Nehru
Lahore (1929)	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
Karachi (1931)	Vallabhbhai Patel
Delhi (1932)	Seth Ranchodlal
Calcutta (1933)	Pt. M. M. Malaviya
Bombay (1934)	Rajendra Prasad
Lucknow (1935)	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
Faizpur (1936)	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
Haripur (1937)	Subhas C. Bose
Tripuri (1939)	Subhas C. Bose (resigned, afterwards) Dr. Rajendra Prasad)
Ramgarh (1940-46)	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(1946-)	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE

The Muslim League, the largest Muslim political organization in India, has during the last few years, gained in popularity and strength. In many respects it may be said to be a rival organization to the Indian National Congress, though in fact its real rival is, and ought to be, the Hindu Mahasabha. Uptil April 1941, the attainment of independence for India was the principal object of the League. Established in 1906, the League always sought to maintain its existence as a separate political body. Several attempts were made to induce it to co-operate with the nationalist movements and organizations, but they all failed. During the elections to the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935, the Muslim League candidates received considerable support. But except in a very few provinces, Congress Ministries were formed all over the country and they included some Muslim Ministers.

The League exercised considerable influence on the new Ministries in the Punjab, Bengal, Assam and Sind. At the Lucknow session, held in the autumn of 1937, the League declared that its creed was the establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic States in which the rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution. The League also opposed the Federation scheme of the 1935 Constitution and urged upon the British Government to refrain from its enforcement "as it considers the scheme to be detrimental to the interest of the people of India generally and to those of Muslims in particular."

After the outbreak of the war in 1939, the Working Committee of the League stated that if "full, effective and honourable co-operation of the Mussalmans were desired by the British Government in the grave crisis which is facing the world to-day and if it is desired to bring it to a successful termination, it must create a sense of security and satisfaction among the Mussalmans and take into their confidence the Muslim League, which is the only organization that can speak on behalf of Muslim India." The League did not oppose the idea of India's participation in the war; it merely insisted that its claims must be satisfied before it could make up its mind on this point. With regard to the Viceroy's offer in 1940 of Dominion Status after the war the League leaders urged that the position of their community must be safeguarded in any future constitutional settlement. Throughout the subsequent period, the League leaders continued very strongly to oppose the idea of regarding India as one nation: "Mussalmans are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their home-lands, their territory and their state"; India must be divided up into two regions, one for the Hindus and the other for the Mussalmans, for such divergent nationalities could not be transformed into one nation.

The Lahore resolution stated: "no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principle, viz., that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial re-adjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority, as in the north-western and eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign." This is the *Pakistan* scheme and it has been very vigorously supported by some persons of influence of the country. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in his presidential address at the Ramgarh (1940) session of the Congress, declared: "I am a Muslim and proud of that fact. Islam's splendid traditions of thirteen hundred years are my inheritance. It is my duty to protect them . . . I am proud of being an Indian, I am part of the indivisible unity that is Indian nationality." But the Muslim League leaders, it seems, would not accept such a point of view.

The League, in its annual session held in Madras in April 1941, passed an amendment to its constitution making *Pakistan* its goal instead of independence. The amendment sets forth, as the aims and objects of the League, the following:

(a) The establishment of completely independent states formed by demarcating geographically contiguous units into regions which shall be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and north-eastern zones of India shall be grouped together to constitute independent states as free national Muslim Homelands in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign. (b) Adequate provision will, however, be made in the above-mentioned units for the protection of the minorities. (c) In other parts of India where the Muslims are in a minority, adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be provided in the constitution for them and other minorities.

A Committee was appointed at the annual session for a five-year plan for the social, economic, educational and political advancement of the Muslims and a resolution was passed for forming Muslim National Guards.

After the expansion of the Viceroy's Council and the creation of the National Defence Council, Mr. Jinnah, the Leader of the League deplored that the Muslim League premiers had accepted office without the knowledge and sanction of the Leader of the League Executive and that the conduct of such premiers "will be considered and dealt with as soon as possible" and disciplinary action was later taken by the Working Committee of the League against such prominent members as Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, Begum Shah Nawaz and Sir Sultan Ahmed.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League meeting at New Delhi on 11th April 1942 declared that the British War Cabinet's proposals for India were not acceptable in their present form. While expressing gratification that the principle of *Pakistan* had been recognized by implication, the Committee regretted that the proposals embodying the fundamentals were not open to any modification and were, therefore, not acceptable to the Committee. Referring to the right of non-accession to the Union given to the constituent bodies, the Committee criticized the procedure laid down in the draft proposals and demanded a "clear and precise pronouncement", on a vital question "relating to their future destiny". Referring to the proposed *interim* arrangements, the League's resolution pointed out that there was "no definite proposal", and that the British Government had merely invited Indian leaders to participate in the counsels of the country.

Shortly before their arrest in August 1942, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Gandhiji made requests to the League for forming or taking a lead in forming a National Government at the centre. It is not known if the League gave or intended to give any reply to the request. Regarding the withdrawal resolution and the August troubles the Working Committee of the League appeared to find fault with the Congress. In a resolution released on 21st August 1942, the Working Committee of the League characterized the Congress decision to launch civil disobedience as an "open rebellion".

During 1943-44 the League hold on provincial ministries continued except in the case of the Punjab where attempts to form a League Coalition Ministry failed as the Punjab Premier, Malik Khizar Hyat Khan Tiwana could not accept Mr. Jinnah's demand for allegiance to Muslim League instead of to the Unionist Party. The position became worse when the League Minister in the Punjab, Captain Shaukat Hyat Khan was dismissed by the Governor on a charge of lapse of duty. The Muslim League later expelled the Punjab Premier from the League. The League's hold on Sind Ministry also showed signs of weakness due to instability of the ministry there.

The Annual session of the League was held at Karachi in December 1944.

The League Coalition Ministry in Bengal ceased to function early in 1945 on the passing of a "No Confidence" motion by the Bengal Assembly.

Mr. Jinnah as one of the great leaders in India was invited to the Simla Conference in June 1945 and he had conferences with the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi and other Leaders. (Read *Wavell Plan and Simla Conference* p. 312 "Nalanda Year-Book 1944-45.")

In 1945-46 the League very substantially gained in strength and popularity among the Muslims in this country. In the 1946 General Elections, the Independent Muslims, the Nationalist Muslims and other Muslim parties who had not hitherto seen eye to eye with the League and its ideals lost considerable grounds to the League. After the General Elections of 1937, the League had 115 members in the 11 Provincial Assemblies whereas after the 1946 elections the League had 422 members. At present, next to the Congress, the League is the largest individual political party in India.

At a Convention of League Legislators held in New Delhi in April 1946, the *Pakistan* ideal was re-affirmed and the League's approach to any constitutional proposal, it was declared, would depend on the recognition of the *Pakistan* ideal by other parties to the constitutional agreement.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League meeting at New Delhi on April 10, 1946, passed resolutions defining the League's attitude towards the Anglo-American Commission for Palestine and the Indonesian people's struggle for freedom and the anti-Asiatic Legislation in South Africa. The Council also passed resolutions on the food situation and I. N. A. issue. The League's attitude towards the Cabinet Mission's proposals and its participation in the Simla Conference are dealt with under *Cabinet Mission in India* in the Section "India in 1945-46".

On 29th July, 1946, the Council of the League concluding its 3-day session in Bombay passed two resolutions, one rejecting the British Cabinet Mission's proposals and the other deciding to resort to direct action for the attainment of *Pakistan*. The Council also called upon Muslim title-holders to renounce titles conferred on them by the British Government.

THE HINDU MAHASABHA

The Hindu Mahasabha, which has existed for well over two decades, has gained momentum only in recent times, and that as a counterpoise to the Muslim League. According to the Mahasabha definition, a Hindu is one who considers the land of *Bharatvarsha* as his fatherland and as holy-land, or, in other words, professes any religion of Indian origin. The Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, etc., are thus included in the Hindu category. The aim of the Mahasabha is the protection and promotion of everything that contributes to the advancement, strength and glory of Hindu race, culture and polity. As a means to that end, the Mahasabha aims at complete political independence for *Hindusthan* by all proper and legitimate means. The 1939 session of the Mahasabha, however, while reaffirming complete independence as the goal, urged that "a constitution based on Dominion status as defined in the Statute of Westminster be conferred immediately on India." The objects of the Mahasabha are: organization and consolidation of Hindu interests; removal of untouchability and improvement in the condition of the 'depressed'; removal of untouchability and improvement in the condition of the 'depressed' classes; revival and promotion of ideals of Hindu womanhood; cow-protection; promotion of martial spirit and improvement in the physique of the Hindus; reclamation of those who left the Hindu fold and welcoming others in the Hindu fold; foundation of orphanages and rescue homes; promotion of religious, educational, social, economic and political rights and interests of Hindus; promotion of good feelings between Hindus and non-Hindus.

In his correspondence with the Viceroy as reported on 1st April 1941, Mr. V. D. Savarkar made three demands on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha, namely, that, (1) Dominion status must be granted within a year of the termination of the war. (2) The future constitution should maintain the indivisibility of the Indian nation; and (3) The Governor should protect the Hindu minority in the Muslim majority provinces. The Viceroy gave an assurance on the first point, and as for the second and third points His Excellency opined that conflicting interests were to be reconciled.

After the announcement of the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the creation of National Defence Council Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Mahasabha, welcomed the announcement and sent messages to the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, expressing the Mahasabha's satisfaction.

In September 1941, the Hindu Mahasabha defied the Bihar Government order under Defence of India Rules prohibiting the holding of the All-India Conference of the Mahasabha in the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.

Sir Stafford Cripps, when he came to India with his constitutional proposals, had interview with leaders of the Mahasabha. But when the proposals were published the Working Committee in a Memorandum stated:

"There are several points in the Cripps declaration which are more or less satisfactory . . . As some essential features of the scheme are wholly, or partially, unacceptable to us, the Hindu Mahasabha has no other alternative but to reject the scheme."

"The Hindu Mahasabha cannot be true to itself and to the best interests of Hindusthan (India) if it is a party to any proposal which involves the political partition of India in any shape or form . . . The Hindu Mahasabha, therefore, has fundamental objections to the proposals."

With regard to the *interim* arrangements proposed by Sir Stafford the Mahasabha stated that the constitutional position and status of India during the interim period had not been made at all clear and declared "particularly in regard to defence, the scheme of His Majesty's Government is unacceptable to us."

The Working Committee of the Mahasabha meeting at Delhi in September 1942 observed. "The peril confronting India demands the mobilization of India's tremendous man-power and gigantic natural resources which can never be secured without a National Government . . ." and suggested that India's independent status should be immediately declared, that a truly National Government, composite in character and representative of the major political parties in India should forthwith be formed and that a Constituent Assembly be set up by the National Government after the termination of the war for framing India's constitution. The Mahasabha also complained that anti-national and anti-Hindu forces were being encouraged by the attitude of the British Government and by their reluctance to part with power to the representatives of the Indian nation. The Resolution condemned the repressive policy of the Government and demanded the release of all Congress leaders. The Resolution concluded with a warning to the British Government that if the British Government still persisted in its policy of callous indifference to India's aspirations, the Hindu Mahasabha would have no other alternative but to revise its "present programme" and devise ways and means to impress upon Britain and her allies that India as a self-respecting nation could no longer be suppressed. The plenary session of the Mahasabha meeting at Cawnpore in January 1943 passed a resolution, on the desirabilty of ending India's political deadlock and unanimously passed a resolution denouncing the Pakistani Muslims who were threatening civil war and the British Government who were encouraging the Pakistan idea as evidenced in the Cripps scheme and pointing out that time had come when an active movement must be resorted to for compelling Great Britain to recognize India as an independent nation . . . and to defend the integrity of India against Pakistani Muslims. The session authorized the Working Committee to formulate a plan before April 30, 1943.

At the Annual session of the Mahasabha held at Bilaspur in December 1944, the future constitution of India was enunciated in a Resolution which stated that Hindusthan shall be a free state and the form of government shall be democratic and federal and India shall be considered as "one indivisible whole."

The Mahasabha and its followers received a rude shock when no invitation was issued to the Mahasabha to send a representative to the Simla Conference in June 1945. Leaders of the Mahasabha expressed their resentment through the Press and from platforms. Hartal was declared for Sunday the 8th July 1945. (Read *Wavell Plan and Simla Conference* in p. 311 *Nananda Year-Book* 1944-45).

By the end of 1945 the Mahasabha lost much of its hold on the political minds in India and in the General Elections of 1946, the Mahasabha lost 80% of seats gained in 1937. The losses were corresponding gains to the Indian National Congress. When Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar met the Cabinet Mission on April, 15, 1946, he submitted to the Mission a ten-point memorandum outlining the principles of the Mahasabha. "The 10 points are: (1) Immediate declaration of independence of India; (2) Formation of an *interim* Government, with complete transfer of power and authority of the Government of India to this Government; (3) Recognition of India's integrity and indivisibility; (4) opposition to territorial self-determination; (5) Indian constitution to be of federal type with (6) provision for grant of utmost measure of autonomy to the federation units—the Provinces and States—but with residue of powers vested in the centre; (7) governing principle of the constitution to be democracy—which meant the rule of the majority; (8) representation in legislatures on principles of adult franchise; (9) No division of India into British India and the Indian States; and (10) setting up of a sovereign constituent Assembly." The Memorandum suggested the formation of an *interim* Government at the centre composed of "representatives from provincial Assemblies with power to co-opt members from minorities." The Constituent Assembly should be as small as possible. Reservation of seats in Federal and Provincial Legislatures for minorities should be provided in the constitution. (Read *Mahasabha and Cabinet Mission* in "India in 1945-46.")

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

With the growth of the Trade Union movement the need of a central co-ordinating body was felt. Moreover, only a central body could make recommendations with regard to the personnel of the labour delegation to the sessions of the International Labour conference. The year 1920 saw the formation of the All-India Trade Union Congress. The Central Labour Board, Bombay, Bengal Trades Union Federation, All-India Railwaymen's Federation were formed in 1920. The creation of Central federations of Union of Postal and Telegraph workers followed. The high tide of the movement was during 1928-29. The Communists captured the Trade Union Congress in 1929 at its tenth session at Nagpur. Resolutions were passed favouring affiliation to International Communist organisations and for the boycott of Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the R.T.C. Mr. N. M. Joshi broke out from the Congress and with the moderate elements formed the Indian Trades Union Federation. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation also seceded but re-joined the Congress in 1935. The extreme left-wing of the Congress seceded in 1931 at the eleventh session at Calcutta and formed the All-India Red Trade Union Congress.

Things were naturally at a low ebb with three separate bodies claiming to represent Indian Labour. To bring about unity in the ranks of Indian labour a Unity Committee was formed and a Representative Conference held in Bombay in 1931. It was found the difference between the Communists and others was unbridgeable and the Committee recommended a platform of unity for the rest under a new body. This was achieved in 1933 and the new body was called the National Trade Union Federation. In 1933 the two sections of the All-India Trade Union Congress made up their differences and agreed to recognise the parent body as the central organisation. The same year the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation reached an agreement to form a joint Committee to explore the possibilities of common action. A special session of these two bodies held in 1938 decided to combine these two bodies into one central organisation. The decision was notified at the 18th session of the Congress at Bombay in 1940. Splits however, occurred at the same session as a result of the Congress decision to observe neutrality towards war efforts while giving free hand to affiliated unions that desired to support war effort. One section led by Mr. M. N. Roy formed a new body, the Indian Federation of Labour. Another seceder was Mr. Aftab Ali, President of the Seamen's Union at Calcutta, who disaffiliated his union from the Congress.

The following table shows the total membership in January 1945 of All-India Trade Union Congress as shared by the Provinces and as shared between Industrial groups:—

Province	*No. of members*	*Province*	*No. of members*
Assam	2,145	Indian States	37,007
Bengal	1,05,203	Madras	90,695
Behar	19,125	Orissa	322
Bombay	1,03,457	Punjab	10,605
C. I. & Rajputana	10,821	Sind	7,910
C. P. & Berar	21,651	U. P.	26,959
Delhi	11,055		
French India	4,959	Total	4,51,915

Below are given the shares of different industrial groups:—

Industrial group	*No. of members*	*Industrial group*	*No. of members*
Railways	97,147	Printing & Paper	9,840
Shipping	17,793	Non-Manual	2,229
Transport	22,207	Agricultural	1,760
Cotton Textile	1,23,250	Municipal	15,328
Jute Textile	25,368	Distributive	9,997
Mining	25,454	General	60,053
Engineering	41,490		
		Total	4,51,915

At the 21st Session of the A.I.T.U.C., held in Madras on the 20th January 1945, as many as 40 Resolutions were passed. In the Resolution on the political situation in the country, the A.I.T.U.C.'s support to the Indian National Congress was assured and the desirability of Congress-League unity was stressed. Another important Resolution dealing with the question of post-war planning laid down the conditions and principles essential for a plan which would be acceptable to the people of India. Resolutions on the removal of the ban on Congress and the release of Congress Leaders were also passed.

The General Council of the A.I.T.U.C. held at Nagpur on the 20th and 21st April, 1946, passed Resolutions on the release of the political prisoners and I.N.A. and R.I.N. people convicted on charges of mutiny and spread of disaffection etc., etc. Another Resolution urging upon the Congress Government in Assam to withdraw all restrictions on T.U. activities in Assam was passed. Reinstatement of Railwaymen in S.I.R. convicted for political offences was demanded in another Resolution. Police firing in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Dacca and Gwalior were condemned in three resolutions. The Railwaymen's demands for reinstatement of retrenched workers, higher wages, adequate dearness allowance and for bonus and consolidation of D.A. were also supported in a separate resolution. The newly formed Congress Ministries in the Provinces were called upon in a resolution to implement the recommendations of the various Labour Enquiry Committees appointed by Congress Ministries during 1937-39. The General Council also protested against the proposed amendment to the Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1927, which sought to perpetuate War-time restrictions on right to strike and pointed out the defects in the proposed Minimum Wage Bill which excluded from its purview all organised industries and confined itself to certain small industries only. The Council also expressed its disapproval of the provisions of the Bill for amending the Trade Unions Act, 1926, in which the qualifications and restrictions governing recognition of Unions, as proposed in the Bill, would leave the initiative in the hands of the Government and will take away all the present advantages of recognition—the bill, if enacted in its present form, would stifle all independent movement. The reduction of rations of industrial workers was strongly deprecated by the Council. Some other resolutions of minor and local interests were also passed. (Read *Post-War Strikes* under "India in 1945-46.")

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

The Communist Party of India is the political party of the working class. Any person, 18 years of age or more, regardless of race, sex, colour, religion or nationality, who habitually resides in India including the "Indian States" and whose loyalty to the working class and patriotism are unquestioned, is eligible for membership of the party. According to the 1943 Party Constitution the party is based on the leadership of the proletariat and on the firm revolutionary alliance between the workers and the toiling peasantry and seeks to build the National United Front of the entire freedom loving people of India, for the defence of the country from fascist aggression and for its liberation from imperialist enslavement, for complete national independence, for complete democracy, guaranteeing the right of self-determination to nationalities to the point of secession, land to peasants and security of decent standard of living and civic liberties to every citizen. The party functions democratically. All its committees from top to bottom are elected.

The executive body of the party is the Central Committee which consists of 17 members with Mr. P. C. Joshi as the General Secretary. (Read *Labour in India*, page 257-261).

THE RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Established in December 1940, the party is based on Mr. M. N. Roy's radical ideas which he had been preaching since 1920. Mr. Roy joined the Indian National Congress in 1936, after his coming out of gaol. He first tried to develop the Congress as a revolutionary party of the people. A split followed as the existing Congress leaders could not reconcile themselves to Mr. Roy's ideas.

With the outbreak of the war in Sept. 1939, and particularly after the fall of France in June 1940, the Radicals began to advocate support to Allied War Efforts as an anti-Fascist measure, though the Congress began to be more and more anti-war. Mr. Roy and his followers were expelled from the Congress for their having organised an anti-Fascist day in Sept. 1940. By December of the year all the Radicals came out of the Congress and formed the Radical Democratic Party after the inaugural conference held in 1940. Since then the Party has grown among workers, peasants and the middle classes. Provincial offices of the party have been set up in Delhi, U. P., Bengal, Bihar, Andhra, Karnatak, Mysore, Maharashtra, Bombay, the Punjab, Assam, Orissa, Madras, Tamil Nadu, Malabar, N.-W. Frontier, Baluchistan, Kashmir, Baroda, C. P. and Berar, Rajputana. A London office was established at 180, Fleet St. London. The Headquarters of the party are situated at 30, Faiz Bazar, Delhi. The Central Political Council consisting of 65 members and with Mr. V. M. Tarkunde, Bar-at-Law, as General Secretary, is the highest executive body of the party.

The two-fold programme of the Radical Democratic Party placed before the country consists of: (1) People's Plan of Economic Development of India and (2) a draft constitution for India based on the idea of People's Government. The party proposed to fight the General Elections and demand adult franchise and also fought local board elections wherever possible. The party is opposed to both Nationalist and Communalist parties and proposes to build up a secular democratic party of the poorer classes. The party's allied organizations are the Indian Federation of Labour (membership 4 lakhs), Radical Students' Union, Jagrit Mahila (movement for enlightened women), The Renaissance Association, etc. A network of newspapers and periodicals in various languages form the organ of the party. The party which started with 3,478 members in December 1940, had 100,000 members in December 1944.

THE INDIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

The Indian Federation of Labour was established as a result of a decision taken at All-India Anti-Fascist Labour Conference which was held in Nov. 1941 under the presidency of Mr. M. N. Roy. The Indian Trade Union Congress refused to render unconditional support to the war against the Axis Powers. The new organization of Labour at its inaugural conference declared in favour of India's participation in the war against fascism and advocated an independent political attitude on the part of the working classes whose ambition cannot be attained within the limitations of the Nationalist politics. The new-born Federation at its beginning embraced about 70% of the organised labour in this country and had 300,000 members. By the end of 1944 when the second annual conference was held, the Federation had 500,000 members in 222 affiliated Unions. Though based on a political issue, the Federation is organised strictly on Trade Union basis, and it assesses the social value of labour not only as the producers but also as the consumers. As early as December 1943, the Federation, at its annual conference in Bombay, passed a resolution directing the attention of Indian Labour towards post-war economic development. A committee has already prepared a plan which has been accepted by the Federation. This is popularly known as the People's Plan.

The Central Office of the Federation is at 30, Faiz Bazar, Delhi. At the second annual conference held in December 1944, Miss Maniben Kara has been elected President, and Mr. V. B. Karnik, the General Secretary of the Federation.

CASUALTIES IN & COST OF WORLD WAR II

According to a Vatican communiqué issued on Nov. 21, 1945 as referred to by the *World Almanac 1946* (published in New York) the total of military and civilian dead in World War II is estimated at 22,060,000 and the total of wounded is put at 34,400,000. The cost of the War was put at $1,154,000 million for the world in armament, military materials, and damage to property the last item accounting for $230,900 million by James H. Brady an American researcher and the American University, the same *Almanac* states.

CASUALTIES IN WORLD WAR II

British Empire (May 31, 1945)

Army	*Killed*	*Missing*	*Wounded*	*Prisoners of war*	*Total*
United Kingdom	233,042	57,472	275,975	183,849	750,338
Canada	26,018	2,866	53,072	9,051	101,008
Australia	21,415	6,519	37,477	26,800	92,211
New Zealand	9,844	2,201	19,253	8,485	39,783
South Africa	6,417	1,980	13,773	14,595	36,765
India	23,295	12,264	62,064	79,692	177,315
Colonies	6,741	14,811	6,773	8,051	36,376
Total	336,772	98,113	468,388	330,523	1,233,796
Navy	49,305	1,593	13,656	...	64,554
Merchant Navy	30,867	4,690	4,252	5,506*	45,315
Home guards	1,206	...	557	...	1,763
Civilians	60,585	...	86,175	...	146,760
Grand Total	478,735	104,396	573,028	336,029	1,492,188

WHITE PAPER ON BRITAIN'S CASUALTIES

According to a White Paper published in June 1946, altogether, 5,896,000 persons served in the Forces in World War II. The total number killed is 357,116 consisting of 264,443 in the armed forces, 60,595 civilians, 30,248 in the merchant navy and fishing fleets, 1,206 in the Home Guards, and 624 in Women's Auxliary services. The total number wounded was 369,267.

U. S. A.

	Killed	*Missing*	*Wounded*	*Prisoners of war*	*Total*
Army	217,569	18,311	571,442	115,333	922,655
Navy†	53,595	10,838	79,646	3,629	147,709
Merchant Marine	...	...	...	...	6,006
Total	271,164	29,149	651,088	118,962	1,076,430

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* Internees.

† Including Marine & Coast guard.

CASUALTIES AMONG OTHER ALLIES

SOVIET RUSSIA

Casualties both among soldiers and civilians are very high. No exact figures are available. The total number of killed—both soldiers and civilians being estimated between 12 and 15 millions.

FRANCE

France till fall of France in June 1940—125,000 killed; 300,000 missing; 1,500,000 prisoners; *Total* 1,925,000.

Free France—9,000 killed; Tunisian Campaign—10,800 killed; 52,000 wounded.

Against Italy—7,000 killed; 21,000 wounded.

Victory Campaign—13,895 killed; 35,895 wounded—*Total* 49,790.

France—total casualties are put at above 2,000,000.

CASUALTIES IN ENEMY COUNTRIES

	Killed	*Missing*	*Wounded*	*Prisoners of war*	*Total*
Germany* (1945)	2,100,000	2,900,000	4,900,000	...	9,900,000
Japan Army	310,000	...	146,000	4,470,000	4,926,000
,, Navy	157,365	1,483	...	...	158,848
	Navy—died from illness		...	...	1,430
				Total Japan	5,086,278
Italy as Enemy	60,000	200,000	...	500,000	760,000
Italy as Ally	17,494	17,647	9,353	...	44,494

NAVAL LOSSES

BRITISH EMPIRE: ***Great Britain***

Capital ships 5; Aircraft Carriers 8; Crusiers 26; Destroyers 128; Submarines 77; Armed Merchant Cruisers 16; Escort Vessel 41; Minesweepers 51; Trawless 240; Drifters 43; Mine-layers 6; Yachts 10; Gun Boats 7; Cutters 3; Monitor 1; Small craft and Auxiliary Vessels 63.—Total 730.

Dominions: Destroyers 10; Cruisers 3; Large Escorts 14; Mine sweepers 10; Trawlers 2; Small Vessels 7,—Total 46.

U. S. A.

Battle ships 2; Aircraft Carriers 11; Heavy Cruisers 7; Light Cruisers 3; Destroyers 71; Destroyer Escorts 11; Submarines 52; Minelayers 3; Minesweepers 24; Submarine Chasers 18; Gunboats 12; Coast guard Vessels 15; Seaplane Tenders 3; Motor Torpedo boats 69; Tank landing

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* **An Official statement puts the total number of soldiers and civilians killed at 7,000,000.**

Ships 40; Medium landing Ships 9; Tank landing craft 67; Infantry landing craft 22; Support landing craft 1; Tugs 10; Tankers 1; Toop transpots 21; District patrol craft 3; Miscellaneous district craft 152; Cargo vessels 4; Miscellaneous auxiliaries 22, Total 696.

JAPAN'S NAVAL LOSSES

Battleships 8; Aircraft carriers 19; Cruisers 36; Other Warships 11; Destroyers 135; Submarines 131; Coast Defence ships 72; other small craft 272; total 684.

SHIPPING LOSSES: ALLIES & NEUTRALS

	No.	*Tonnage*
British Empire	2,570	11,380,000
U. S. A.	538	3,310,000
Other Allies	1,172	5,030,000
Total	4,280	19,720,000
Neutrals	490	1,420,000
Grand Total	4,770	21,140,000

Japanese shipping losses are estimated at a little over 6 million tons.

LOSSES IN THE AIR

Aeroplanes—bombers and fighters—took the most important part in the Second World War. The losses in machines and personnel have been enormous. Accurate figures about the losses are not available. Japan alone lost about 50,000 planes representing about 80% of her machines. The losses to Russia and Germany were more enormous.

WAR & PUBLIC FINANCES*

"No country, whether or not belligerent, has escaped the rising tide of public expenditure. Thus, during the year 1944, the United-States expenditure for the war was about 250 million daily, and the United-Kingdom £14 million daily (that is to say, 56 million).

"The following table shows the expenditure on the war or on national defence in a number of countries during the years 1940, 1943 and 1944.

Figures in millions

	1940	1943	1944
United States ($)	6301	87039	88000 (x)
United Kingdom (£)	3220	4950	5125
U. S. S. R. (Rouble)	56000	124700 (x)	137000
Canada (C.$)	752	4625 (x)	4450 (x)
Australia (A.£)	170	544	505 (x)
India (Rupees)	748	3136 (x)	4566 (x)
Sweden (Kroner)	2069	2122	2030 (x)
Switzerland (Francs)	1158	1203	1330

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* *League of Nations' Year-Book* 1942-44. × **Estimates.**

"In Japan, the war expenditure voted between 1937 and March 1944 reached 112,000 million yen.

"The expenditure—often of an extra-budgetary character—which various countries have been obliged to meet as a result of their occupation—(occupation costs, clearing deficits, etc.) is now beginning to be known. Thus, in Belgium, the actual occupation costs amounted, from May 1940 to July 1944, to 71,500 million francs, while other expenditure in favour of the occupying power—chiefly creditor clearing balance totalled 65,400 million francs. In the case of Denmark, the occupation costs up to March 1944 amounted to 2,800 million kroner and the financing of the clearing to nearly 2,200 million kroner. Finally, as regards France, the occupation costs from 1940 to 1944, are estimated as not far short of 700,000 million francs, and the clearing deficit at nearly 170,000 million francs.

"Whatever method has been adopted for meeting expenditure, practically no country in the world has been able to avoid a great increase in the national debt. Below is given a table showing some examples:"

INTERNAL DEBT POSITION (in thousands of millions)

End of the year of financial year	1939	1943	1944
(a) United States ($)	48.5	2.3	233
United Kingdom (£)	8.1	18.5	21.1
Canada (C.$)	3.2	11.2	...
Japan (Yen)	22	75	...
(b) Germany (Reichsmarks)	51	274	345
Belgium (Francs)	40	116	159
Finland (Marks)	4.2	46.4	61.2
France (Francs)	483	1333	1610
Netherlands (Florins)	4.2	10.3	12.5
Sweden (Kroner)	3.6	9.8	10.9
(c) Switzerland (Francs)	3.1	7.3	8.8

WORLD PEACE ORGANISATIONS

The United Nations Organisation

The U. N. O. was brought into being by the San Francisco Conference held by the United Nations during April 25—June 26, 1945. The objects of the Organisation are to save the World and its future generations from the scourge of war and to re-affirm faith in international human rights and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, to unite the different nations' strength for maintaining international peace and security, to insure that armed force shall not be used by nations except in common interest and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all people who have resolved to combine efforts to accomplish these ends. In Chapter I of the Charter, the purposes of the Organisation are laid down. The next Chapter deals with the qualifications of the members. The third enumerates the Organs of the Organisation, *viz.*, A General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, an International Court of Justice, a Trusteeship Council and a Secretariat. The next 12 chapters deal with the structure and functions of these Organs. The Original Members of the San Francisco Conference and those who had previously signed the declaration of the United Nations dated 1-1-42 and would sign the present Charter and ratify it may become members of the Organisation. Membership of the Organisation may be suspended or cancelled if any member offends the principles and rules of constitution of the Organisation. The Charter contains in full details, the nature, object and functions of these different Organs. The Charter came into force on 24th October, 1945.

(a) VI. 1940 and 1944; III. 1945. (b) III. 1940 and 1944; XII. 1944. (c) Not including the debt of the Federal Railways (3,300 millions).

The U.N.O. with its 19-chapter Charter has taken the place of the League of Nations which was abolished in April 1946.

U. N. R. R. A.

(United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration)

The objects of the above Administration are to give relief to the suffering humanity in the wake of the most destructive and disastrous war in history and to help in the reconstruction of the areas devastated and disorganized by war. According to the Agreement which forms the foundation of the Administration, the principal object of U.N.R.R.A. is "to plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in such areas, so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services. It was felt that during the 18 months following the cessation of hostilities Europe less Russia would need immediate relief in food and other essentials of the value of Rs. 30 crores and Asia's needs would be far greater. Shipments of food, fertilizers, farm equipment etc., would be the first step. To meet this demand an International Association was brought into being through the association of 44 United and Associated Nations who met in Washington on Nov. 9, 1943 and signed the basic agreement which brought the U.N.R.R.A. into being. The council of the U.N.R.R.A. which is the governing body is composed of one representative for each of the 44 member States, each member State having one vote. The Director-General of the Council manages the affairs of the Association. The U.N.R.R.A. which has been allocated funds and supplies by the member States including India has already given a worthy account for itself.

INDIAN SPORTS

FOOTBALL

I. F. A. SHIELD (CALCUTTA)

1946. Abandoned.

1945. East Bengal (winners) *vs.* Mohun Bagan (Runners-up).

1944. B. & A. Railway (winners) *vs.* East Bengal (Runners-up).

1943. East Bengal (winners) *vs.* Calcutta Police (Runners-up).

1942. Mahomedan Sptg. (winners) *vs.* East Bengal (Runners-up).

1941. Mahomedan Sptg. (winners) *vs.* K. O. S. B. (Runners-up).

1940. Aryans (winners) *vs.* Mohun Bagan (Runners-up).

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

First Division

1946. East Bengal
1945. East Bengal.
1943-44. Mohun Bagan A. C.
1942. East Bengal.
1940-41. Mahomedan Sporting.
1939. Mohun Bagan.

DURAND TOURNAMENT

1941-45. No play.
1940. Mahomedan Sporting.
1939. No play.

ROVERS CUP (BOMBAY)

1945. Military Police.
1944. British Base Reinforcement Camp.
1943. R. A. F.
1942. Bata Sports, Calcutta.
1941. Welsh Regiment.
1940. Mahomedan Sporting.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE (BOMBAY)

1945. Military Police.
1944. Embarkation Headquarters.
1942-43. W. I. A. A. Staff.
1941. Y. M. C. A.
1939-40. Welsh Regiment.
1938. Duke of Cornwall's South Lancashire Regiment.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL

Indians *vs.* Europeans

1946. Europeans drew with Indians.
1945. Indians.
1944. Europeans.
1943. Europeans.
1940-42. Indians.
1939. Indians drew with Europeans.

CRICKET

TEST MATCHES

1932 (*In England*). England scored 295 and 275 for 8 declared. India 189 and 187. England won by 158 runs.

1933-34 (*Bombay*). England 438 and 40 for 1. India 219 and 258. England won by 8 wickets.

1933-34 (*Calcutta*). England 403 and 7 for 2, India 247 and 237. Drawn.

1933-34 (*Madras*). England 385 and 261 for 7 declared. India 145 and 249, England won by 202 runs.

1936 (*In England*). England scored 134 and 108 for 1; India 147 and 93; England won by 9 wickets (played at Lord's) England 571 for 8 declared; India 203 and 390 for 5; drawn (played at Manchester). England 471 for 8 declared and 64 for 1 wicket; India 222 and 312; England won by 9 wickets (played at Oval).

1946. (*In England*). England Scored 428 and 48 for no loss; India 200 and 275. England won by 10 wickets (played at Oval). England scored 294 and 153 for 5 wkts. declared; India 170 and 152 for 9 wkts. Match drawn (played at Manchester). England scored 331 runs, India 93 for 3 wickets. Match drawn (played at Lord's, match unfinished due to weather).

RANJI TROPHY

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP

1945-46. Holkar.
1944-45. Bombay.
1943-44. W. I. S. C. A.

1942-43. Baroda. 1941-42. Bombay.

1940-41. Maharashtra beat Madras by 6 wickets. Maharashtra 1st innings 284, and 2nd innings 210 for 4 wickets. Madras 1st innings 145, 2nd innings 347.

Records: Highest Total: 1,325 runs by Maharashtra *vs.* Bombay at Poona.

1941-42. 912 runs by Holkar *vs.* Mysore for 8 wickets (1945-46).

Double centuries in Ranjit Trophy: 359 runs (not out) by V. M. Merchant (Bombay) *vs.* against Maharashtra (1943-44).

313 runs (not out) by Hazare (Maharashtra) against Baroda in 1939-40, 246 runs by Prof. Deodhar (Maharashtra) against Bombay, 1940-41, 245 runs by Rusi Modi (Bombay) against Baroda (1944-45). 230 runs by K. C. Ibrahim (Bombay) against Northern India States. 218 runs by S. W. Sohoni (Maharashtra) against Western India States (1940-41). 222 runs by Capt. Wazir Ali (Southern Punjab) against Bengal, 1938-39. 209 runs by Ramprakash (Northern India) against Maharashtra, 1940-41, 203 runs by J. Naoomal (Sind) against Nawanagar, 1938-39. 202 runs by Rangnekar (Bombay) against Maharashtra, 1940-41. 200 runs by Col. C. K. Naidu (Holkar) against Baroda (1945-46).

PENTANGULAR CRICKET (BOMBAY)

1945. Hindus.
1944. Muslims.
1943. Hindus.
1942. No play.
1941. Hindus.
1940. Mahomedans defeated the Rest; Hindus boycotted the game.

ROHINTON-BARIA TROPHY

INTER-UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONSHIP

1938-39 to 1944-45. **Bombay Univ.**
1935-36 to 1937-38. **Punjab Univ.**

HOCKEY

BEIGHTON CUP

1943-45. B.-N. Railway.
1942. Calcutta Rangers.
1941. Bhagwant Club, Ticumgarh, and Bhopal Wanderers drew.
1940. Bhopal Wanderers.

AGA KHAN CUP

1944. Kamla Club, Cawnpore.
1943. G. I. P. Rly.
1942. No play.
1941. Bhagwant Club, Ticumgarh.
1940. B. B. C. I. Rly.

CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE

1945. Mohamedan Sporting.
1944. Calcutta Port Commis.
1943. Calcutta Rangers Club.
1942. Port Commissioners.
1941. Calcutta Police.
1940. B. G. Press.

BADMINTON

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP

1945. *Men's Singles,* Prakashnath (Punjab). *Men's Doubles,* G. Lewis and Davinder Mohan (Punjab). *Ladies Singles,* Miss M. Chinoy (Bombay). *Ladies' Doubles,* Miss M. Chinoy and Miss F. Talyarkhan (Bombay). *Mixed Doubles,* Prakashnath and Miss S. Deodhar (Punjab).

1944. *Men's Single,* Davinder Mohan (Punjab). *Men's Doubles* K. M. Rangnekar and D. G. Mugwa (Bombay). *Ladies Single.* Miss Tara Deodhar (Poona). *Ladies Double,* Miss F. Talyarkhan and Miss M. R. Chinoy.

1943. *Men's Single,* Prakashnath (Punjab). *Men's Doubles,* G. Lewis and Davinder Mohan. *Ladies Single,* Miss Tara Deodhar (Poona). *Women's Doubles,* Deodhar Sisters (Poona).

1942. *Men's Single,* Prakashnath (Punjab). *Men's Double,* Prakashnath and Ashokenath

(Punjab). *Ladies Single,* Miss Tara Deodhar (Poona). *Ladies Double,* Miss Tara and Miss Sundar Deodhar (Poona).

1941. No play.

Mixed Doubles: 1944. Prakashnath and Miss S. Deodhar, 1943. V. N. Iyer and Miss R. Chitale. 1942. G. D. Patwardhan & Miss Tara Deodhar (Poona). 1941. No play.

RACING

KING-EMPEROR'S CUP

(*Distance* 1 *mile*)

1946. Mr. H. C. Roston's Absolution.
1945. Maharaja of Parlekimedi's Philanthropist.
1944. Mrs. Alex Apcar's (Jr.) 'El Ebro'.
1943. Col. Shree Gobinda Shum Shere's & Mr. S. K. Bhatter's 'Theogundi.'
1942. Mr. Stewart's 'Wansfell.'
1941. Mr. G. N. Musry's 'Baqlava'.
1940. Mr. G. N. Musry's 'Baqlava'.
1939. Mr. G. N. Musry's 'Baqlava'.

THE VICEROY'S CUP

(1 1/3 *miles*)

1946. Rai Bahadur M. L. Chamaria, R. Chamaria Mr. Kashi Charan's "Selector."
1945. Miss S. Sophia's Winged Tiger.
1944. Sir Renwick Haddow's 'Kinkaju'.
1943. Mr. Reginald Foster's 'Colorado Claro'.
1942. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's 'Finalist'.
1941. 'Finalist'.
1940. Mr. G. N. Musry's 'Baqlava'.
1939. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's 'Finalist'.

DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA*

Viceroy and Governor-General

His Excellency The Most Hon. Field-Marshal Lord Archibald Wavell.

G. E. B. Abell, Private Secy. and Secy. to the Governor General (Personal); Menon, V.P., C.I.E. (Secy. Public).

Commander-in-Chief in India: H. E. Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck.

(*As on 1st of January* 1947)

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, Vice-President of Viceroy's Executive Council, *External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.*

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, *Home and Information & Broadcasting.*

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, *Food & Agriculture.*

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, *Education & Arts.*

Sardar Baldev Singh, *Defence.*

Mr. Jagjiban Ram, *Labour.*

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, *Industries & Supplies.*

Dr. John Mathai, *Transport & Railways.*

Mr. C. H. Bhabha, *Works, Mines & Power.*

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, *Finance.*

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, *Commerce.*

Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar, *Communications (Posts & Air).*

Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, *Health.*

Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal, *Law.*

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* The list of departmental officers is mainly based on "The Government of India Directory" corrected upto April 1946.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Tottenham, Sir Richard, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. *Officer on special du* Porter, A. E., C.I.E., I.C.S., *Secretary;* Williams C.F.V., I.C.S., Secretary; Smith N. P. A., C.I.E., O.B.E., F.P. Director Intelliger Bureau.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING & AR

G. S. Bozman, Secretary; Hussain, M. A., I.C.S., Deputy Secy Ayangar, A. S., Principal Information Officer, Bokhari, A. S. M.A., P.E (Punjab), Controller of Broadcasting.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Weightman, H., Secretary; Crichton, Major G.C.L., C.I.E. Jt. Secy.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Corfield, The Hon. Sir C., K.C.I.E. *Political Adviser;* Herbert C.G C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Jones, Sir C. E., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., *Principal Secretary*: Rao V Narahari, C.I.E., *Secy.*

Sir Bertie Staig, Auditor General of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Spence, Sir George, Secy.; Benjamin, H. D., I.C.S. Addl. Secy and Draftsman.

Solicitors to the Central Government: Mitra, Sir D. N., C.B.E., Solicitor to the Govt. of India; Bhandarkar, K. Y., Second Solicitor to the Government of India; Mandal, S. K., Solicitor (Calcutta); Sethna, D. P., B.A., LL.B., Solicitor (Bombay).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Pillai, The Hon'ble Mr. N. R., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Secretary; Y. N. Sukthankar, I.C.S., Joint Secretary; Zaman, S. R., I.C.S., and Nehru, R. K., I.C.S., Jt. Secretaries.

Gregory, Dr. Sir Theodore, D.SC., Economic Adviser.

Ghosh, J. N., M.A., Director, Commercial Intelligence; Sinha, A. L., Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

Yeatts, W. M., *Secy.* Srinegesh, J. M., I.C.S., and Pai, M. P., I.C.S. and Patel, B. K., I.C.S., Jt. Secretaries.

Bhatnagar, Dr. Sir Shanti Swarup, O.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S., F. Inst. P., F.I.C., Director of Scientific and Industrial Research.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

Hutchings, Sir Robert, K.C.I.E., I.C.S. *Secy;* B. R. Sen, I.C.S., *Addl. Secy.;* Kirby, W. H., Rationing Adviser.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

S. Lall, I.C.S., *Secretary*: Menon, V. K. R., I.C.S. *Jt. Secy.*

Central Public Works Department: Dean, A. W. H., **C.I.E., M.C.,** I.S.E., Chief Engineer and Rent Controller.

Printing and Stationery Department: Mitra, R. K., I.C.S., O.B.E., Controller, Printing and Stationery.

Director-General of Resettlement: Nawab Mustaque Ahmed Gurmani.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS, MINES & POWER

Prior, H. C., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. *Secretary;* Mazumdar, D. L., I.C.S. *Jt. Secretary.*

Mohammad Sulaiman, Khan Bahadur, I.S.E. *Chief Engineer* P.W.D.; Puri, Balwant Singh, I.S.E. *Addl. Chief Engineer,* P.W.D.

Sen, A. K., M.SC., F. Inst. P., *Chief Inspector of Explosives.*

Khosla, Rai Bahadur A. N., I.S.E., *Consulting Engineer for Waterways.*

Khosla, Rai Bahadur, A. N., I.S.E., *Chairman, Waterways, Irrigation & Navigation Commission.*

Gulhati, N. D., I.S.E., M.I.E. (India) *Secretary,* Central Board of Irrigation.

Mullick, M. B., M.A., B.L., M.L.A. (Bengal), *Chairman Coal Mines Stowing Board.*

West, Dr. W. D., F.N.I., *Director, Geological Survey of India.*

Kirby, Walter, C.I.E., B.SC., M.I., Min. E., *Chief Inspector of Mines.*

Forester, Dr. C., A.N.W.C., Ph.D. (Edin). F.I.C., F.R.S.E., A.M.I, Chem. E., *Principal, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Sargent, Sir John, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt. *Secretary;* Sen, Dr. D. M., M.A., Ph.D., *Dy. Secretary.*

Wheeler, Dr. R. E. Mortimer, M.C., M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A., Director-General of Archaeology. Chakravarty, Dr. N. P., M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab), O.B.E., *Jt. Director General of Archaeology.*

Asadullah, Khan Bahadur, Librarian, Imperial *Library.*

Sen, Dr. S. N., M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon). *Director of Archives.*

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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Hay, Major-General, R., C.I.E., K.H.P., I.M.S., *Director General, Indian Medical Service.*

Cotter, Col. E., C.I.E., V.H.S., I.M.S., *Public Health Commissioner.*

Covell, Maj.-General, C.M.E., M.B.E., I.M.S., *Director, Malaria Institute of India.*

Lakshmanau, Lt. Col., C. K., I.M.S., Director, *All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Stampe, Sir William, C.I.E., *Irrigation Adviser to the Govt. of India.*

Hamilton, A.P.F., I.F.S. *Inspector General of Forests.*

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Stewart, Sir, Herbert, C.I.E., I.A.S. *Vice-Chairman and Principal Administrative Officer & Agricultural Commissioner with the Govt. of India.;* Williamson, Major, G., O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., *Animal Huslandry Commissioner;* Randhawa, M. S., M.SC., I.C.S., F.N.I., F.I.A.S.C., F.N.A., *Secretary.*

Wheeler, Brigadier Sir Oliver, M.C., *Surveyor General of India.*

Pruthi, Dr. Hem Singh, M.SC., (Pb.), Ph.D., SC. D., (Cantab), F.R.A.S., F.N.I., *Plant Production Adviser.*

Minett, Dr. F. C., C.I.E., M.B.E., D.SC., M.R.C.V.S., *Director, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, U.P.*

Bal. S. N., Ph.D., B.S. (Phar.), M.S. (Mich). *Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum.*

Srivastava, R. C., B.SC., C.I.E., O.B.E., *Director, Imperial Institute. of Sugar Technology, Cawnpur.*

Roy, S. C., M.B.E., *Secretary, Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.*

Chopra, Dr. B. N., D.SC., F.N.I., *Director, Zoological Survey of India.*

Mukherjee, Dr. J. N., C.B.E., DSC., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I., F.C.S., *Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute.*

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R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S., Secretary. Pai, A. V., O.B.E., I.C.S., *Jt. Secretary & Controller General of Emigration.*

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Rafi, Mian Muhammad, B.A., (Oxon.) Bar-at-Law, *Secretary;* Kaul, M. N., M.A., (Cantab.) Bar-at-Law, *Dy. Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND AIR

Bewoor, Sir Gurunath, C.I.E., I.C.S., *Secretary;* Bhansali, M.D., I.C.S., *Dy. Secretary.*

Director General of Observatories; Banerji, Dr. S. K., O.B.E., M.SC., D.SC. (Cal.). Sohoni, V. V., B.A., (Hons.) M.SC., Supdt. Meteorologist.

Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs: Prasad, Krishna, I.C.S.

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DEPARTMENT OF WAR TRANSPORT

Smith, Sir Eric Conran Smith, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., *Secretary;* Rutnam, D. R., O.B.E., I.C.S. *Jt. Secretary.*

WAR DEPARTMENT

A. D. S. **Dundas,** C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary: **Mason, Philip,** Joint Secretary.

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Lt. General Sir Thomas Hutton, Secretary.

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Robertson, F. W., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., (Retd.) Chairman; Sir Sanjiva Row, K., M.A., C.I.E., Rahman, Lt.-Col. M.A., Smith, W.R.G., C.I.E. (Members). Edmonds, F. F. C., M.A., B.SC., Secy.

FEDERAL COURT OF INDIA

Spens, The Hon. William Sir Patrick, O.B.E., K.C., Chief Justice of India; Kania, Sir H. J., Judge; **Zafrulla Khan,** Sir **Muhammad,** K.C.S.I., Judge; Storr, N., I.C.S., Registrar.

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Ambassador to China—Mr. K. P. S. Menon.
High Commissioner, England—Sir Samuel Runganadhan.
High Commissioner, South Africa—Mr. R. M. Deshmukh **Bar-at-Law.**
High Commissioner, Australia—Dr. Sir R. P. Paranjpye.
Trade Commissioner in Canada—N. R. Ahuja.
Trade Commissioner, New York—S. K. Kirpalini.
Trade Commissioner, Persia—Major Hassan.
Trade Commissioner, Australia—R. R. Saxena.
Trade Commissioner, South America—J. R. K. Modi.
Trade Commissioner, Alexandria—J. A. Rahim, I.C.S.
Representative, Burma—J. M. Mehta.
Representative, Ceylon—M. S. Aney.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT DIRECTORIES

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

GOVERNOR:

His Excellency Sir Archibald Edward Nye, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS:

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2.	Hon'ble Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi.	*Public Health and Medical.*
3.	Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Giri.	*Industries, Labour, Electricity, Co-operation, Planning, Forests and Cinchona.*
4.	Hon'ble Mr. K. Bhashyam.	*Law, Courts and Prisons and Legislation.*
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7.	Hon'ble Mr. T. S. Avanashilingam.	*Education*
8.	Hon'ble Mr. Daniel Thomas.	*Local Administration.*
9.	Hon'ble Mr. K. R. Karanth.	*Land Revenue.*
10.	Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja.	*Development—Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.*
11.	Hon'ble Mr. V. Kurmayya.	*Public Information and Emigration.*

SPEAKER, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

Sri J. Sivashanmukham Pillai.

PRESIDENT, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju.

MADRAS HIGH COURT

Chief Justice—The Hon. Sir Lionel Leach, Kt.

Puisne Judges—

The Hon. Mr. Justice Wadsworth Kt., I.C.S.

The Hon. Mr. Justice K. P. Lakshmana Rao, Dewan Bahadur.

The Hon. Mr. Justice B. Somayya.

The Hon. Mr. Justice M. Patanjal Sastri.

The Hon. Mr. Justice L. C. Horwill, I.C.S.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. C. Happel.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. A. Bell.
The Hon. Mr. Justice C. Kunhi Raman, Diwan Bahadur.
The Hon. Mr. Justice J. A. Byers, I.C.S.
The Hon. Mr. Justice N. Chandrashekhar Aiyar, Rao Bahadur.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Clark.
The Hon. Mr. Justice P. V. Rajamanvor.
The Hon. Mr. Justice M. Shahabuddin, I.C.S.
The Hon. Mr. Justice N. Kuppuswami Ayyar (Addl. Judge).
The Hon. Mr. Justice Tahya Ali Sahib (Addl. Judge).

Advocate-General—N. K. Raja Iyer.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

Governor: His Excellency Right Honourable David John Colville.

MINISTERS

Mr. B. G. Kher	...	(Prime Minister), *Political and Services Department.*
Mr. M. R. Desai	...	*Home and Revenue.*
Dr. M. D. D. Gilder	...	*Health and Public Works.*
Mr. L. M. Path	...	*Excise and Reconstruction.*
Mr. D. N. Desai	...	*Legal and Civil Supplies.*
Mr. V. L. Mehta	...	*Finance, Co-operation and Village. Industries.*
Mr. G. Nanda	...	*Labour.*
Mr. M. P. Patil	...	*Forest and Agriculture.*
Mr. G. D. Vartak	...	*Local Self Government.*
Mr. G. D. Tapase	...	*Industries, Fisheries and Backward Classes.*

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Mr. K. S. Firodia.
President, Legislative Council, Mr. M. M. Pakvasa.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon'ble Sir Leonard Stone, Kt.

Puisne Judges:

The Hon. Sir H. J. Kania.
,, Mr. Justice A. S. R. Macklin.
,, Mr. K. C. Sen.
,, Mr. M. C. Chagla.
,, Mr. N. S. Lokur.
,, Mr. Eric Weston.
,, Mr. N. H. C. Coyajee.
,, Mr. J. B. Blagden.
,, Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha.
,, Mr. N. H. Bhagwati.

Additional Judges

The Hon. Mr. R. S. Bavdekar.
,, Mr. P. B. Gajendragadkar.
,, Mr. Y. V. Dixit.

Advocate General: C. K. Daphtary, Bar-at-Law.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

Governor: His Excellency Sir Frederick John Burrows, G.C.I.E.

MINISTERS

1. Hon'ble Mr. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy.	*In charge of Chief Minister's Department and Home Deptt.*
2. Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mohammed Ali.	*Finance, and Department of Health and Local-Self-Government.*
3. Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyed Muazzamuddin Hosain.	*Education.*
4. Hon'ble Mr. Ahmed Hossain.	*Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries.*
5. Hon'ble Mr. Nagendra Nath Ray.	*Judicial and Legislative Departments.*
6. Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Abdul Gofran.	*Civil Supplies.*
7. Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Abul Fazal Muhammad Abdur Rahman.	*Co-operation, Credit and Relief.*
8. Hon'ble Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed.	*Commerce, Labour and Industries.*
9. Hon'ble Mr. Tarak Nath Mukherjee—	*Irrigation & Waterways.*
10. Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman—	*Land, Land Revenue & Jails.*
11. Hon'ble Mr. Dwarka Nath Barury—	*Works & Building.*
Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nurul Amin,	*Speaker, Legislative Assembly.*
Hon'ble Sir Bejoy Prasad Singh Roy.	*President, Legislative Council.*

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice—The Hon'ble Harold Derbyshire, M.C., K.C. (Rs. 6,000 p.m.)—on leave.

Puisne Judges (Rs. 4,000 p.m.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice R. C. Mitter, Kt. Acting Chief Justice.

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. A. Khundkar, Kt.

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. A. Edgley.

The Hon. Mr. Justice B. K. Mukherjea.

The Hon. Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas, C.I.E.

The Hon. Mr. Justice R. F. Lodge.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. N. Sen—on leave.

The Hon. Mr. Justice T. J. Y. Roxburgh, C.I.E., on leave.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. S. M. Akram.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. L. Blank.

The Hon. Mr. Justice S. R. Das.

The Hon. Mr. Justice E. C. Ormond—on leave.

The Hon. Mr. Justice W. McC. Sharpe, D.S.O.

The Hon. Mr. Justice P. B. Chakravartti (Additional).

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. A. Clough (Additional).

The Hon. Mr. Justice T. H. Ellis (Additional).

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. L. Hindley (Acting).

The Hon. Mr. Justice Latifur Rahman (Acting).

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. N. Majumdar (Acting).

The Hon. Mr. Justice K. C. Chunder (Acting).

Advocate-General—Sir S. M. Bose, Kt.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UNITED PROVINCES

Governor: H. E. Sir Francis Verner Wylie, B.A., K.C.S.I.

Chief-Secretary: Henry James Franton, M.A. (Oxon.).

MINISTERS:

Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant B.A., LL.B., Premier.

Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.

Hon. Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, B.A., LL.B.

Hon. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

Hon. Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., LL.B.

Hon. Sri Sampurnanand, B.SC.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly: Hon. Shri Purushottamdas Tandon, M.A., LL.B.

President, Legislative Council: Hon. Dr. Sir Sita Ram, Rai Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., D. Litt.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon'ble Sir Iqbal Ahmad, Kt. B.A., LL.B. (Rs. 5,000 p.m.)

Puisne Judges: (Rs. 4,000 p.m.)

The Hon. Sir J. J. W. Allsop, Kt. J.P., (I.C.S.).

The Hon. Mr. Kamalakanta Verma, B.A., LL.B.

The Hon. Sir H. B. L. Braund, Kt. (Bar-at-Law).

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tej Narayan Mulla, Rai Bahadur, M.A., LL.B.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. H. De B. Hamilton, J.P., (I.C.S.) on leave.

The Hon. Mr. Justice R. L. Yorke, J.P., (I.C.S.).

The Hon. Mr. Justice B. Malik (Bar-at-Law).

The Hon. Mr. Justice M. Waliullah, Dr. (Bar-at-Law).

The Hon. Mr. Justice S. P. Sinha, B.A., LL.B.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. R. W. Bennett, M.A., (Oxon), J.P., (I.C.S.) on leave.

The Hon. Mr. Justice G. P. Mathur.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Shankar Saran (Bar-at-Law) *Addl. Judge.*

Advocate General: Mohammad Wasim (Bar-at-Law).

THE CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW

Chief Judge: Hon. Mr. Justice Ghulam Hasan, B.A., LL.B. (Rs. 4,000).

Judges (Rs. 3,500).

Hon. Mr. Justice Lakshmi Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.) Bar-at-Law).

Hon. Mr. Justice William Yorke Madeley, I.C.S.

Hon. Mr. Justice Parduman Kishan Kaul, B.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur.

Hon. Mr. Justice Henry Gordon Walford, Bar-at-Law (*Addl. Judge*).

Govt. Advocate: Rai Bahadur Hemanta Kumar Ghosh, Bar-at-Law.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

Governor: H. E. Sir Hugh Dow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Chief Secretary: J. Bowstead C.I.E., I.C.S.

MINISTERS

The Hon. Mr. S. K. Sinha, *Prime Minister*.
The Hon. A. N. Sinha.
The Hon. Dr. S. Mahmud.
The Hon. Mr. Jaglal Chowdhury.
The Hon. Mr. Ramcharita Singh.
The Hon. Mr. Badrinath Verma.
The Hon. Mr. K. B. Sahay.
The Hon. Mr. Binodananda Jha.
The Hon. Mr. A. Qaiyum Ansari.

Speaker Legl. Assembly: Hon. Mr. Vindheshwari Prasada Verma.

Dy. Speaker: Hon. Mr. Deva Saran Singh.

President Legl. Council: Hon. Sir Rajivaranjan P. Sinha.

PATNA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir Saiyed Fazl Ali, KT., Bar-at-Law.

Puisne Judges:

The Hon. Sir C. M. Agarwala, KT. Bar-at-Law.
The Hon. Sir Manohar Lall, Bar-at-Law.
The Hon. Sir H. R. Meredith, I.C.S.
The Hon. Sir J. G. Shearer, I.C.S.
The Hon. Sir B. P. Sinha.
The Hon. D. E. Reuben, I.C.S.
The Hon. Mr. S. J. Imam, Bar-at-Law.
The Hon. Mr. Justice C. H. A. Bennett, Bar-at-Law.
The Hon. Mr. Justice R. B. Beevor, I.C.S., (Addl.)
The Hon. Mr. Justice S. K. Das, I.C.S., (Addl.).
The Hon. Mr. Justice B. K. Ray, (Addl.).

Advocate General: Mahabir Prasad, M., Bar-at-Law.

THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

Governor: H. E. Sir Evan Jenkins, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

MINISTERS:

Hon. Col. Nawab Malik Sir Khizar Hyat Khan, Tiwana, *Premier.*
Hon. Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan Quizlbash.
Hon. Lala Bhimsen Sachar.
Hon. Chaudhuri Lahari Singh.
Hon. Mian Mohd. Ibrahim Burz.

Speaker, Legl. Assembly: Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. P. Singha.
Dy. Speaker: Sardar Kapur Singh.

LAHORE HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir Arthur Trevor Harries (on leave till the vacation of 1946).

Puisne Judges

Hon. Mr. Justice Abdur Rashid (Acting Chief Justice).
Hon. Mr. Justice Din Muhammad.
Hon. Mr. Justice Ram Lall.
Hon. Mr. Justice Sale.
Hon. Mr. Justice Beckett.
Hon. Mr. Justice Muhammad Abdur Rahman, KT.
Hon. Mr. Justice Muhammad Munir.
Hon. Mr. Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan.
Hon. Mr. Justice Teja Singh.
Hon. Mr. Justice Marten.
Hon. Mr. Justice Bhandari (Addl. Judge).
Hon. Mr. Justice Achhru Ram (Addl. Judge).
Hon. Mr. Justice Khosla (Addl. Judge).
Hon. Mr. Justice Mohammad Sharif (Act. Judge).
Hon. Mr. Cornelius (Act. Judge).
Hon. Mr. Justice S. A. Rahman (Act. Judge).

THE GOVERNMENT OF CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

Governor: H. E. Sir Henry Twynam, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Chief Secretary: A. H. Layard, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Ministers: The Hon. Pandit R. S. Shukla, *Prime Minister.*
Hon. Pandit D. P. Mishra.
Hon. Mr. D. K. Mehta.
Hon. Mr. S. V. Gokhale.
Hon. Mr. R. K. Patil.
Hon. Mr. S. M. Hasan.
Hon. Mr. W. S. Barlingey.
Hon. Mr. R. Agnibhoj.
Hon. Mr. B. A. Deshmukh.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly: Hon. Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta.

NAGPUR HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir Frederick Grille.

Judges:

Hon. Sir B. M. Niyogi.
Hon. Mr. Justice R. E. Pollock.
Hon. Mr. Vivian Bose.
Hon. Mr. C. R. Hemeon.
Hon. Mr. W. R. Puranik.
Hon. Mr. J. Sen.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

Governor: H. H. Sir C. Trivedi K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Ministers: The Hon. Sri Harekrishna Mahatab, *Home and Finance and Planning and Reconstruction Departments.*

Hon. Mr. Nabakrishna Choudhury *Revenue, Supply and Transport Departments.*

Hon. Mr. Nityananda Kanungo *Law, Development and L. S. G. Departments.*

Hon. Mr. Lingaraj Misra, *Health and Education.*

Hon. Mr. Radhakrishna Biswasray *Labour, Commerce and Public Works Departments.*

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Hon. Mr. Lalmohan Patnaik.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SIND

Governor: H. E. Sir Francis Mudie, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Council of Ministers: Hon. Sir Ghullam Hussain Hidayatullah, K.C.S.I.—*Premier.*

Hon. Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuhro *Public Works.*

Hon. Sir Pir Illahi Bakhsh Nawazali—*Revenue.*

Hon. Sir Mir Ali Khan Talpur—*Home, Food and Civil Supplies.*

Hon. Sir Mir Bundeh Ali Khan Talpur—*Agriculture and Indus.*

Hon. Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada—*Education, Health and Local Self-Government.*

SIND CHIEF COURT (KARACHI)

Chief Judge: The Hon. Sir Godfrey Davis (on leave) The Hon. Mr. Justice H. B. Tyabji (Offg.).

Judges:

Hon. Mr. Justice D. N. O'Sullivan.

Hon. Mr. Justice G. B. Constantine.

Hon. Mr. Justice T. V. Thadani.

Hon. Mr. Justice M. R. Meher (Offg.).

THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

Governor: H. E. Mr. Frederic Chalmer Bourne, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Ministers: Sj. Gopinath Bordoloi M.A., B.L., *Prime Minister.*

Mr. Basanta Kumar Das, B.L.

Sj. Bishnuram Medhi, M.SC., B.L.

Maulavi Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, M.A., B.L.

Mr. Baidyanath Mukherjee, B.A.

Chief Secretary: Sir Harold Dennehy, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Rev. J. J. Nichols Roy, B.A.

Sj. Ramnath Das, B.L.

Speaker Legl. Assembly: Hon. Mr. Debeswar Sarma, B.L.

President Legl. Council: Hon. Mrs. Jubedia Ataur Rahman.

THE GOVERNMENT OF N. W. F. PROVINCE

Governor: H. E. Sir Olaf Caroe, K.C.I.E.

Ministers: Hon. Dr. Khan Saheb (*Premier*).

Hon. Quazi Attaullah Khan.

Hon. Lala Mehrchand Khanna.

Hon. Khan Mohd. Yahya Jan.

Speaker Legl. Assembly: Hon. Nawab Allah Nawaz.

Dy. Speaker: Mr. Girdharilal Puri.

N. W. F. P. JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT

Judicial Commissioner: The Hon. K. B. Mohd. Ibrahim Khan.

Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice Ram Labhaya Obhuai.

INDIA IN 1945—46

WAVELL TRIES AGAIN

In our last issue we traced the political development in the country up to the Simla Conference under *Wavell Plan of Interim Government* and also reported the outcome of the Conference. The Conference was followed by Labour victory in British Parliament and optimism re-appeared on India's political horizon. On 21st August 1945, Lord Wavell flew to England for consultation with the newly formed Labour Government. On 16th September, His Excellency returned to India and on the 19th Sept, 1945 wirelessed a message of hope. The principal points in the Viceregal speech are: I. Under authority of His Majesty's Government, His Excellency affirmed the British Government's determination to promote the early realization of full self-government in India; 2. After the General Elections are over steps would be taken to convene a constitution-making body and the Viceroy would hold discussions with representatives of provincial assemblies to ascertain if the 1942 declaration (i.e., Cripps offer) were still acceptable; 3. Discussions with Indian States would also be made to ascertain in what way they could participate in the constitution-making body; 4. His Majesty's Government were considering the nature of a treaty to be concluded between Britain and India; 5. As soon as the results of the provincial elections were published, the Viceroy would take steps to form an Executive Council which would have the support of the main Indian parties.

Soon after this a Parliamentary Delegation consisting of members of the House of Commons came to India to hold discussions with and sound leaders of public opinion in this country and to ascertain India's problems. The Delegation was sent under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association. As has already been noted in the Section, *THE NATIONAL CONGRESS*, some kind of truce was entered into between the Congress and the Government and matters were eased for an easy and expeditious implementation of the new hopes for constitutional advance in this country.

GENERAL ELECTIONS 1946.

The General Elections which had been postponed under the exigencies of World War II were held in the winter of 1945-46. Widespread interest and political consciousness were evinced by the electors and by the supporters of the candidates for election. The Congress and the League took keener interest in the elections than at any previous General Election. and these two parties have emerged out as the two biggest individual parties in British India. Ministries have already been formed in all the Provinces—Congress Ministries in 7 provinces, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, C. P. & Berar, Madras, Orissa, N. W. F. P. and Congress Coalition Ministry in the Punjab; while Muslim League Ministries have been formed in Bengal and Sind. In joint electorate constituencies of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and N. W. F. Provinces the Congress gained a smashing victory over the League. In the Central Assembly the Congress won as many as 56 seats the maximum that the Congress has ever had in that House. The League captured 30 in place of 25 held previously. Such parties as

Hindu Mahasabha, Justicites, Communists, Nationalists and Independents were swept off the polls by the Congress while all Muslim parties hitherto opposing the Muslim League were laid flat by the League's overwhelming victories in most of the areas. The General Elections have reduced the number of parties in both the Central and Provincial Legislatures.

FINAL REPORT OF THE FAMINE COMMISSION

In our last issue—viz. the 1944-45 issue of the Year-Book—under the caption THE TRAIL OF BENGAL FAMINE we summarised the first part of the famine commission report, which dealt at length, with the causes of and the responsibilities for the Bengal Famine of 1943, and its deadly effects on the inhabitants of Bengal in particular and Eastern India in general. The Final Report which was published in September 1945 besides giving a thorough review of the food problem, deals with the Commission's recommendations for eliminating the scourge of famine from India. The main principle affirmed in the final report is: "The State should recognise its ultimate responsibility to provide food for all. Within the last 100 years, the Government in India have accepted the duty to prevent widespread death from famine but the further obligation of taking every possible step not only to prevent starvation, but to improve nutrition and create a healthy and vigorous population has not yet been fully recognised and accepted."

Short-term Aspect

Dealing with the short-term aspects of the food problem the Report points out that even before the War India was not self-sufficient in cereals; a small exportable surplus of wheat was offset by large imports of rice. The Punjab, C.P. and Berar, Sind, Orissa and Assam were net exporters, while Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Madras, Bombay and North-Western Frontier Province were net importers. Loss of Burma imports and seasonal conditions in 1943 were mainly responsible for the 1943 famine.

The Report favours complete monopoly schemes for the satisfactory working of procurement and distribution, but it recognizes that in Bengal, Bihar and the permanently settled areas of Orissa and Assam, schemes of full monopoly are not practicable while in areas of assured surplus full monopoly is unnecessary. Adequate and safe grain storage arrangements are also recommended. Though the present price level is high compared to the World level, the Commission recommends the maintenance of the level so long as supply of consumer goods does not become more plentiful and cheaper and the imports of rice are not available. The Report emphasises the need of accurate statistics of acreage and yield of crops. India, the Report says, is still in need of imports and the building of a central reserve of 500,000 tons of imported wheat is urged.

Transition

The return to normal conditions must be a gradual, regulated and co-ordinated process. The starting of the transition period, according to the Report, should be the arrival of first shipments of rice from Burma and the duration of the transition period will depend on (1) imports from

Burma bridging the gap between production and consumption, (2) improvement in transport conditions on a pre-war level, and (3) the disappearance of the world shortage of food and transport. The probable duration of the transition may be till 1951-52. During the first stage of the transition widespread disparities of prices existing in different parts of the country should be reduced and eliminated eventually. A price level 240% of the average of the 5 years ending 1938-39 should be the target price level to be pursued at the end of the first stage. Concurrently with a reduction of prices stringent forms of food controls should be withdrawn. The Basic Plan recommended is that only large cities should be subject to rationing while the trade will be subject to licence and procurement will be based on purchase from local trade. The maximum and minimum prices to be aimed at are 240% and 180% of the pre-war level.

Long Term

The establishment of Regional Food Councils during the transition period and a permanent and recognised machinery for the co-ordination of the food administration at the Centre and in the Provinces and the States as well are recommended. The existing organisation of the Food Department should be retained and in due course a single department of Food and Agriculture may be established for these two objects.

In dealing with the problem of over-population, the Commission anticipate that in 20 or 25 years the population might reach 500 millions and an ultimate decrease in population is both desirable and necessary. The Commission recommends emigration of Indians to sparsely populated regions of the Commonwealth and the Empire and suggests that the knowledge and practice of birth-control should be spread.

The Commission admit malnutrition on a large scale in this country and think that 30% of the population are underfed while the diet of a large proportion of the rest is unbalanced. For a country like India fish is a valuable food in the Commission's opinion and since the present supply of fish is very poor every attempt is recommended for increasing inland fish. An increase of 200 to 250 per cent fats and oils are recommended on nutritional grounds. The prospects of immediate improvement in milk supply so as to make it a regular article of diet by the poorer classes are not visible, the Commission, add. The Commission recommend larger cultivation of such vegetables as potatoes, sweet potatoes, tapioca and plantains which are useful in the agricultural economy of the country. Increased production of these crops which give larger returns of food energy or calories per unit area than cereals is stressed as this would ensure diversion of land for production of other foods, notably protective ones.

In dealing with the question of agricultural prices, the Commission approve the fixing up of principles on which producers' prices should be governed and lay down that since wheat and rice account for four acres out of every five in this country the stabilization of wheat and rice prices is recommended. The Commission also recommend maximum and minimum prices for wheat and rice during the transitional period, control of imports, existence of buffer stocks and an organisation for sales and purchases in the market being the essential conditions for making price control workable. The Commission recognise the necessity of rural economic development and suggest that rural under-employment should be remedied by (1) increasing yield by intensive farming; (2) establishment of cottage industries and agro-industries; (3) organisation of village public works through *panchayets;* (4) migration from over-populated to under-populated rural areas and (5) establishment of large-scale industries in rural areas with the help of hydro-electric power. Multi-purpose village co-operative societies for achieving these ends are recommended by the Commission.

The Commission recommend that a survey of social and economic conditions in selected areas in each province should be taken up. For proper realization of rural planning, the Commission recommend the establishment of a Development Committee of the Cabinet and a Development Board and the co-ordination of all development activities under a single administrative head, the District Officer. "India does not lack the material resources necessary for advancement and prosperity, but these can be developed only by the efforts of human beings—by the Government and people of India—and success depends on the spirit which sustains the country in the tremendous task with which it is faced. In the past apathy and defeatism have been all too prevalent...................... poverty and hunger have been too often accepted as a part of the nature of things and much of the countryside may be described as a rural slum where the hopelessness engendered by slum conditions prevails. Such an attitude of mind, on the part of either rulers or ruled, is incompatible with progress. Without vision and faith in the future little can be achieved."

THE FOOD CRISIS

The talks and statements about the impending food crisis in India by the beginning of 1946, after so many reassuring statements about the food position that we received till the middle of 1945 were one of the major dramatic ironies of this unhappy country. People had fondly anticipated more food and less control after the war, but the post-war realities in food surpassed the worst pessimism. Even for some months after the publication of the Final Famine Commission Report in Sept. 1945, the Government did not utter any serious warning about the food position. It is not known if they kept "mum" as a matter of expediency. The most puzzling fact is that the exports of food grains from India in 1945 had been negligible and there was not any serious reason for compulsory diversion of food grains from the available stock. Procurement and control of supply and prices were in force throughout the year 1945 and the authorities at the Centre and in the provinces were in a position to make a budget of the situation a year before. The probable failure of the winter crops in 1946 or any other temporary cause of that nature should have been taken into account during the complacency of 1945, and a danger signal ought to have been sounded.

Our Administrations were preoccupied with their mechanical work—procurement, stocking and distribution—they probably thought it outside their purview to think about the future. The first warning was given by the end of December and prices of rice and wheat everywhere began to defy control. In many places the supply vanished from the bazars as a practical protest against price control. Profiteering in food grains which had been checked through the laborious execution of measures for 2 years was again evident everywhere. The country—specially eastern India which had not yet outlived the horrors of 1943,—shuddered at the warning.

According to a Washington message dated 19.1.46, Lord Wavell was credited with having sent an S.O.S. to U.S.A. for shipments of wheat to India. This was practically the first serious news.

The estimated deficit in our 1946 food balance sheet is put as 6 million tons consisting of 3 million tons each in Rabi and Kharif crops. The causes are given as "(1) the continued drought in Southern India as a result of which the loss in *Kharif* grains is 3 million tons and (2) the absence of winter rains throughout N. W. India which will result in a short fall of *Rabi* grains i.e., wheat, grains and barley to the extent of another four million tons of which three million tons will fall on the current year."

Early in March 1946 the Food situation was characterised as grave and the public were warned against panic. The areas most severely affected and threatened were stated to be the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur and Satara in Bombay Presidency; the districts of Kolar, Bangalore, Tumkur and Chittaldurg in the Mysore State, and the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot and Salem in Madras Presidency.

But the Government would not allow the grass to grow under their feet. They might be slow to come to a decision about crises, they might miserably fail to have anticipated and forestalled a probable crisis, but when the fact of the impending crisis had once been beaten into their heads, they were not slow to take or tighten measures. An over-all cut of 25% in the basic cereal ration; extension of statutory rationing in many more towns both in surplus and deficit areas; tightening grain procurement systems in the provinces; a firm determination to enforce statutory price control; a country-wide austerity drive in the matter of food,—these were among the measures comtemplated by the Government of India to meet the impending food crisis in the country. The entire machinery involving procurement, price-control, distribution and rationing and reductions in ration has been in motion since April, 1946.

The worst months in the crisis were expected to be August, September and October 1946.

The Government have already dispelled the popular misconception that exports of food grains from India were to some extent responsible for the impending crisis. According to a statement issued by Mr. B. R. Sen, I.C.S., Food Secretary, Govt. of India, the total exports of food grains from India in 1945 were only 42,860 tons, a negligible figure.

The realistic picture, as given by the Food Department, is that the rice production which was 26,500,000 tons per year on average during pre-war years was estimated to be 1½ to 2 million tons less than the average pre-war production. The population of the country has during the last 6 years increased by at least 30,000,000. The total deficit in ric is, therefore, more than 1½ or 2 million tons.

That the crisis is a real and major one was recognised by both the Government and the leaders of public opinion in this country. Mahatma Gandhi expressed himself to the effect that in one matter *viz* the solution of the food crisis, the public in India ought to co-operate with the Government. The Mahatma's view was shared by Congress and other leaders.

A world food crisis has synchronised with India's food crisis. The war came to a close rather ahead of the imaginary time table. The responsibility to feed liberated and vanquished nations, mostly under-fed or famishing as a direct outcome of protracted warfare and its devastations, has now fallen on the United Nations and principally on the victor nations who are now in occupation of these areas. There is universal demand for food. The only countries which are in a position to export food grains are U. S. A., Canada, Australia, some South American States and Siam and the Dutch East Indies—particularly, Java. The exportable surpluses of these countries are not adequate to meet the world deficit. World resources in surplus or exportable food are, therefore, to be rationed among hungry nations. India's chances of purchasing food from abroad even on cash terms have, therefore, been seriously limited to the extent of what stocks the World Food Organisation can ration out to India. Mr. Herbert Hoover, ex-President of U.S.A., who had been deputed by President Truman to investigate into food problems in the East declared on 29.4.46 in a message to Australia broadcast from New Delhi that there were 500 million people "without enough food to manage" until August-September harvest comes in the Northern Hemisphere. He predicted immense loss of life if the shortage of 5,000,000 tons of cereals were not met in the next four months (i.e., May-August 1946). As supplies from North America were too far away to arrive, Mr. Hoover appealed to the Australians to advance their supplies to cover these critical months.

The Government of India had before that sent a Food Mission to U.S.A. and Canada and had been assured of help and co-operation. The net results of India's appeal, the Combined Food Board's recommendations and of all that Mr. Hoover had done and said have been that the Indian Food Mission headed by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar announced on 30.3.46 that the Mission had obtained from the Combined Food Board allocations of wheat and wheat substitute 1,250,000 tons and rice 145,000 tons instead of 2,000,000 tons of wheat and wheat substitute and 500,000 tons of rice, the Mission had asked for. The allotments were to be shipped, 400,000 tons a month. But shipments did not come in scheduled time. In a statement to the House of Commons, on 31.5.46, Mr. Herbert Morrison disclosed that the wheat and the wheat substitute allotted to India had been increased to 1,165,000 tons covering a period of five months from May to September. But as late as early June we were told that only 200,000 tons of cereals had been shipped to India in May 1946 and another 200,000 tons were due to be shipped in June.

The total arrivals of food grains from abroad during the first 8 months of 1946 were: wheat & wheat flour 872,200 tons; rice 146.460 tons; maize 100,200 tons and millets 19,600 tons.

So far about the crisis and the palliative measures. We are already at the end of the critical period which, we hope, has been tided over. But the question which will always be uppermost in our minds is how long the Government in this country will allow themselves to be gamblers in rainfall. The lessons of 1943 should have forced the Government and the Food Department to build up adequate reserves and to take effective measures for preventing food famine. Substantial extension of irrigation will no doubt involve time and capital expenditure. But the setting up and the regular working of an adequate number of plants for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate should have been undertaken immediately after 1943 as an insurance against food famine during war or peace. Necessary plants and machinery should have been imported under war emergency priority. Application of this rather cheap mannure would certainly have improved production of areas unaffected by drought and would thus have offset deficits in drought-affected areas.

BHORE COMMITTEE REPORT

(Report of the Health Survey and Development Committee).

The above Committee which was appointed in October, 1943, with Sir Joseph Bhore as Chairman and 24 members—8 officials and 16 non-officials—published its report early in March 1946. The Committee has drawn up its health plan in two parts, one a short-period plan, the other a long-drawn comprehensive programme for the future. One of the main principles underlying the Committee proposals is that "No individual should fail to secure adequate medical care because of inability to pay for it."

The Long-term Programme. The country-side and the tiller of the soil which constitute 90% of British India have been taken as the focal point of the main recommendations. It is proposed that for giving effect to the Committee's proposals ministries of health at the Centre and in the Provinces and health administrations in local areas should be set up. There should be a Central Statutory Board of Health consisting of the Central and Provincial ministries for coordinating the efforts of and minimising friction between, the Centre and the Provinces. The Centre should help the Provinces with grants-in-aid and with such technical assistance as may be required. There should be Councils of Experts at the Centre, in the Provinces and in the local area administrations. These Bodies will consist of representatives of medical, dental, nursing and allied professions. The establishment in the provinces of Provincial Health Boards and Provincial Health Councils are also recommended. Following the U.S. model, the Committee recommends that the Central Government should be responsible for the enforcement of all measures necessary to prevent inter-provincial spread of infectious diseases and enforcement of standards regarding food and drugs in inter-provincial commerce. In certain exceptional circumstances, the Central Government should have power to take direct action in a province in the interests of the country as a whole, but normally action should only be taken after consultation with the proposed Central Board of Health.

The Committee envisage a comprehensive health service with recruitments, staff and conditions of services for the local health administrations. Large municipalities such as Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and municipalities with a population of at least 200,000 may be excluded from the jurisdiction of District Health Boards and all these large municipalities should develop and maintain health organisations on lines suggested by the Committee.

An arbitrary figure of 3 million has been chosen as the population for a district. The primary unit under the district health board will normally serve an area with population of about 10,000 to 20,000. A number of primary units—15 to 25—will together form a secondary unit and 3 to 5 secondary units will form the district health unit. At each of the district, secondary and primary units there will be a health centre as focal point from which health activity will emanate.

Apart from the question of establishing hospitals, and health centres, the Committee have laid special stress on social medicine—prevention of diseases. Suitable housing, sanitary surroundings and safe drinking water supply are pointed out as the pre-requisites of a healthy life .Elimination of unemployment and provision of a living wage for all workers and improvement in agricultural and industrial production and in means of communication are recommended as facts of a single problem. A vigorous and healthy community life with provision for physical and mental recreation is what the Committee aim at for the implementation of their proposals. The Committee also recognise the necessity of arousing living interest and enlisting the practical co-operation of the people themselves.

The Short-term Programme. During the first 10 years each primary unit should cater for a population of 40,000 as against 10 to 20,000 under the long-term programme and the establishment of the district health centre should be postponed till after the 10th year. There should be one hospital bed for every 1,000 population at the end of ten years. The Committee propose that there should be a Ministry of Housing and Town and -Rural Planning with wide powers and before the establishment of a new industry or factory is agreed to, the Provincial Minister should satisfy himself that in the lay-out adequate provision be made for the housing of workers, for their transport to and from the factory and for adequate environmental amenities. New industries should be dispersed in rural areas for giving employment to local inhabitants. Improvement trusts should be established in all larger cities of the country to deal with slum clearance and re-housing problems. The Provincial Governments should also consider the establishment of a Statutory Body under the control and direction of the Ministry of Housing and Town and Rural Planning. A province-wide house construction and a village and town development programme on a 20-30 year plan in 5-yearly stages should be executed. Only 253 out of 1,471 towns possess protected water supplies and development of water supply programme is, therefore, recommended. Further, a programme for the provision of sewerage in all towns with a population of 50,000 and over in ten years is recommended. An output of 4,000 to 4,500 doctors a year is suggested as the target to be aimed at in the first 10 years, or roughly double the present output. There should only be one standard of medical training—the medical graduate—and the training of licenciates should be discontinued within 10 years. Medical students desirous of entering public services after graduation should be given a stipend of Rs. 1,000 a year. The Committee stress on the necessity of improving and enlarging malaria control activities and on the necessity of seeing that essential drugs and medical requisites are available in adequate amount and proper quality to all sections of the people. Measures for improving the accuracy of vital statistics and for improving the standard of living and spreading the knowledge of birth control are also recommended.

The Financial Aspect. At present the Provincial Governments' expenditure on curative and preventive health measures constitutes a very small fraction of the total provincial expenditure varying from 2.5 to 7.3 per cent and the Committee suggest that this percentage should be raised considerably. The present provincial expenditure ranges from 3.2 to 10.9 annas per head. The Committee estimate that their proposals will involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 1-3 per head in the 1st year and Rs. 2-13 in the last year of the 10-year programme.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY

The Indian National Army—or more popularly the I.N.A. that we heard of so much in 1945-46—was formally brought into being on July 1943, under the auspices of Indian Independence League. The league itself was formed by the late Rash Behari Bose, the Indian patriot in exile in Japan and Subhas Chandra Bose who had mysteriously escaped from India on 26th January, 1941 and had reached Japan after he had had meetings with Hitler and Ribbentrop in Berlin. As early as September, 1942, another Indian National Army had come into existence under Captain Mohan Singh but the Army had to be disbanded within a few months.

Members of the I.N.A. were all pledged to free India from British yoke and the Army agreed to take help from the Japanese Government who were at war with the British Government during 1942-45. Allegiance to Subhas Chandra Bose was one of the animating influences in the force. Communal harmony, so rare in India was a happy feature of the Army. The Army had at one stage 50,000 men and 7,500 officers. Military efficiency and discipline were also developed on modern lines. Many of the officers and men in the British Indian Army had joined the National Army—voluntarily it is claimed by many—while they were under Japanese control as prisoners of War. *Jai Hind,* "Onward to Delhi" were the slogans of this Army.

The Army had plenty of funds at its command. The I.N.A. men took active part in the battle around Kohima in 1944. Some kind of Government was also established under the Presidenship of Subhas Chandra Bose—popularly known as Netaji—and the Government was known as *Azad Hind* Government, which was recognised by Croatia, Manchukuo, Japan, Germany, Italy, Thailand, Phillipplnes and Burma.

After the withdrawal of the Japanese from Burma in 1944-45 the Indian National Army did splendid work in saving Indian lives and in many respects in preserving order in Burma. The Army had taken help and support from Japan with the sole object of freeing India. But friction began to arise between the I.N.A. and Japanese High Command at the later stage of the War when occasions arose which showed that the Japanese did not hesitate to use the National Army for Japan's own ends.

After the complete defeat of Japan in August, 1945, most of the I.N.A. men were taken prisoners by the British Government. About 20,000 officers and men from the British Indian Army had joined the I.N.A. and it was decided by the Government of India to hold interrogations for ascertaining the degrees of the guilt of the individuals. According to a statement by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in the Council of State on 19.2.46, out of a total of 20,000 Indian Army men who had joined the I.N.A. about 11,000 had already been released, 5,000 were undergoing interrogation and 3,000 were still expected from overseas and a number was still untraced. The releases were expected to be completed by Many, 1946. Regarding court-martialling it was announced that only those guilty of acts of gross brutality and acts offending against canons of civilised conduct would be tried under Court-martial. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief made a distinction between the cases of Shah Nawaz and Rashid Ali. The former had been convicted of abetment of murder and of waging war against the King. But clemency had been extended to Shah Nawaz only because if he had ordered deserters from the I.N.A. to be killed, he did so in pursuance of directions he had received from the I.N.A. High Command. There was no evidence of personal brutality in this case. But Rashid Ali "was guilty of personal brutality on proved occasions." In a communique published earlier, it was stated that the number of I.N.A. men to be tried might not exceed 50, the number might be as small as 20. The Commander-in-Chief said on 19.2.46 on the question of releases of I.N.A. men: "But we are making distinction between those who seemed merely to be misled and those who actively helped the enemy. The former are discharged, which carries no stigma with it, and are given leave with pay. The latter are dismissed and are also subjected to forfeiture of pay."

The historic I.N.A. trials commenced in Delhi on 5th November 1945 —the first trial opening with Shah Nawaz, Seghal, and Dhillon, all charged with waging war against the king. It was a specially constituted court martial open to the public. The best forensic brains in India were ranged for prosecution and defence respectively. The prosecution was led by Sir N. P. Engineer, Advocate General of India and the defence entrusted to a panel of best lawyers headed by the late Bhulabhai Desai. A series of trials in which leaders of the I.N.A. were put up for trial, evoked widespread sympathy and commotion in India. Even the Indian National Congress whose avowed aims and objects are non-violence and hatred of violence put forth a strong appeal for mercy to I.N.A. men. Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Azad were in communication with the Viceroy.

Popular feelings ran so high in sympathy for the I.N.A. men that processions and demonstrations were held in almost all the big cities of India involving clashes with authorities for law and order. In Calcutta widespread unrest and violence and police firings occurred twice, in November 1945 and February 1946 and in Bombay also the unrest took an ugly shape. In both the cities dislocations of communication and city trams, ports etc., were of a serious and protracted nature. Even railway train runnings had to be suspended in several cases. Burning of police and military lorries and of post offices in some cases, were evidences of the mob fury and resentment against the trials and against the strong measures adopted by the Government to maintain law and order. An all-India I.N.A. Fund had been started as early as December, 1945, for the relief and defence of the I.N.A. men. From the evidences given during the I.N.A. trials, important details can be gathered about the activities of the I.N.A. men, their military discipline and efficiency and above all their faith in and worship of the Netaji.

POST-WAR PLANNING IN INDIA

All-India Plans. Even before the termination of the War in both the West and the East, the Government of India chalked out post-war plans for India's economic development after the War. The All-India Plan extending over a period of 15 years—except in certain cases which demanded longer periods—had for its objects the raising of the standard of living and the provision of employment for all. The Plan was two-fold: Short-term and Long-term. The Short-term Plan concerns itself with (1) the problem of post-war unemployment—particularly with provision of the re-employment of thousands of persons to be thrown out of employment from the War services after the end of the War; (2) the most orderly and economical disposal of surplus military stores and equipment, land and buildings; (3) changing industries from War to peace basis and (4) the removal of the restrictions on production and consumption which had been imposed during the War. The Long-term Plan envisages (1) the development of electric and hydro-electric power for industrial development and where applicable for agricultural development; (2) the development of machine tool industries—i.e., for capital goods—and of other industries; (3) the development of transport and communications in urban and rural areas; (4) the development of Agriculture.

The post-war Educational plan, as prepared by Mr. (now Sir) John Sargent may be taken as a long term plan. A health Plan has already been chalked out. The Government of India have put the estimated costs of the Plan at Rs. 1,000 in the first five years. The basic All-India Plan will require an estimated out-lay of Rs. 319 crores in the first 7 post-war years, the heads of expenditure being Rs. 125 crores for Rehabilitation; Rs. 45 crores for operative improvements; Rs. 48 crores for Staff welfare schemes; Rs. 45 crores for amenities for 3rd Class passengers; Rs. 56 crores for construction of new railway lines.

Provincial Plans. Emulating the example of the Central Government, most of the Provincial Governments have caused post-war development Plans to be made. Roads, irrigation, buildings, agricultural improvement and the provision of hydro-electric power are the main items in these Plans. Improvement in Education, Sanitation and Medical Aids has also been included in the Provincial Plans.

The All-India Plan in action. In a review of the Post-War Plannings as carried out by the Centre and the Provinces, by Sir Ardeshir Dalal, then Planning Member, Government of India, it was stated that many of the plans had reached the blue-print stage and quite a number of them were being actively pursued and executed. As a first step towards development, training schemes had been actively pursued. About 600 students had been selected for advanced technical training overseas during 1945-46. Over a hundred technicians from different industries had also been selected for training in factories in U.K. and U.S.A. A Plan for wide expansion of scientific research has also been initiated.

Special priority has been given to the "Grow More Food" campaign and an additional yield of 750,000 tons of food is estimated as the ultimate result of the measures. Seven thousand tube wells have already been sunk and 3,000 tanks and 4,000 minor irrigation works are under construction. The cost of the campaign in 1945-46 is estimated at Rs. 2 crores in loans and Rs. 1 crore in grants while similar expenditures for 1946-47 is under contemplation.

The Central 5-year Plans include Rs. 5 crores for Delhi Province, a railway programme involving Rs. 319 crores in 7 years of which 20% is expected to be spent in 1946-47; a Civil Aviation Plan involving Rs. 6 crores of which 60 lakhs is proposed to be spent in 1946-47; Rs. 70 crores on national highways over a period of 10 to 15 years; Posts and Telegraph, Rs. 12 crores of which Rs. 4 crores will be spent in 1946-47; the long-term programme of Information and Broadcasting, Rs. 70 crores over a number of years. The Education Department is also proceeding with the development of a number of technical institutes.

PROVINCIAL PANS—DETAILS.

The total cost of the Provincial Plans, excluding N.-W.F. Province, comes to Rs. 900 crores. The Bengal Plan is of the order of Rs. 160 crores, while the plan of the five provinces, Madras, Bombay, Punjab, U.P. and Bihar, are each over the Rs. 100 crores mark. The proposed expenditure of the provinces under the various major heads is as follows:—

P.W.D. Rs. 466 crores (including roads Rs. 246 crores, irrigation Rs. 146 crores and electric power development Rs. 20 crores); education Rs. 104 crores; medical and public health Rs. 90 crores; agriculture Rs. 85 crores and industry (to the extent to which it is financed by Government) Rs. 22 crores. The points from which the Provincial plans will be examined by the Central Government are financial and administrative practicability, balanced development of the various subjects with due regard to the priorities laid down and conformity with the all-India policies and objectives.

The Central Government has promised to advance to the Provinces up to 100 per cent of the expenditure as well as assistance in raising loans, the advances to be recovered from the Central subventions to be paid to the Provinces during the quinquennium beginning April 1, 1947. Practically all the Provincial plans have been received and are being examined. The total expenditure including loans, proposed for the interim plans is of the order of Rs. 75 crores, which would go some way towards counteracting deflation.

PROVINCIAL INTERIM PLANS

The total estimated cost of the provincial *interim* plans for 1946-47, as approved by the Government of India is Rs. 83.36 crores. The War in the East had terminated earlier than expected and this has rendered it necessary for the Central Government to advance the planning by one year—i.e., start planning in 1946-47 instead of in 1947-48—and Provincial Governments were instructed to give preference to (1) schemes that would increase the real national income; (ii) schemes which would provide a high proportion of employment relative to cost; and (iii) schemes which would provide employment to ex-service personnel. The Government of India have offered the following financial assistance to the Provinces: (i) Loans to the extent necessary for projects for which the Provinces might decide to debit the loan money (ii) Advances equal to the total expenditure actually incurred in 1945-46 and 1946-47 on schemes selected and approved. These advances will be debitable to the grants which the Central Government propose to make to the Provinces for development during the first post-war quinquennium. Of the total cost of Rs. 83.36 crores, Rs. 10-84 crores will be obtained as loan and Rs. 36 as advances from the Central Government and the balance is to be met by the Provinces themselves.

All the Provinces except Sind have included schemes which are indisputably productive and/or are of considerable economic importance, the expenditure on these schemes will amount to Rs. 24 crores made up of Rs. 11.31 crores on hydro-electric and electricity schemes, Rs. 8 crores irrigation; Rs. 2 crores for agriculture and fisheries. The Details of the proposed Expenditure on Provincial Interim Plans are given in the two following tables:—

TABLE A (*THE PRINCIPAL HEADS*). 1946-47

	Crores
Total estimated cost.	Rs. 83.36
1. Training schemes and staff expansion	5.5
2. Schemes of economic importance	23.65
3. Roads, Buildings, and other constructions	30.93
4. Special schemes for Ex-Service men	2.05
5. Industries (excluding training etc.)	.95
6. Balance will be spent on Education, Sanitation, Public Health etc.	20.28

The most interesting item in the Provincial Interim Plans are Electricity and Irrigation. The U.P. (Rs. 4.45 crores) and Madras (Rs. 4 crores) will be spending the largest sums on electricity schemes. In Irrigation, U.P. heads the rest of the Provinces in expenditure. About 600 new tube wells estimated to give 54,000 tons of food grains per year are to be sunk. The Government will also spend Rs. 65 lakhs on the Rs. 21 crores Nayar Dam Project. The Punjab Irrigation projects are, Rasul Hydel Project, the Thal Project, the Bhakra Dam Project. Nearly all of Rs. 175 lakhs ear-marked for Irrigation in Madras will be spent on Tungabhadra scheme. The Bengal Government will begin work on Moor Reservoir Project which will cost Rs. 519 lakhs in five years. These are the major Irrigation plans and when completed these will be highly paying assets to the Provinces concerned.

TABLE B

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE BY PROVINCES ON INTERIM DEVELOPMENT PLANS (1946-47)

Name of the Province	Heads of Expenditure* (Figure in Lakhs of Rupees)								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
U. P.	318	11·6	19	445	682·1	39·5	3·2	347·6	18,16
Madras	176·6	8·7	72·6	400·4	550	128·1	63·3	249·3	16,59
Bengal	87	10·3	37·7	—	492·3	22·9	68·3	687·5	14,06
Bombay	88	151·8	—	64	203·4	·7	11	489·1	10,08
Punjab	84	3	·3	40	233·5	11	40·3	501·9	9,14
C. P.	25	·6	96	147	215·5	2·6	·6	56·7	5,44
Orissa	2·6	·3	·6	15	89·2	25	5·1	203·2	3,41
Sind	—	—	—	10	292·9	—	—	47·1	3,40
Assam	—	10	2·5	—	119·8	—	5·2	170·5	3,08
Bihar	28·2	—	—	19·8	255	—	—	—	3,03
									86,39

* 1. Irrigation; 2. Afforestation & Soil Conservation; 3. Agriculture & Fisheries; 4. Electricity; 5. Roards & Buildings; 6. Resettlement of Ex-servicemen; 7. Industrial Development; 8. Miscellaneous; 9. Total.

THE CABINET MISSION

A forecast of the Cabinet Mission may be traced to the simultaneous speeches made by the British Prime Minister Mr. C. R. Attlee and Viceroy Wavell—both speaking over the wireless—on 19th September, 1945. The sum and substance of both the speeches is that "the 1942 (Cripps) offer stands" and that the people of India would be helped to frame their own constitution and to enter a treaty with Britain for discussing questions arising out of transfer of power from Britain to India. It was officially announced on 19.2.45 by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons and Lord Pethick-Lawrence in the House of Lords that three British Cabinet Ministers, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade and Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, would go to India by the end of March 1946 to discuss with leaders of Indian opinion the framing of an Indian constitution.

The announcement was welcomed by leaders of all the parties in India, major or minor, and roused optimism and political enthusiasm. On the 15th of March, 1946, the Prime Minister, in the course of a debate on Cabinet Mission in the Commons declared: "India herself must choose what will be her future constitution and what will be her position in the world . . . I hope the Indian people may elect to remain within the British Commonwealth. If she does so elect, it must be by her own free will . . . If India elects for independence . . . in our view she has a right to do so." The Prime Minister emphatically expressed his Government's determination to help India to attain independence. "We are mindful" he said "of the rights of the minorities and the minorities should be able to live free from fear. On the other hand, we cannot allow a minority to place their veto on the advance of a majority". Only two days later, Mr. Godfrey Nicholson, Conservative M.P. and a member of the recent Parliamentary Delegation to India said that India was now politically adult. The Prime Minister's reference to vetoing a majority party's advance, however, was not complacently taken by Mr. Jinnah, who said that Mr. Attlee had fallen into a trap of propaganda. He also hastened to make it known that the Muslims' position was definite in standing for Pakistan.

The British, American and Indian Press were unanimous in their approval of the Prime Minister's utterances. Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the India League in U.S.A., appreciated that the Prime Minister's declaration was most encouraging while Mr. K. L. Shridharani, Chairman of the National Committee for India's Freedom said: "it is the first time a British Prime Minister has recognized India's right to full independence . . ."

The Viceroy made arrangements in advance for the Cabinet Mission's interview in India with Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Jinnah and other leaders and with the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. But before having these interviews the Mission would have discussions with the Viceroy's Executive Council and the Provincial Governors.

THE MISSION'S WORK IN INDIA

The Mission arrived in Delhi by air on 24th March 1946. The leaders in India were interviewed in due course and it was settled that a tripartrite Conference consisting of the Congress, the League and the Mission and the Viceroy would be held for arriving at a solution acceptable to all.

The Cabinet Mission sent formal invitation to the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and All-India Muslim League to send delegates to the Tripartite Conference that was proposed to be held on and from 2nd May, 1946.

A broad outline of the future constitutional structure was enclosed with the letter of invitation. The Congress and the League Presidents intimated their willingness to send delegates to the Conference on behalf of their respective bodies while both of them forwarded in advance their views on particular points. The Conference took place early in May 1946 but could not bridge the gulf between the Congress and the League. The result was that the Mission and the Viceroy found themselves compelled to give proposals regarding future constitutional structure of free India.

On 16th May, 1946, the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy issued a Statement to the Press and the Public stating therein that since all attempts at bringing about a compromise between the two major parties had not brought the desired objects, the Mission deemed it necessary to formulate a plan for expediting the attainment of freedom by India.

The Statement then refers to the Mission's rather laborious but futile efforts at bringing about unanimity between the two major parties in India which fact, they put forward as the justification for formulating a plan for constitutional advance in India—"We have, accordingly decided that immediate arrangements should be made whereby Indians may decide the future constitution of India and an interim Government may be set up at once to carry on the administration of British India until such time as a new constitution can be brought into being." Referring to the Mission's endeavours to be just to both the parties in India, the Mission admits that the evidence submitted "has shown an almost universal desire outside the supporters of the Muslim League for the unity of India."

Dealing with the *Pakistan* question, the Statement makes it clear that for reasons of practical expediency, it had to disapprove the Pakistan plan. The size of the non-Muslim minorities in a Pakistan comprising the whole of the six provinces would be very considerable as the following figures* shows:—

North-Western Area:—

	Muslim	*Non-Muslim*
Punjab	16,217,242	12,201,577
North-West Frontier Province	2,788,797	249,270
Sind	3,208,325	1,326,683
Br. Baluchistan	438,930	62,701
	22,653,294	13,840,231
	62.07%	37.93%

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* All population figures in this statement are from the most recent census taken in 1941.

North-Eastern Area :—

Bengal	33,005,434	27,301,091
Assam	3,442,479	6,762,254
	36,447,913	34,063,345
	51.69%	48.31%

The Mission find themselves unable to accept the idea of a smaller *Pakistan* Sovereign State confined to the Muslim majority areas only, as in that case the whole of Ambala and Jullundhar Divisions in the Punjab, the whole of Assam except Sylhet district and a large part of Western Bengal including Calcutta are to be excluded from Pakistan which fact is not acceptable to the Leaguers. Any solution of the problem would, therefore, involve radical partition of the Punjab and Bengal which is contrary to the wishes and interests of a very large proportion of the inhabitants of these Provinces. Moreover, any division of the Punjab would place the Sikhs on both the sides of the boundaries. The problem of defence is another obstacle to the Pakistan idea. The Indian States would also find great difficulties in associating themselves with a divided India. The geographical difficulty that the two halves of the proposed Pakistan will be separated by some 700 miles is another argument against the Pakistan Plan.

The Indian States had, the Statement goes on, assured the Mission of their willing co-operation with new development in India, though the precise form of their co-operation must be a matter of negotiation, as many practical and constitutional problems are to be solved before the States' participation in the Union.

THE MISSION'S PROPOSALS

"15. We now indicate the nature of a solution which in our view would be just to the essential claims of all parties, and would at the same time be most likely to bring about a stable and practicable form of constitution for All-India.

"We recommend that the constitution should take the following basic form :—

(1) There should be a Union of India, embracing both British India and the States, which should deal with the following subjects: Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Communications; and should have the powers necessary to raise the finance required for the above subjects.

(2) The Union should have an Executive and a Legislature constituted from British Indian and States representatives. Any question raising a major communal issue in the Legislature should require for its decision a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities as well as a majority of all the members present and voting.

(3) All subjects other than the Union subjects and all residuary powers should vest in the Provinces.

(4) The States will retain all subjects and powers other than those ceded to the Union.

(5) Provinces should be free to form Groups with executives and legislatures, and each Group could determine the Provincial subjects to be taken in common.

(6) The Constitutions of the Union and of the Groups, should contain a provision whereby any Province could, by a majority vote of its Legislative Assembly, call for a reconsideration of the terms of the constitution after an initial period of 10 years and at 10 yearly intervals thereafter."

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

With a view to setting in motion the machinery whereby a constitution can be settled by Indians for Indians, the Mission want to utilize the newly elected Provincial Assemblies as the electing bodies for the Constituent Assembly. Two difficulties arise in this: Firstly the Assemblies do not bear the same proportion to population in all the Provinces and secondly due to weightage given to minorities in the Assemblies, the strengths of the several communities in each Provincial Legislative Assemblies are not in proportion to their numbers in the Province. Ths Mission, therefore, prefers the following plan of representation:—

(a) to allot to each Province a total number of seats proportional to its population (roughly 1 to 1,000,000 population).

(b) to divide this Provincial allocation of seats between the main communities in proportion to their population.

(c) to provide that the representatives allotted to each community in a province shall be elected by the members of that community in its Legislative Assembly. The Mission propose three main communities: General, Muslims and Sikhs, the first including all persons who are not Muslims or Sikhs. There will be provision for giving minorities a full representation on all matters of special interests to them. The Mission gives the following table for the number of representatives from the Provinces to the Constituent Assembly, the representatives being elected by the method of proportional representation with single transferable vote:—

TABLE OF REPRESENTATION

Section A

Province	*General*	*Muslim*	*Total*
Madras	45	4	49
Bombay	19	2	21
United Provinces	47	8	55
Bihar	31	5	36
Central Provinces	16	1	17
Orissa	9	0	9
Total	167	20	187

Section B

Province	*General*	*Muslim*	*Sikhs*	*Total*
Punjab	8	16	4	28
North-West Frontier Province	0	3	0	3
Sind	1	3	0	4
Total	9	22	4	35

Section C.

Province	*General*	*Muslim*	*Total*
Bengal	27	33	60
Assam	7	3	10
Total	34	36	70

Total for British India ...	292
Maximum for Indian States ...	93
Total	385

NOTE—In order to represent the Chief Commissioners' Provinces there will be added to Section A the Member representing Delhi in the Central Legislative Assembly, the Member representing Ajmer-Merwara in the Central Legislative Assembly, and a representative to be elected by the Coorg Legislative Council. To Section B will be added a representative of British Baluchistan.

The States who have expressed willingness to participation in the final Constituent Assembly have been allotted not more than 93 seats and the method of election of States members will be determined by consultation. The Constituent Assembly will hold its preliminary meeting at New Delhi for deciding the general order of business, electing the Chairman and other office-bearers and setting up an Advisory Committee on the rights of citizens, minorities, and tribal and excluded areas. The Provincial Representatives will thereafter be divided into three sections A, B, C, as shown in the above table.

In the Union Constituent Assembly resolutions varying the plan laid down in Para 15, of the proposals as quoted above or proposals which raise any major communal issue, shall require a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities. The Chairman of the Assembly shall decide which is a major issue and he shall refer to Federal Court if majority of the representatives of the two major communities so desire.

As soon as the new Constitutional arrangements have come into operation, any province may elect to come out of any group in which it has been placed. The Advisory Committee on rights of citizens, minorities and tribal and excluded areas should contain full representation of the interests affected and they will report to the Constituent Assembly upon the list of Fundamental rights, the clauses for the protection of minorities and for the administration of the tribal and excluded areas and to advise if these rights should be included in the Provincial Group or Union Constitution.

H. E. the Viceroy would forthwith request the Provincial Legislatures to proceed with the election of representatives to the Constituent

Assembly and the States to set up a Negotiating Committee. It is also provided that a treaty between the Union Constituent Assembly and the United Kingdom will be necessary for providing for certain matters arising out of the transfer of power.

THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT

The Mission emphasize the necessity of forming an *interim* Government at the Centre having the support of the major political parties In the proposed *interim* Government all the portfolios including that of the War Member would be held by Indian leaders enjoying the confidence of the people.

The Mission's proposals end with an appeal to all parties concerned.

DISSOLUTION OF THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

According to a Government of India Communique issued on May 9, 1946, the members of the Executive Council including H. E. the Commander-in-Chief placed their respective portfolios at the disposal of H. M. the King and of H. E. the Viceroy in order to facilitate the arrangements for *interim* Government at the centre.

On May 25, 1946, the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy issued a statement in the course of which they clarified the position in the grouping of the Provinces and the proposed interim Government. After re-iterating that there is no intention to interfere with the discretion or decisions of the Constitutent Assembly after that body is formed and is at work, the Statement says that when the Constituent Assembly has completed its labours, His Majestry's Government will recommend to Parliament such action as may be necessary for the cession of sovereignty to the Indian people. The desirability of electing a few Europeans to the Constituent Assembly is expressed. Regarding grouping of Provinces it points out that grouping in the first place will be an essential feature of the scheme and that the right to opt out of the Groups after Constitution making is left to the discretion of the people themselves; for, at the first provincial election under the new constitution the question of opting out will be a major issue and the voters under the new franchise will then be able to take their share in a truly democratic decision.

The *interim* government, the Statement adds, will have a new basis, all the portfolios being held by Indians who will be selected after consultation with Indian leaders, and as the present constitution must continue during the *interim* period, the Government cannot be responsible to the Central Legislature though the Members of the *interim* Government will be free to resign their office, individually or collectively, if they fail to pass an important measure through the Central Legislature. There is no intention of retaining British troops in India against the wishes of an independent India under the new constitution; but during the *interim* period, the British Parliament has the ultimate responsibility for the security of India and British troops, therefore, should remain during the interim period.

H. E. the Viceroy characterised the Cabinet Mission's Plan as "a blue-print of freedom" while Mahatma Gandhi eulogised the Plan which, in his opinion, contained the seed to convert "this land of sorrow into one without sorrows and suffering". The proposals, in his opinion, were of the nature of recommendations and not an award. The Mahatma asked his countrymen to examine the proposals not from a parochial standpoint but from that of the whole country. At a Press Conference in New Delhi on the same date, the Secretary of State made it clear on behalf of the Mission that, the plan was a recommendation and not an award. But this statement was partially contradicted by the Mission when they pointed out later on that the question of grouping was an essential part of the plan and that it was for the Provincial Assemblies to be created under the new constitution to decide whether or not to opt out of the Group in which a province might be placed in the original Plan.

The British Press unanimously commended the Proposals while the Indian Press, in majority of cases did not fail to appreciate the sincerity in the Mission's efforts. The Muslim Press did not accept the proposals *in toto* as "to Muslims it does not concede Pakistan; nor does it pander without many reserves to the Hindu dream of Akhand Hindustan......" The Congress and the League High Commands asked clarifications on certain points in the proposals and each proceeded to put the proposals to rather prolonged consideration and examination. In a statement issued from Simla on May 22, Mr. Jinnah expressed regret that the Mission should have negatived the Muslim demand for "the establishment of a complete Sovereign State of Pakistan, which, we still hold, is the only solution of the constitutional problem of India". The Working Committee of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation passed on 25.6.46 a resolution calling upon His Majesty's Government and the Labour Party in England to take up the cause of the Scheduled Castes in right earnest and rectify immediately the wrong done to them by the British Cabinet Mission. The President was also authorised by the Working Committee to constitute a Council of Action for probable direct action that might be taken, if necessary, in future.

On 6th June 1946, the Council of the All-India Muslim League accepted the Cabinet Mission's proposals after prolonged discussions and debate. The Rulers and Ministers of Indian States who had met the Cabinet Delegation in April met in Bombay on June 7 with H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal in the chair and approved the Cabinet Mission's Proposals after reviewing the same and the Memorandum on Indian States issued by the Mission.

The Congress, however, took longer time than any other party to consider the question of acceptance of the proposals. There were exchanges of correspondence between the Viceroy and the Congress and the League on the question of the composition of the proposed *interim* Government. The Mission and the Viceroy proposed a Central Government of 12 members, 5 from Congress, 5 from the League and 2 from other parties. The Congress rejected this plan as it found itself opposed to parity between Congress and the League. On June 16, the Viceroy in consultation with the Mission invited fourteen members to the proposed *interim* Government—6 from Congress, 5 from the League, and 1 seat each for Sikhs, Parsis and Christians. The Viceroy's selections were: 1. Sardar Baldev Singh (Sikh); 2. Sir N. P. Engineer (Parsi);

3. Dr. John Mathai (Christian); 4-9. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Pandit Nehru, Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (All Congress); 10-14. Mr. Jinnah, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawab Mohammed Ismail Khan, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Sirdar Abdur Rab Nishtar (All Muslim League).

The Working Committee of the League decided on 25.6.46, to join the *interim* Government while the Congress rejected the *interim* Government but accepted the long-term Plan of Constituent Assembly.

On 26th June, the Viceroy and the Mission announced that a temporary care-taker Government of officials would be set up and the negotiations to form a representative Government would be adjourned for a short interval while the elections to the Constituent Assembly would take place. On June 29, the formation of the care-taker Government was announced.

Mr. Jinnah criticised the postponement of the formation of the *interim* Government in terms of the Mission's Statement of 16th June as a breach of faith. The Statement of 16th June included the following:—"In the event of the two major parties or either of them proving unwilling to join in the setting up of a Coalition Government . . . it is the intention of the Viceroy to proceed with the formation of an *interim* Government, which will be as representative as possible of those willing to accept the statement of May 16." Mr. Jinnah also made it clear that "the British Government will forfeit the confidence of Muslim India". if the Mission and the Viceroy went back on their pledged word in writing which would be considered as a breach of faith. The Mission and the Viceroy wrote separately to Mr. Jinnah refuting the charge that they had gone back on their word with regard to the formation of the interim Government. The Mission had made it clear in para 8 of the Statement of 16th June that, this course of action might be followed. At a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League held in Bombay on July 31, the decision of the League Working Committee to accept the Cabinet Mission's proposals was reversed and it was decided that recourse would be had to direct action for vindicating the League's demands and the right of the Muslims. The League Council's decision to reject the proposals caused a stir. But in a few days news began to emanate from London that the British Government were determined to set up an Interim Government. The Viceroy again contacted the Congress High Command.

Early in August the Viceroy sent a letter to the Congress President and it was authoritatively suggested in the Press that the letter was a *carte blanche* to the Congress to make recommendations regarding the formation of the interim Government. On 10th of August the Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution accepting the Cabinet Mission's scheme in entirety though the Committee did not approve of all the proposals contained in the State Paper. The Resolution expressed regret at the League's decision not to participate in the Constituent Assembly and appealed, in the larger interests of the country as a whole and the freedom of the people of India, for the co-operation of all who seek the freedom and the good of the country in the hope that co-operation in common talks may lead to the solution of many of India's problems.

POST-WAR STRIKES

In many major industries and in public utility services large-scale strikes were not possible even during the years of soaring prices and famine —particularly 1942-1944—because these were all declared as essential services under Defence Rules and recourse to strike by the workers engaged in these industries and services had been declared illegal. After the termination of the War there have been waves of strikes all over the country. The Government of India has followed an easy money policy and the prices have had, since the cessation of hostilities, an upward rather than a downward trend. Labour unrest has been the inevitable result as wages very slowly are allowed to adjust themselves to the rising prices in the present system of production. The threatened postal strike early in 1946 and Railway strike in June 1946 were averted by recourse to adjudication. The Seamen's and R.I.N. strikes which defied all attempts at mediation developed into wide dimensions and intensity early in 1946 and the strikers in the latter case mutinied and had to be checked with the help of artillery fire. Many other strikes by labourers and even by clerical staffs of mercantile firms were recorded in 1946 and are at the time of writing several strikes are in progress. But the worst and most devastating of these strikes has been the recent postal strike which originally started with the postmen's and other lower grade postal employees' asking for higher wages and better serving conditions. All postal peons, packers and other menial workers struck work on and from 11th July 1946. The authorities' offer to submit the postmen's case to adjudication did not appeal to the workers. On and from midnight of 22.7.46 all postal, telegraph and telephone workers went on strike in sympathy with the postmen. General strike continued for about a fortnight almost throughout India. In dimension and in the widespread dislocation that this strike occasioned, this might be said to be the biggest strike that we have had in this country. In August, there was a general strike all over India as a token of sympathy for the postal strikers. The strike came to an end on 5th August 1946. Interim relief pending the Pay Commission's recommendations has been granted to Postal employees.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS 1945-46

In our last issue, we traced the trends in money market up to the time when the War in West came to an end. There was no sign of collapse or heavy fall in the Share or Stock market, as the prospects of post-war industrial prosperity and the prospective difficulties in obtaining supplies of foreign goods for years following the cessation of the hostilities had a stimulating effect on prices of the Industrials in India. Though there had been slight sagging tendencies now and then the general trend in the Stock market had been one of rising—steep rising—during the period 1945-46. Two events during the period had lent rather sudden tempo to the upward trend—the announcement in 1946-47 Budget that the Excess Profit Tax would be discontinued after 31.3.46, and the later announcement that the 3½% Government paper would be converted into 3% or 2¾% paper after 15.9.46. There had been record rises in every direction. The general price level as recorded by the

General Index number—has been rising since the end of 1944. There are not only no signs of deflation but signs of inflation—successive increases in issue of paper currency and rises in the general price level—have all along persisted during the period. We do not know if we are heading towards a crisis or progressing towards prosperity. The waves of labour unrest throughout India, since the end of the War, however, point to the immediate necessity of either controlling prices or of effecting rational distribution of wealth as between Capital and Labour. The post-war plans, already started by the Central and Provincial Governments are expected to counteract post-war unemployment. The increased post-war industrial activities in this country have also absorbed a large proportion of those thrown out of employment as a direct consequence of the cessation of war and war efforts.

One question of vital importance for India is how long this rather artificial industrial prosperity will last? Will this prosperity and the high level of production stabilise? The productive capacity of British and U.S. Industries is preoccupied with reconstructing Europe and effecting the change from wartime industrial procedure and policy to peace-time conditions. The progress, so far achieved in U.S.A., United Kingdom and Soviet Russia has been highly encouraging. The capacity and ability of these countries for re-construction, for adapting themselves to the demand of the hour is disproportionately superior to ours. It is not known how long Indian Industries will be allowed to enjoy their present respite from competition. The prospects of industrial revival in Germany and Japan appear to be distant. This may leave some scope to India's industries, but the enormous increases in the productive capacities of heavy industries in U.S.A., U.K. and Soviet Russia and the chances of quick recovery by such countries as France, Belgium and Holland and Italy with German coal and other raw materials—all these facts point to the probability that even by the middle of 1948 Indian Industries—except the jute and sugar mills and for a time the cotton mills and cement—will face adverse conditions. If the Government of India seriously pursues a policy of intensive industrialization then a healthy undertone may continue in the money market.

As a result of the World War II India has emerged out to be a creditor country from a debtor that she always had been. The total sterling credit at the disposal of the Reserve Bank of India was £1,330 on March 31, 1946. In his 1946-47 Budget speech the Finance Member of the Government of India announced that India would be entirely free to take any line that she may see fit to pursue at the negotiations expected to be conducted by representatives of Indian Government with H. M.'s Government in the matter of India's sterling balances.

The total of Government of India's debts as on 31.3.46 is Rs. 2,256 crores composed of as follows:

Total obligations in India	Rs. 2,193 crores
Total obligations in England	Rs. 63 crores
Grand Total	Rs. 2,256 crores

ASSETS

Total interest yielding assets	Rs.	1,010 crores
Cash and Securities held in treasury	Rs.	539 crores
Balance not covered by assets	Rs.	707 crores
Grand Total	Rs.	2,256 crores

There has recently been an increase in debts not covered by assets.

In the table that follows will be found the changes in the price of 3½% G. P. notes, Indian Iron, gold and silver during the 12 months, August, 1945 to July 1946.

Market Prices on the last working days of every month from August, 1945 to July 1946.

	3½% Govt. Paper*	Indian Iron†	Gold Per tollah	Silver Per 100 tollas
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
August 1945	102	41	74-9	125-4
September	102-4	41	77-6	135-12
October	103-1	41-7	78-4	133-12
November	103-10	44-14	83-14	134-12
December	103-7	53	83-1	135
January 1946	103-5	54-4	94-13	141-3
February	103-4	54-12	87-12	145
March	102-14	57-12	98-8	158
April	102-11	56-13	99	164-12
May	103	63-1	108-13	188-4
June	105	63-1	105	173
July	106-3	69	94-10	162-12

THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

Inspite of the Muslim League's refusal to join the proposed Interim Government, the formation of an Interim Government as from 2nd September, 1946, was announced in a *Communique* issued from the Viceroy's House on August 24, 1946. The Communique stated that His Majesty the King had accepted the resignations of the then members of the Governor-General's Executive Council and had been pleased to appoint the following:—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. John Matthai, Sardar Baldev Singh, Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Syed Ali Zahir and Mr. Cooverji

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* The sharp rise in the price of 3½% G. P. in and after June was a direct outcome of the Government's decision to convert 3½% G. P. into 3% or 2¾% Loans.

† Since Sept, 1946, there has been fall in share market prices due to natural reaction against speculative inflation and due to political unrest. The prices had gone so quickly down that minimum prices of certain shares had to be fixed.

Hormusji Bhabha, as members of the Interim Government which was to take office on Sept. 2, 1946. Two more Muslim members, it was announced, were to be appointed later. The first six members were Congressmen, Dr. John Matthai represented Indian Christians, Sardar Baldev Singh represented the Sikhs, Mr. C. H. Bhabha was from the Parsis while Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, the whilom Muslim Leaguer and Syed Ali Zahir, the Shia leader were practically independent Muslims. Except for the absence of Muslim Leaguers, the Interim Government was fairly representative of the important communities in India except the Anglo-Indians who are more numerous than the Parsis. "I am glad" said H. E. Lord Wavell, in a speech broadcast from New Delhi on Aug. 24, 1946, "that the representatives of a very large body of political opinion in the country will be my colleagues." Regretting the League's non-participation in the Interim Government, His Excellency said, "No one could be more sure that it is a coalition Government in which both the main parties are represented that is needed at the moment in the interests of all Parties and Communities in India. This is a view which I know that the President of the Congress Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his colleagues hold as strongly as I do. His efforts, like mine, will still be directed to persuading the League to join the Government." "Let me state clearly" His Excellency added, "the offer which has been made and is still open to the Muslim League. They can propose five names for places in a Government of 14, of which 6 will be nominated by the Congress and three will be representatives of the Minorities. Provided these names are acceptable to me and approved by His Majesty, they will be included in the Government which will at once be reformed." His Excellency also affirmed his willingness "to implement fully His Majesty's Government's policy of giving the new Government the maximum freedom in the day-to-day administration of the country......My new Government will not have any power or indeed any desire to trespass on the field of provincial administration."

On the 7th of September 1946—i.e., 5 days after assumption of office—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru broadcasting to the nation from A.I.R., Delhi, said, "India is on the move and the old order passes. Too long have we been passive spectators of events, the playthings of others. The initiative comes to our people now and we shall make the history of our choice. Let us all join in this mighty task and make of India, the pride of our heart, great among nations, foremost in the arts of peace and progress." Panditji did not elucidate the plans or policies of his Government, but said in emphatic terms. "We shall look to the common and forgotten man in India and seek to bring him relief and raise his standards of living. We shall continue our fight against the curse of untouchability and other forms of enforced inequality, and shall specially try to help those who are economically or otherwise backward. To-day millions lack food and clothing and houses, and many are on the verge of starvation. To meet this immediate need is an urgent and difficult task. We hope, other countries will help us by sending food-grains. An equally urgent and vital task for us is to conquer the spirit of discord that is abroad in India......" Referring to the problem of grouping of Provinces, Panditji said," we are perfectly prepared to, and have accepted the position of sitting, in sections, which will consider the question of formation of groups......We do not look upon the Constituent Assembly as an arena for conflict or for the forcible imposition of one view point over another......We seek agreed and integrated solutions with the largest measure of good-will behind them. We shall go to the Constituent Assembly with the fixed determination of finding a common basis for agreement on all controversial issues......We invite even those who differ from us to enter the Constituent Assembly as equals and partners with us, with no binding commitments". Concluding Panditji said, "But there is going to be no failure. We go forward to success, to independence and to the freedom and well-being of the 400 millions in India. *Jai Hind.*"

On 2nd of September 1946, the National Interim Government was brought into being. A *Gazette of India Extraordinary issued* on the same day notified the appointment by His Majesty, the King-Emperor, of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and six other leaders as members of the Council of the Governor-General of India. Another notification by His Excellency the Governor-General notified the appointment by the Viceroy, of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the Vice-President of the Interim Government. At 11 A.M. on the same day, the seven members of the Interim Government were sworn in by H. E. The Viceroy. Five members-designate—viz. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. John Matthai, Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Sardar Baldev Singh and Mr. C. H. Bhabha could not be sworn in. They took their respective offices later on.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE AND THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as President of Indian National Congress, had sometime before the formation of the Interim Government, interviewed Mr. Jinnah, the Muslim League President, with a view to bringing about League participation in the Interim Government. But the talks failed. Pandit Jawaharlal had, therefore, to take the sole responsibility of forming Government. The Interim Government began its career on September 2, 1946 under very disturbing circumstances. The Muslim League's observance of Direct Action Day on 16th August 1946 had occasioned the most tragic communal riot in British Indian History. Communal tension was manifest in many parts of India. During 16th—19th August, 1946, Calcutta witnessed unpreceedeted mob violence, misrule and chaotic dislocation of civil administration and civic life of the city. Calcutta with her more than 4 millions became a battlefield littered with dying and dead. About 5,000 killed and 10,000 wounded were the total estimated casualties. Bombay, the second city did her best to emulate the example of the first city. As from 1st September 1946, Bombay also began to have her daily killings, knifings, woundings, lootings and cases of arson. But the authorities did not allow the situation to grow as hopeless there as in Calcutta. Minor cases of riotings were reported from other provinces and cities. Tension everywhere ran high. The new Interim Government thus found itself in a very trying situation. There were cries from many quarters that the Centre should intervene but the stern reality was that the Interim Government had no authority to intervene. It must be admitted that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his worthy colleagues behaved themselves with heroic coolness and majestic dignity during August, September, October and November 1946.

Lord Wavell and members of the Interim Government were at one that the gulf between the Muslim League and the Congress must be bridged. Lord Wavell sounded Mr. Jinnah and the Congress again and again over the question of agreement, but nothing came about. At last H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, went several rounds of peace-making mission between Mr. Jinnah on one side and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress Leaders on the other. But the good Nawab won no better success than the Viceroy. But at long last Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the League intimated readiness on part of the League to join the Interim Government by the League's own right by virtue of the terms of Viceroy's invitation to the League to send 5 members to the Interim Government. The League Members to the Interim Government were to form a separate *bloc*. The principle of collective responsibility was not be respected by the Leaguers in the Government. Mr. Jinnah and the League seemed to take the position that the Interim Government was to be analogous to its predecessor, the Executive Council. Mr. Jinnah even allowed himself to express the view that the Muslim League representatives on the Interim Government were to be his sentinels for looking after and safe-guarding Muslim interests. The League "did not feel committed to the long-range plan of the Cabinet Mission or even to join the Constituent Assembly". The position taken up by Mr. Jinnah is aptly put by *The New Review* of Calcutta: "Then Mr. Jinnah directly answered the Viceroy's invitation and sent in the list of his nominees: four Muslims of whom one belongs to the Shias, usually lukewarm Leaguers, and one to the Hindu Scheduled Castes; they were automatically appointed to the Cabinet. Mr. Jinnah's tactical move had been masterly; he had out-flanked the Congress and secured a strong position without any commitment......" The chances of agreement between the Congress and the League in and outside the Interim Government, however, seemed as remote as ever.

On Octobr 26, 1946, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar and Ghazanfar Ali Khan—the four Leaguers—were sworn in by the Viceroy as members of the Interim Government. Mr. Jogendra Nath Mondal the League nominee from Scheduled Castes who was away in Bengal took charge of his office telegraphically. Earlier in October 1946, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan and Syed Ali Zaheer had tendered resignations for facilitating accommodation of Mr. Jinnah's five nominees in the Interim Government of fourteen.

There was hardly any hope for the smooth working of a Cabinet consisting of two rather antagonistic *blocs;* but those who hope against hope felt that under pressure of responsibilities and as a result of daily contacts with colleagues of the opposite *bloc;* the Leaguers in the Interim Government would ultimately come round to co-operation and unison with their political opponents for the common good of the country. The greatest difficulty, however, in the realization of this hope was that it was not a coalition but a patched up Cabinet.

Contrary to all hopes, the patched-up Cabinet began to show grave signs of break-down. Pandit Nehru speaking on 21-11-46 in the Congress Subjects Committee meeting at Meerut stated that the atmosphere in the new Central Government after the League's entry had become so strained that Congress members had twice threatened to resign. He also charged the Viceroy with failure to carry on the Government in the spirit in which he had started. He openly declared that the League had been endeavouring to establish themselves as the "King's party" in the Government. "There is also" Panditji said "a mental alliance between the League and senior British officials". He also opposed Mr. Jinnah's demand for further postponement of the Constituent Assembly. Mr. Jinnah on the other hand declared from New Delhi on the same day that no representative of the League would participate in the Constituent Assembly and that the Bombay resolution of the League Council of 29-7-46 stood. He also regretted that the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government had decided to summon the Constituent Assembly on December 9. The Viceroy, according to him, was entirely playing into the hands of the Congress and was appeasing them in complete disregard of the League and other organizations and elements in the national life of the country. Tha Congress and the League thus agreed only to differ and in burdening the Viceregal head with partiality for the other side.

The Viceroy's position since the entry of the League in the Interim Government had thus been one of severest strain and test.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The Constituent Assembly, as originally planned, was to have commenced its sittings in October, 1946. But having regard to the rather universal communal unrest throughout India and also to the fact that the Muslim League had not accepted the long-range plan of the Cabinet Mission and had practically boycotted the Constituent Assembly, the date of commencement of the Assembly was postponed to December, 1946. The League had joined the Interim Government by the end of October, 1946 and it was widely hoped that somehow or other the League would be persuaded to revise its Bombay resolution of rejecting the long-range plan. After over a month's collaboration with the Leaguers in the Interim Government the Congress members or the Viceroy failed to influence the League to participate in the Constituent Assembly sittings. Mr. Jinnah and his followers wanted further postponement of the holding. The Congress would not concede. The Central Government fixed 9th December 1946 as the day when the Assembly would first sit and invitations were accordingly issued to the members of the Constituent Assembly on 20-11-46. The situation was temporarily eased by the extension of an invitation to Congress, League and Sikh representatives to meet the Prime Minister in a Round Table Conference in London.

Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan accepted the call. Pandit Nehru of the Congress supported by Sardar Baldev Singh of the Sikhs first objected to leave India in view of the ensuing Constituent Assembly. But on receipt of a special message from the Prime Minister these gentlemen left for London early in December. The Viceroy, the Congress, the League and the Sikhs, all went to London; "they went together in disagreement, they came back separately in a bitter mood. The leading point on which disagreement in centred is the constitutional relation between the Provinces and the intended groups of Provinces. On that point, the intentions and inconsistencies of the Cabinet Mission's proposals on May 16, were clear; they were made clearer by His Majesty's Government on December 6." (In H. M. G's statement on Cabinet Mission's intention in the relevant clauses in Cabinet Mission's Plan in the matter of grouping and sitting in Sections.) The following is the text of the statement issued by His Majesty's Government on the night of December 6 in London:

H. M. G'S STATEMENT OF 6TH DECEMBER

"The conversations held by H.M.G. with Pandit Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Baldev Singh came to an end this evening as Pandit Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh are returning to India to-morrow morning.

"The object of the conversations has been to obtain the participation and co-operation of all parties in the Constituent Assembly. It was not expected that any final settlement could be arrived at since the Indian representatives must consult their colleagues before any final decision is reached.

"The main difficulty that has arisen has been over the interpretation of paragraph 19 (*v*) *and* (*viii*) of the Cabinet Mission's Statement of May 16 relating to the meetings in sections which run as follows:

SECTIONS' DECISIONS

"Paragraph 19(v): 'These sections shall proceed to settle provincial constitutions for the Provinces included in each section and shall also decide whether any group constitution shall be set up for those Provinces and if so, with what provincial subjects the group should deal. Provinces shall have power to opt out of groups in accordance with provisions of sub-clause (viii) below'.

"Paragraph 19 (viii): 'As soon as new constitutional arrangements have come into operation it shall be open to any Province to elect to come out of any Group in which it has been placed. Such a decision shall be taken by the new Legislature of Province after first general election under new constitution.'

"Cabinet Mission have throughout maintained the view that decisions of sections should, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, be taken by simple majority vote of representatives in the sections. This view has been accepted by Muslim League but Congress has put forward a different view. They have asserted that true meaning of the statement read as a whole is that Provinces have a right to decide both as to grouping and as to their own constitutions.

"H. M. G. have had legal advice which confirms that statement of May 16 means what Cabinet Mission have always stated was their intention. This part of statement as o interpreted must, therefore, be considered an essential part of the scheme of May 16 for enabling Indian people to formulate a new constitution which H. M. G. would be prepared to submit to Parliament. It should, therefore, be accepted by all parties in the Constituent Assembly.

"It is however clear that other questions of interpretation of Statement of May 16 may arise and H. M. G. hope that if the Council of Muslim League are able to agree to participate in Constituent Assembly they will also agree as have Congress that the Federal Court should be asked to decide matters of interpretation that may be referred to them by either side and will accept such decision so that procedure both in Union Constituent Assembly and Sections may accord with Cabinet Mission's plan.

"On the matter immediately in dispute, H. M. G. urge the Congress to accept the view of Cabinet Mission in order that way may be opened for Muslim League to reconsider their attitude. If, in spite of this reaffirming of the intention of the Cabinet Mission the Constituent Assembly desires that this fundamental point should be referred for decision of Federal Court such reference should be made at a very early date. It will then be reasonable that meetings of sections of Constituent Assembly should be postponed until decision of the Federal Court is known.

"There has never been any prospect of success for Constituent Assembly except upon the basis of an agreed procedure. Should a constitution come to be framed by a Constituent Assembly in which a large section of Indian population had not been represented, H. M. G. could not of course contemplate—as Congress have stated they would not contemplate—forcing such a constitution upon any unwilling parts of the country."

The H. M. G's award as contained in the above statement rejected the Congress position and Congress interpretation of the disputed clauses. The League's stand was upheld. There was unrest in the Congress high command and the ambiguous clauses in the Cabinet Mission's proposals of the 16th May were proposed to be put to the Federal Court for their judicial interpretation. Pandit Nehru who had reached India on 9th December 1946, began to show signs of restiveness and leading members of the Congress High Command also seemed to be at the end of their patience. Mahatma Gandhi, the great and unfailing mentor for the Congress, was away in East Bengal experimenting with his gospel of non-violence and *ahimsa* in the violence-ridden district of Noakhali. Thither went Jawaharlal, Acharya Kripalini, the Congress President and Mr. Sankerrao Deo. They had prolonged discussion with Mahatmaji on what the Congress should do on H. M. G's statement of 6th December. It was largely due to Mahatmaji's influence that a resolution accepting the H. M. G's statement on grouping of Provinces and voting in sections was passed at All-India Congress Committee meeting on 6th of January 1947. Closely following the Congress Resolution, Mr. Jinnah announced from Karachi his intention of summoning an early meeting of the League Working Committee for considering position arising out of the A.I.C.C. resolution of 6th January 1947. The meeting in question is in progress since 29-1-47.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MEETS

The inaugural meeting of the Indian Constituent Assembly took place on 9th December 1946, in the Constitution Hall of Council House. Already 286 members had been elected from British India. Out of these, 207 were present at the inaugural meeting. The 74 Muslim League Members and the Muslim representatives from Baluchistan and the Punjab were absent. Dr. Sachchitananda Sinha, asked by Acharya Kirpalini presided over the inaugural meeting. The members present then presented their credentials and signed the register.

On the next day, the Assembly passed four resolutions "by which procedure for the election of a permanent chairman was settled, the method for appointing a committee of Rules and Procedure was decided, the Rules and Standing orders of the Central Legislative Assembly were adopted for the interim period, and the existing organization of the office of Constituent Assembly was confirmed."

On the 3rd day of the session Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected the first permanent Chairman of the Assembly. On 13th of December 1946, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved a resolution to the effect that the objective of the Assembly was an independent sovereign republic. As many as 40 amendments to Pandit Nehru's resolution had been tabled. The most important of these was Dr. Jayakar's 1,500-worded amendment which stated that the constitution to be prepared by the Assembly shall be for a free and democratic sovereign State; but that with a view to securing, in the shaping of such a constitution, the co-operation of the Muslim League and the Indian States, and thereby intensifying the firmness of the resolve, the Assembly postpones further consideration to a later date, to enable the representatives of these two bodies to participate, if they so choose, in the deliberations of the Assembly. The consideration of the resolution was ultimately deferred. Another important resolution tabled for consideration was one dealing with the question of referring to the Federal Court the clause of State Paper of May 16, concerning grouping and voting in the sections.

THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Within the period of less than 6 months during which the Interim Government has functioned, it has given unmistakable evidences of its national out-look and aspirations. Immediately after taking office, the Interim Government put a stop to the aerial bombings of the tribal races in the no-man's land in the North-west. Pandit Nehru, the member-in-charge of External Affairs did not stop there. He was determined to follow a liberal and friendly policy towards these uncivilized races for whom only physical compulsion had during past decades been the only convincing arguments. At considerable risk to his person and life and to those of his companions, Panditji undertook his tour of the frontiers during the later part of October 1946. He has not succeeded in his benignant mission, but what he has already done for the frontier tribes is bound to achieve fruition in future though not now.

Internationally the new Interim Government has achieved more success than one could have expected. India has been secured the diplomatic status of a free country and displomatic relations have been established with U.S.A. and China and sufficient diplomatic contact has already been established with U.S.S.R. and it may be expected that full-fledged interchange of diplomats will follow in early future.

Addressing a Press Conference in New Delhi on 26th Sept. Pandit Nehru said "In the sphere of foreign affairs India will follow an independent policy, keeping away from the power politics of groups aligned one against another. She will uphold the principle of freedom for dependent peoples and will oppose racial discrimination. She will work with other peace-loving nations for international co-operation and goodwill..." With the object of establishing friendly contacts with all the great nations of the world and with India's neighbours in Asia, Panditji proposed to send a goodwill mission to the Middle East and to establish informal contacts with countries of Eastern and Western Europe. The development of events, he added, in Palestine, Iran, Indonesia, China, Siam and Indo-China and in foreign possessions in India will be watched with interest and sympathy. It was disclosed in the course of the statement that plans had already been drawn up for the creation of an Indian Foreign Service and for recruitment and training of its members. Dealing with the North-Western Frontier Policy, Pandit Nehru stated that the question was one of All-India importance as the security and well-being of the frontier tribes who are the guardians of the doorway to India was a definite factor in the defence of India.

To the U.N.O. India has now her own representatives—all interim Government's nominees—who are speaking on behalf of their country as members of other free countries of the World are doing.

Internally, the Interim Government have tackled India's growing Labour unrest more quickly and more efficiently than the predecessor Government. Strikes have become fewer and shorter after 2-9-46. The Food position in the country which, it had been predicted, would approach a crisis in October-December 1946, was heroically looked in the face by the Interim Government and increased shipments of foodgrains from Burma, Siam and Dutch East Indies were influenced by the new Government. The peak of the prospective food crisis has been passed and widespread starvation or famine has been averted. The Interim Government, in this particular respect, inherited all the good work done by their predecessors.

In the matter of administration the Interim Government has pursued a bold forward policy. The former practice of departmental secretaries having direct access to the Viceroy has been discarded and at present members of the Interim Government are the only channels through whom their respective departmental secretaries can approach the Viceroy. This is in keeping with constitutional practices in the British Government and in self-governing dominions. The Interim Government's determined efforts at minimising the cost of administration—which in this country has always been top-heavy—through repartriation of high-salaried British officials in Indian Services have the two-fold object of economy and elimination of foreign elements. The question of repatriation is now under negotiation with His Majesty's Government. Indianization of the Services, Civil and Military is already in progress.

The Interim Government could have given a by far worthier account of itself, if the members in it from the two major parties—the Congress and the Muslim League—had not to divert themselves to party politics, to discussions and negotiations and to suddenly arranged journeys to and from England.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE'S DIRECT ACTION DAY AND AFTER

As has been noted under *MUSLIM LEAGUE* the Working Committee of the League passed a resolution which embodied threats of direct action by the League against the British Government. The 16th of August 1946 was fixed as the Direct Action demonstration day—the Direct action day. It was clearly explained by the League authorities that the Demonstrations were to be peaceful and that the main objects of the observances were to make known, to the Muslims in particular and the public in general, the objects of the Direct Action which was later to be programmed by the Action Committee. The action was expressly meant to be against the British and British Indian Government who had not recognized the rights and interests of the Indian Muslims.

The Direct Action observances passed off without incidents in most of the important cities in India. In Calcutta, it was otherwise.

THE CALCUTTA KILLINGS

On 16th August 1946, the day of Muslim League's Direct Action, Calcutta, the City of more than four millions, witnessed the greatest man-made catastrophe that has ever befallen an Indian city. From early morning that day, reports of riotings and lootings, in different parts of the city became commoner as the day advanced. It has not yet been definitely established how and in what localities these troubles originated. For four days commencing with the 16th of August 1946, Calcutta was subjected to wide-spread communal frenzies, the like of which had never been witnessed in this country ever since 1905 from which year the communal question and communal quarrels and riots had so frequently been heard of in and in connection with India. Killing, wounding, maiming, looting and burning of properties—all these had been on an inconceivable scale in an organised society under a law-fully constituted People's Government with a British Governor over-head and a large number of British officials in key positions in the Department concerned with the maintenance of law and order. The casualties—according to official and non-official estimates —it was impossible to ascertain figures, so deep and complicated was the tragedy—are 15,000, 5,000 dead and 10,0000 wounded.* The great city lay prostrate, with the dead and the dying abundantly in evidence and a large number of stores and properties broken and ransacked or burnt-down or burning—the whole city having a worse appearance than a city ransacked by the enemy in a War. Evidences of inaction on the part of those responsible for the maintenance of law and order were volubly evident and universally complained of. Inadequate forces at the disposal of the Government was given as a justification for Police inaction. Only a few days prior to the fateful 16th of August, no less a person than the Chief Minister of Bengal had publicly anticipated in the Bengal Legislature troubles on the Direct Action Day and had sought to justify declaring the day as a Public holiday on the ground that during a holiday many persons would keep indoors and would thereby minimise the chances of large-scale riotings. The causes of and responsibilities for the Calcutta holocaust are now under enquiry by a Commission under the Chairmanship of the highest judicial dignitary in India. Contending Communities in Calcutta had liberally heaped the blame for the riotings on each other's shoulders, but since a Commission is still in sitting for finding out the truth, it is only proper that we should take our time. Shortly after the out-break of the Calcutta riotings, Mr. Jinnah, the President of the Muslim League disavowed and denounced violence and stated that any Leaguer in Bengal found to be guilty of responsibility for or abetting violence in Calcutta would be penalised with disciplinary action from the League.

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* According to the Bengal Governor's Report to H.M.G., published in October 1946, the total casualties are over 18,000—more than 5,000 dead and more than 13,000 wounded.

The Government of Bengal found themselves compelled to promulgate section 144 and to enforce Curfew rigidly for more than 3 months. A large number of army men had to be called in for restoring peace and order and to prevent widespread armed encounters, riotings, lootings and stray stabbings and killings. But inspite of these stern measures Calcutta had her daily riot casualties upto the end of November 1946 and after a few days' gap, for three days again starting with the 5th of December 1946. The Curfew was withdrawn after 12th December 1946. There had been temporary lull in the City's disturbances after the middle of October, but when large-scale troubles broke out in Noakhali and Tipperah districts of East Bengal repercussions in Calcutta manifested themselves in a steady increase in the City's daily riot casualties.

Towards the end of the period, August-November, 1946, acid-throwing on passengers in public vehicles became almost a daily feature of the riot reports. The Government had at length to resort to the imposition of Collective fines.

Dacca, Bengal's second city, which had gained a prolonged notoriety for communal riots was not silent all the time. She had her daily record of atrocities and casualties and the Authorities had to take stern measures including enforcement of Section 144, Curfew and imposition of collective fines.

THE BOMBAY RIOTINGS

The Direct Action Day in Bombay was quiet unlike that in Calcutta. Elaborate protective and preventive arrangements had been made by the Authorities for ensuring an event-less observance of the Direct Action Day. But Bombay, the second city in India, seemed to smart under a sense of wounded prestige. She could not hold her peace, she claimed her due share of shame and disgrace. The second of September on which day the National Interim Government was sworn in was to be observed by the Muslim League and its followers as a day of mourning. It is not authoritatively known, if the Leaguers in Bombay mourned very uncomfortably for the non-League citizens of Bombay, or if the latter grudged their opponents in politics the privilege of mourning. But the fact remains that the mourners and non-mourners in Bombay set in right earnest to increase the number of domestic mournings in the city. Riotings broke out in Bombay as from the 1st of September 1946 and persisted upto the beginning of December 1946. At the time of writing (2nd week of January 1947) rioting, arsons and lootings have been in newspaper reports once again for some days. But the Bombay situation has not yet even approached a tenth of the mighty enormities which have been the proud privilege of Calcutta. The total casualties in Bombay from 1-9-46 to 12-1-47 is less than a day's casualties in Calcutta during 16th to 19th August, 1946.

NOAKHALI

The Muslim League's decision to join the Interim Government was head-lined in the morning papers of October 14, 1946, and the next day's big news was Noakhali; an area of about 100 sq. miles in Noakhali district and a Minority Community population of about 1,00,000 had been badly affected since 10th of October, 1946, by hooligans who had in mobs been attacking houses, and killing and wounding hundreds of men and women and forcibly looting and burning houses. For days following this, reports from Noakhali and certain areas of Chandpur district had caused alarming concern. These reports and the wild rumours about atrocities committed on human beings irrespective of age and sex were strengthened by what thousands of evacuees from Noakhali reported. The town of Chandpur and other towns contiguous to the affected areas which were considered to be relatively safer were over-run by those who fled their village homes with their lives. From there thousands were brought to Calcutta by trainloads. "Riotous mobs with deadly weapons are raiding villages, and looting, murder and arson are continuing since Thursday, October 10, on a very large scale. Forcible mass conversion, abduction of women, and desecration of places of worship are also reported. Approaches to the affected areas are being guarded by armed hooligans"—this is the first report issued by the Bengal Press Advisory Committee. The fatal casualties in Noakhali at first put at 5,000 were later found to be exaggerated. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal admitted at a Press Conference on 16th October that the situation was definitely bad, and stated that troops had already been rushed to the affected areas though there might be some difficulty for them to move in the affected areas as canals had been dammed, bridges damaged and roads blocked. A Government Press communique issued on October 22, stated that the situation was well under control and that no further incidents had been reported from Noakhali or Tipperah districts. Reports from non-official sources persisted in giving accounts of continued violence, though on limited scales even after the publication of the aforesaid communique.

The happenings in Noakhali attracted India-wide sympathy. The Interim Government discussed the situation and the Congress High Command and Mahatma Gandhi showed active concern and sympathy for Noakhali victims. Acharya Kripalini and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose reached Feni on October 19. The next day the Governor and Chief Minister of Bengal toured the affected areas aerially. Gandhiji reached Calcutta on October 29, en route to Noakhali. His tour to Noakhali had to be postponed for somedays for enabling the Bengal Government to make suitable arrangements for his journey to and tour of the affected areas. The Bengal Government—and particularly the Chief Minister—was all courtesy to him. The Viceroy also undertook a whirlwind aerial survey of East Bengal on November 1. The next day four Interim Government members, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar arrived in Calcutta and published a joint Statement on November 3, deploring what had happened in Calcutta and Bengal and affirning that they would do the utmost that lay in them to put an end to not only the immediate perils but also the basic causes which had given rise to them.

BIHAR REPERCUSSIONS

Though communal riotings had been in evidence in scattered localities of Bihar since August, 1946, the situation became alarming with the daily emergence of horrrible reports and news from East Bengal. It is widely believed that the Congress Premier of Bihar had intimated to the Viceroy that the situation in Bihar was baffling control as a result of the East Bengal happenings and had appealed to His Excellency for putting an effective stop to atrocities in East Bengal. Whatever be the truth, large-scale riotings, killings, woundings, cases of arsons and atrocities in other forms took alarming proportions by the end of October 1946. "Conditions were so horrible that Pandit Nehru lost his temper and Gandhiji lost his bearings". The Congress Government took stern measures and the situation was brought under control in 3 or 4 days. Mahatma Gandhi felt deeply sored that a Congress Province should have been the scene of wide-spread violence. "Against the Bihari miscreants he even alluded to his supreme threat, fast unto death". The Bihar Government widely broadcast this threat from the air and otherwise. And the effects of Government measures were greatly helped by this threat.

The total number of deaths has recently been given by official sources as above 4,000. Non-official partisans had, however, put the number at anything they chose from 5,000 to 100,000.

Incidentally it deserves mention that the Bihar situation was brought under control as quickly as it had gone out of control. The Military took a leading role in Bihar, as in Bengal, in quelling the disturbances. The measures taken by the Bihar Authorities were so stern that the Congress for a time came in for much adverse criticism. But the measures were, according to the authorities, painful necessities which could not be helped.

The four members of the Interim Government—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar —who had visited Calcutta for preaching peace and amity, on their return journey to New Delhi got down in Bihar. The four members issued a joint appeal to the Biharis and made whirl-round tours of the affected areas making appeals to the people for moderation and tolerance. But the Bihar situation seemed so ugly that Pandit Nehru and Mr. Abdar Rab Nishtar had to prolong their stay in Bihar for some days during which period the situation was brought under control and elaborate measures for relief of the victims of the atrocities were put into operation. The Viceroy also visited Bihar and later Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier Gandhi, came to Bihar and has been in the Province for more than a month.

GANDHIJI'S NEW EXPERIMENT WITH AHIMSA

Early in November 1946, the Mahatma left for Noakhali in a special train provided by the Bengal Government. The Bengal Premier, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and his colleagues were all courtesies to Mahatmaji and the Chief Minister accompanied Mahatma to East Bengal. In Noakhali, Mahatma became the focus of peace and *Ahimsa* and from him emanated forces which made substantial contribution to the establishment of peace not only in Bengal but throughout India "Yet it was in Noakhali that he felt most at a loss; for the first time in his life he failed to gauge the Hindu mind correctly. At first he thought that the people had enough stamina left to take his advice and go back to their homes and villages; but the people felt more disheartened than he had suspected; he was not listened to and had to rescind his advice. He then knew the misery into which the fratricidal strife had plunged the peasantry. He had misjudged their condition but bravely he kept to his self-imposed task".* He has resolved to remain in East Bengal until he has restored confidence and peace. He is now touring and living in village after village and preaching the gospel of non-violence and love to a mass of mostly illiterate village folks. He is prepared to risk his life for fulfilment of his mission and he does not relish the Bengal Government's protective and precautionary measures for keeping him away from harm. He is himself *Ahimsa* (non-violent) in words, deeds and thought and he thinks that *ahimsa* should be his best and only protection. In this world of imperfection where Mahatmas constitute not even one in a hundred million of people, the Bengal Government or any other Government should not be blamed for their putting protective limitations on the free and unrestricted experimentation on *ahimsa* when the experimenter's own life is one of the most precious in the world.

THE MEERUT SESSION OF THE CONGRESS

The annual session of the Indian National Congress which had not been held since 1940, was held at Meerut during 23-25 November 1946 under the Presidency of Acharya Kripalini. Keen popular interest was evinced in this session as this was the first session in the chequered career of the Congress when leaders of the Congress could also speak as administrators of the country. But the great occasion was marred by the recent happenings in India—the communal disturbances in Bengal, Bombay, Bihar and elsewhere in India. Pandit Nehru, the Congress leader in the Interim Government, could not speak with optimism. On the first day of the Subjects Committee Meeting, Pandit Nehru enlarged on the practical obstacles in the smooth running of the Interim Government. (*Read The Muslim League & Interim Government*).

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* *The New Review* December, 1946.

A lengthy resolution giving a retrospect of events in India and the World and calling upon the people to put an end to internecine conflict and to face internal and external dangers as a united people in the spirit in which they had fought in the past for India's independence was unanimously passed at the plenary session of the Congress. Another important resolution passed was that "declaring the Congress conviction that the only solution of the communal problem is complete independence from foreign control and appealing to the people not to allow communal passion to side-track the national struggle at this last stage of our march to freedom." "The Congress view with pain horror and anxiety", the Resolution stated "the tragedies of Calcutta, in East Bengal and in Bihar ......These crimes apparently for political purposes, put an end to all sense of security and are ominous to the peace, tranquility and progress of India......The Congress would warn the country against all propaganda of violence and hate......They (differences) can only be settled by peaceful means. The Congress also warn all communities against revenge and repirsals. Continuance of the vicious cycle of reprisal would mean playing into the hands of the internal and external enemies of the nation......"

The resolution on Indian States stated that "the Congress have always considered the problems of the States in India as an integral part of the problem of the Indian independence". Strong disapproval of the Congress at seggregation of the political department from the Government of India and of schemes of merger or federation among the states without reference to and without the approval of the people was also expressed in the resolution.

The Resolution on Congress manifesto wherein the A.I.C.C. was called upon to fix up the election manifesto for Congress members of the Constituent Assembly and indicated sovereignty of the people as the goal and aiming at removing the cause of poverty and raising the standard of living of the people was passed with slight modifications.

The session also adopted three other resolutions, "one conveying greetings to Indonesia, and the other two on South Africa and East Africa".

Acharya Kripalini, in his presidential address said that the Congress would not have been where it was to-day, if the Congress had not taken up the challenge of British Imperialism in August 1942. The goal of *Purna Swaraj,* he said, had not yet been achieved; but the citadel of power had been broken into. National freedom, he added, was a negative achievement—a removal of external shackles. "It is quite possible" he admitted, "that when an individual's shackles are removed, he may use his new-found freedom to his own injury......(we) will so order our affairs that the freedom we gain is translated into concrete good for our people. This means that our revolutionary zeal, even while it destroys the old order, must constantly achieve creative expression in constructive activity". He characterised unity as the greatest political virtue and explained that this unity is not superimposed by force but is natural and spontaneous. "At present the greatest danger to our freedom" he continued "is communal differences specially between the two major communities......The foreigner has taken the fullest advantage of these in the past. To-day he finds it his last trump card......It is unhistorical, unscientific, unethical and unnatural to think that Hindus and Muslims are two nations" Referring to the Indian States, the President said "Like the communal issue the question of the States is easy of solution if we think in terms of India and not in terms of any section or community. The Princes must realize that India cannot be half free and half slave and that in a free India they cannot exist and carry on as they do now. The States's people have to tolerate a double-distilled slavery. The Masters, who harass them are themselves slaves".

Referring to the constitution for free India to be framed by the Constituent Assembly, the President said "It will be a democratic constitution and will be federal in character". Dealing with free India's foreign policy, he said, India would respect the right of every people to choose the form of Government that suited them best without depriving others of the same rights. India, he added, should develop and maintain friendly relations with all nations, but her associations with her neighbours in Asia and Australia should be closer.

NEW CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE: On 28th November 1946, Arharya Kripalini announced that the following are the members of the new working committee: Maulana Azad, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose,* Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Mrs. Kamaladevi, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Sardar Pratap Singh. Acharya Jugal Kishore. *General Secretaries;* Mr. Sankerrao Deo and Acharya Jugal Kishore. *Treasurer;* Sardar Patel.

THE HINDU MAHASABHA SESSION AT GORAKHPUR

The 27th annual session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha was held at Gorakhpur on 27th December 1946 with Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar as President who, in his Presidential address outlined a programme for the propagation of "the ideas and ideals for which the Hindu Mahasabha stands". The necessity for and duty of the Mahasabha to organise a Hindu front composed of Caste Hindus, Scheduled classes, Sikhs and others were stressed. Regarding the Hindu States in India he said that the day of one-man rule was over and that sooner or later the states would have to merge themselves into the Indian nation.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee who inaugurated the session said "while we shall welcome the co-operation of all parties, we cannot and shall not, allow any particular party and community to hold back India's progress and liberty..." "If the Hindus and Muslims" he said, "are to live together, they have to devise some formula other than *Pakistan* or exchange of population. I can only contemplate the acceptance from both sides of an agreed scheme for protection of the religious and cultural rights of all communities..." Conceding that there may be an agreed redistribution of Provincial boundaries within one India, Dr. Mookherjee said that "small minorities living in scattered areas...may also be collected together, and stronger units created with the help of the State..."

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* Since resigned and succeeded by Dr. P. C. Ghose.

Concluding he said "Indian freedom is fast approaching and none can prevent it...Let us resolve that, when the dawn breaks, we may remain strong and united, forgetting all provincial and other barriers, to shoulder the great responsibility that will necessarily follow it".

INTERIM RELIEF FOR CENTRAL GOVT. EMPLOYEES

At a cost of about Rs. 3.1/2 crores for 1946-47 and a little more in the subsequent year, the Government of India have given immediate interim relief to lower grade staffs in civil departments other than Railways and Posts & Telegraphs. The concessions provided in the interim relief, pending the findings of the Pay Commission are:

1. All Government servants drawing upto Rs. 40 p.m. will get an addition Rs. 3 p.m.; Government servants drawing between Rs. 40 and Rs. 250 p.m. will get Rs. 4-8 p.m. with retrospective effect from 1-7-45.

2. In certain areas Government servants drawing upto Rs. 300 p.m. a compensatory allowance of Rs. 3-12 p.m. in lieu of supply of foodstuffs at concessional rates. The concession takes retrospective effect from 1-7-45.

3. Dearness Allowances of Government servants in class C towns will be increased to Rs. 16 from Rs. 14 p.m. in case of those drawing below Rs. 40 p.m. and to Rs. 18 from Rs. 16 in case of those drawing Rs. 40 or above per month.

INDIA AND U. N. O.

With the inauguration of the National Interim Govt. India has come to represent herself on the U.N.O. by her own rights. The members of the Indian Delegation to the recent session of the General Assembly of United Nations Organisation were appointed by the Interim Government and not by the H.M.G. or the Viceroy. The composition of the Delegation was: Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit, *Leader of the Delegation;* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla, Sir Maharaj Singh, Mr. Frank Anthony, Nawab Ali Yawar Jung, (of Hyderabad), *Members;* the Hon'ble Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Mr. R. M. Deshmukh (India's High Commissioner in South Africa); Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon (President, India League, London), Mr. R. N. Sapru (member, Council of State) *Alternate Delegates.*

Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit, Leader of the Indian Delegation made an impressive speech—practically India's maiden speech—at the plenary session of the United Nations Organisation held in New York on October 25, 1946. The speech which was punctuated with cheers at various points and with prolonged cheers at its conclusion "was generally regarded in New York as the outstanding speech hitherto of the session". At the outset Mrs. Pandit proclaimed India's adherence to the principles and purposes of the U.N.O. "We have yet to achieve our independence" she said, "but we have travelled so far along the road of freedom that, to-day for the first time, India's delegation to an International Assembly is briefed and accredited by a National Government..." Mrs. Pandit claimed a place for her country in important organs of U.N.O. such as Security and Trusteeship Councils and an adequate share in the administration of the Organisation.

Regarding the South African Issue Mrs. Pandit made a stirring appeal to the tribunal of the United Nations. "India holds" she said, "that the independence of all colonial peoples is a vital concern of freedom-loving people everywhere. She looks to the United Nations to give the exploited millions of the World faith and hope and promise that their liberation is at hand". Referring to the question of Veto power of the major members in the U.N.O., Mrs. Pandit said "I would myself prefer to look upon the so-called Veto in the positive way and as a necessary device for securing that vital decisions by the Great Powers rest on unanimity and not in disregard of total opposition to any proposal by one of them."

The South African issue was most ably placed before the Bar of the United Nations by Mrs. Pandit who denounced the South African racial discrimination in telling words. The Assembly listened to her with attention when she said "India is on a footing of equality with all other sovereign nations; Indians shall everywhere receive an equitable treatment.

Field-Marshal Smuts, the South African Premier, proposed that the Trusteeship Committee should allow South Africa to add S-W-Africa to the Union of South Africa. Then dealing with India's protests against South Africa's racial discrimination, the Field-Marshal challenged India's qualification to speak against discrimination when there were so many inequalities in Indian societies based on caste, creed and race. He was stoutly answered by Sir Maharaj Singh, Mrs. Pandit's second. "What is debated at present" said Sir Maharaj "is not a national situation but an international proposal. The Union presses for an annexation, India wants nothing of the kind..." Sir Maharaj then stressed that the only qualification which justifies annexation is the policy of the annexing Government, and then he gave a comparison of the policies of the Governments of India and South Africa. He said, "The Union Government has no African delegate here. Our Delegation represents three creeds, several racial groups and many castes. The policy of our Government is to extend the franchise to all...Look at our composite Cabinet, at the posts reserved for Scheduled castes, at our schools and scholarships for the depressed classes. What of the Union of South Africa? The Africans are 75 per cent of the population, and at the Central Legislature they are represented by seven members out of two hundred and those seven are Europeans. Is there a single post of importance occupied by an African? Is there a single Government school for Africans? If communal riots are brought against us, has the noble Field-Marshal forgotten the Jameson raid, the Boer War, the ousting of African settlers under official sanction? Sir Maharaj put forward a series of facts and figures to discredit the Field-Marshal's claim for annexation and then proposed an amendment to all Mandate-charters, viz: that the people of the territory to be mandated shall be declared the sovereign owners of such territory.

Inspite of the laudable performances of her Delegation, India could not secure for herself a place on the Security Council.

MUSLIM LEAGUE WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION OF 31-1-47

The Working Committee of the League, in a Resolution passed on 31-1-47, at Karachi called upon the Congress "to accept the correct interpretation of the British Cabinet Mission's statement of 16th May, 1946 or to refer the point to the Federal Court and to postpone the Constituent Assembly Session pending settlement of the dispute over the interpretation." The Resolution also points out that in the opinion of the Working Committee, the elections to the Constituent Assembly and its continuation and proceedings and decisions are *ultra vires* as not only the Major parties had not accepted the statement but even the Sikhs and the Scheduled Castes had also done so.

In fact the Muslim League Working Committee Resolution wants the Cabinet Mission's proposals to be declared null and void until the Muslim League has accepted the proposals *in to to*.

A political dead-lock has again arisen.

WHOS' WHO ABROAD

ADRIAN, PROF. EDGAR DOUGLAS, O.M., F.R.S., distinguished English Physician, Professor of Physiology at Cambridge, *b.* 1889, *Ed.* Westminster School, Trinity College, Cambridge, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Awarded Nobel Prize in 1932.

ALAN-BROOKE, Field-Marshal, Lord G.C.B., D.S.O., ex-Chief of Imperial General Staff, *b.* in France, July 23, 1883, son of the late Sir Victor Brooke, Bart. Entered R. A. F. and served abroad. Was Commander of anti-aircraft corps. Was General Officer C-in-C, Southern Command. Took a prominent part in the mechanization of British Army. C-in-C of the Home Forces 1940-41. Created Baron 1945 and raised to Viscountcy 1946.

ALEXANDER, Rt. Hon. ALBERT V., M.P., British Labour politician, Minister of Defence after being First Lord of the Admiralty, since May 1940. *b.* May 1, 1885. *Ed.* Barton Hill Elementary School, Bristol, and St. George Technical Classes. Parliamentary Secy., Board of Trade 1924. First Lord of the Admiralty, 1929-31. Member of the British Cabinet Mission to India 1946.

ALEXANDER, Field-Marshal, the Hon. Sir Harold, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Governor-General of Canada since July 1945. *b.* 10th Dec. 1891. Son of the 4th Earl of Caledon. *Ed.* Harrow and Sandhurst. Was the youngest major-general in the Army at 45. Last to leave the beach at Dunkirk in 1940. Commanded the 1st Division in France at the beginning of the war. Was G.O.C. in Burma, 1942. Deputy C-in-C of 8th Army in N. Africa, and had much success resulting in defeat of the enemy in Tunisia, May, 1943. Commanded in Italy 1943-44 with great ability. Appointed A. D. C.-General to the King, July 1944. Field-Marshal, January, 1945.

AMANULLAH, ex-king of Afghanistan. His reformist zeal lost him his throne. Went into exile in 1929.

AMERY, Rt. Hon. Leopold Stennet, M.P., British politician (Conservative), Secy. of State for India and Burma 1940-1945. *b.* 1873, Gorakhpur, India; *ed.* Harrow and Oxford. After minor Cabinet posts, First Lord of the Admiralty 1922-24; Colonial Secy. 1924-25; Dominions Secy. 1925-29.

ANDERSON, Rt. Hon. Sir John, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer 1943-1945. *b.* July 8, 1882. *Ed.* George Watson's College, Edinburgh; Edinburgh and Leipzig Universities. Entered Colonial Office, 1905. After filling various posts became Joint Under-Secy., to Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1920. Permanent Under Secy. of State, Home Office, 1922-32. Governor of Bengal 1932-37. Elected M. P. for Scottish Universities. Lord Privy Seal 1938-39. Home Secy. & Minister of Home Security 1939-40. Lord President of the Council 1940-43.

ATTLEE, The Rt. Hon. Clement Richard, M.P., Prime Minister and Minister of Defence since July 27, 1945. Lord President of the Council and Dy. Prime Minister 1942-45. *b.* 1883, *ed.* Oxford: called to the Bar 1905. Lecturer, London School of Economics 1913. Served in the Great War. M. P. 1922; was member, Simon Commission; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1930-31; Postmaster-General 1931. Leader, Labour Party since 1935. Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, up to May 1940.

Auden, Wystan Hugh, English poet, a native of New York he was born in 1907. Was awarded the King's gold medal for poetry in 1937. *Pub*: *Poems, Spain, Look Stanger* and many others.

Baldwin, Earl (formerly Mr. Stanley Baldwin). *b.* 1867. M.P. for Bewdley Division of Worcestershire 1908-37. Became President of the Board of Trade 1921. Chancellor of the Exchequer 1922-23. Prime Minister 1923-24. 1924-29 & 1935-37. Retired from Premiership, raised to the peerage, May 1937.

Baring, Hon. Maurice, O.B.E., F.R.S.L., British author, *b.* 1874, son of Lord Revelstoke, *ed*: Eton & Trinity College, Cambridge. Served in Diplomatic service and worked as a war correspondent. *Pub*: *Dead Letters, The Russian People, Poems,* etc.

Bartlett, Vernon, noted journalist on foreign affairs. *b.* April 30, 1894, *ed.* Blundell's, Tiverton. Served on *Daily Mail, Reuter's Agency* & *The Times.* Now connected with *News Chronicle.* Elected M. P. 1938. Author of several books on European affairs.

Baum, V*icki*, novelist, play. scenario & short story writer, *b.* in Vienna 1896, *ed*: High School of Music, Vienna. She is now resident in U.S.A. *Pub*: *Grand Hotel, Result of an Accident, Career*

Beaverbrook, Lord, British politician, and Press magnate, Lord Privy Seal 1943-45, *b.* 1879, Canada. Knighted 1911. Minister of Information 1918. Minister for Aircraft Production, May 1940 to Feb. 1942. Proprietorship of the *Daily Express* and *Sunday Express* makes him a great influence in British journalism.

Beecham, Sir Thomas, Bart., famous English composer and conductor, *b.* 1879, *ed*: Rossall and Wadham College. Displayed genius for music very early and because one of the best conductors in the world. Produced about 120 operatic works.

Beerbohm, Sir Max, D. Litt., essayist, satirist and the most merciless English caricaturist, *b.* 1872. Succeeded Shaw as dramatic critic of *Saturday Review.* Knighted 1939, D. Litt. (Oxon) 1942. Noted broadcaster, Rede Lecturer on Lytton Strachey's work. *Pub*: *And Even Now* etc.

Belloc, Hilaire, noted English writer and critic. *b.* July 27, 1870. *ed.* Oratory School, Edgbaston and Balliol College, Oxford. After leaving school became a driver in the French Artillery. Is a writer of volumes on different topics. The Pope conferred on him the Knight Commandership of the Order of St. Gregory, 1934, Published "Cromwell" "Places" 1942. His other Publications are numerous.

Benes, Dr. Eduard, Ph.D., President of Czechoslovakia, *b.* 1884 near Pilsen in Bohemia, *ed*: Paris. Professor at a Commercial College, Prague 1909. Was Masaryk's right hand man, General Secretary, Czechoslovak National Council. Became Foreign Minister when Czechoslovakia became independent after first world war. Held office in all Cabinets till 1935 when he became President. Resigned after Munich Agreement, left country, Lectured in America, settled in England

and organized Free Czech National Government in Britain. Returned to Czechoslovakia as President in 1945 after the country had been liberated.

Bennet, Rt. Hon'ble Viscount, k.c., *b.* July 3; 1870. Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and External Affairs, Canada 1930-35. Member of the Dominion House of Commons 1911-17; 1925-40. Raised to peerage 1941.

Bevan, Rt. Hon. Aneurin, m.p. Minister of Health since 1945, *b.* 1897, *ed*: elementary school and Central Labour College. Formerly a mine worker, has been Labour m.p. for Ebbow Vale, Monmouthshire since 1929.

Bevin, Rt. Hon. Ernest, p.c., m.p., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since July 27, 1945; Minister of Labour and National Service 1940-45; b. 1881. Was General Secretary of Transport and General Workers' Union. Was Chairman of the General Council of Trades Union Congress, m.p. (Labour) for Central Wandsworth since 1940.

Bone, Sir Muirhead, ll.d., d.litt. (Oxford) English artist famous for his etchings, *b.* 1876, *ed*: Glasgow School of Art. Was an official artist in first world war. His masterpiece is a volume of etchings on Spain. Knighted 1937.

Brangwyn, Sir Frank, r.a., r.p.e., ll.d., English painter examples of whose works are to be found in nearly all leading galleries of the world, *b.* 1867, awarded gold medal of the Berlin Academy 1912. President of the Royal Academy of British Artists 1913-18, elected R.A. 1919. Was awarded Albert Medal of Royal Society of Arts 1932. Knighted 1941.

Byrnes, James F., United States Secretary of State since July 1945, *b.* 1877. Was a Senator, for a short time a judge, then Director of War Mobilization. Is an important figure in U.N.O. and other international conclaves.

Caldecote, Viscount, c.b.e., k.c., Lord Chief Justice of England, *b.* in 1876. *Ed.* King's College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar 1899, k.c. 1914. Solicitor-General Oct 1922-Jan. 1924 and Nov. 1924—March 1928. Attorney-General 1928-29. Minister of Defence 1936-39. Secy. for Dominions, 1939; Lord Chancellor Sept., 1939—May 1940.

Canterbury, Archbishop of (The Most Rev. Geoffrey F. Fisher, d.d.), *b.* 1887, *ed*: Marlborough and Exeter College, Oxford. Ordained 1912, assistant master at Marlborough. Headmaster of Repton School 1914-1932. Bishop of Chester 1932, Bishop of London 1939. Appointed to succeed late Dr. William Temple as Archbishop of Canterbury 1945.

Cardenas, Gen. Lazaro, President of Mexico, 1934-1940, responsible for expropiration of foreign off concerns in Mexico. Gave asylum to Trotsky.

Catto, Lord, Governor of Bank of England, since April, 1944. *b.* in 1879. Created a peer in 1936. Was Director-General of Equipment and Stores, Ministry of Supply; became Financial Adviser to the Treasury 1940. Has important business interests in and out of Great Britain.

Chaplin, Charles Spencer, world famous motion picture artiste, producer and author, *b.* in London, April 16, 1889. Began career on English variety stage. Migrated to U.S.A. and became a film actor and earned unusual success on the screen.

Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese National leader, Generalissimo and President *b.* 1888, took active part in Chinese revolutions, joined

Kuo Min Tang, was a close associate of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen 1917-22. Chief of the Chinese Military Academy at Whampoo, 1924. Organised a model troop there and defeated insurgent South Chinese military leaders. Succeeded to the leadership of the Kuo Min Tang on the death of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. First co-operated with, then crushed Communists. Set up a Government at Nanking and eventually united it with the pro-Communist Government. Has been heart and soul of the Chinese resistance to Japan. Visited India, Feb. 1942. Visited U.S.A. and addressed U.S. Congress Feb. 1943. Conferred with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill Dec. 1943.

Chifley, Rt. Hon. Joseph B., Labour Prime Minister of Australia since July 1945, *b.* 1885. Son of a labourer he entered the Federal Assembly. Was Treasurer of the Cabinet in the Ministry of Late J. H. Curtin, on whose death he succeeded to the Premiership.

Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston Leonard Spencer, P.C., C.H., M.P., O.M. (1946), Prime Minister of England from May, 1940 to July 1945. *b.* Nov. 30th, 1874, the eldest son of Lord Randolph Churchill and an American mother. *ed*: Harrow and Sandhurst. Entered the Army in 1895, fought on the Spanish side in the War with U.S.A. First won repute as a writer when working as a War correspondent in this War. Served on the Indian Frontier in 1879 and 1898 and took part in the campaign which led to the fall of Khartoum. Was taken prisoner while acting as a War correspondent during the Boer War but made good his escape. Entered Parliament in 1900 as M.P. for Oldham. Left the Conservative party and joined the Liberals. Came back to the Conservative fold later. Under-Secretary for Colonies, 1905; as President, Board of Trade, 1908, was responsible for introduction of Labour Exchanges. Home Secy. 1910, First Lord of the Admiralty, 1911, supported Irish Home Rule Bill, 1912. Went to the front in France after resigning Ministership. Again entered Cabinet in 1917 as Minister of Munitions. War Secretary, 1919-1921; Colonial Secretary 1921-28, Supported Irish Settlement of 1922, incurred party displeasure. Was rejected by his Dundee constituency. Retired from politics for the time and wrote his famous *The World Crisis* in 6 vols. Re-entered politics in 1924, as Conservative M.P. for Epping, and has held this seat since. Was Chancellor of the Exchequer in November 1924, in the Baldwin Government. Held no office during 1930-1939, during which period took keen interest in foreign affairs. Advocated a policy of resisting aggression. Denounced the Munich Agreement 1938. With the outbreak of the present War, he was taken into the War Cabinet as the First Lord of the Admiralty; was unanimously appointed Prime Minister, May 11, 1940. Had a conference with President Roosevelt of U.S.A. on board the *Prince of Wales* in August 1941, and jointly formulated the famous *Atlantic Charter*. On the outbreak of the Pacific War in December 1941, he visited U.S.A., conferred with President Roosevelt and then visited Ottawa and spoke there. Had a third meeting with President Roosevelt in June, 1942. Visited Moscow and Cairo August, 1942. Flew to Casablanca for a 10 days' conference with President Roosevelt there in Jan. 1943. Had a serious attack of bronchitis. Returned home in March 1943. Had a fifth conference with President Roosevelt in Washington, May 1943, and then visited North Africa. In August 1943 conferred with Presidents Roosevelt and Chiang Kai-shek and in Dec. 1943 a conference took place at Teheran between Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt and M. Stalin. Had a serious attack of pneumonia after the conference. Visited Quebec. Sept. 1944 and Moscow Oct. 1944. Arrived at momentous decisions regarding Post-War Germany and Post-War World Peace at Dumbarton Oak and Yalta Conferences 1945.

CRANBORNE, Rt. Hon. Lord, Dominion Secy. 1943-45; *b.* Aug. 27, 1893. Created Marquess 1911. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. M.P. for South Dorset 1929-40. Raised to peerage Dec. 1940. Took the title Lord Cecil of Essendon. Was Extra Under-Secretary, Foreign Affairs until Feb. 1938; then Paymaster-General; Dominions Secretary 1940-42; Colonial Secretary and Leader of the House of Lords, Feb-Nov. 1942; Lord Privy Seal, Nov. 1942—Sept. 1943.

CRIPPS, Sir Stafford, M.P., President of the Board of Trade since July 27, 1945. Minister of Aircraft Production 1942-1945; pro-Communist British politician. *b.* 1889, appointed British Ambassador to Moscow, June 1940. Was made a Privy Councillor in 1941. Resigned Ambassadorship in 1942. Visited India April 1942 for bringing about rapprochment between British Government and the Indian political leaders. Member of the War Cabinet from Feb. 1942 to Nov. 1942. Member of the Cabinet Mission to India 1946.

DALTON, Rt. Hon. Hugh, M.P., British Labour politician, British Chancellor of the Exchequer since July 27, 1945. President of the Board of Trade, Feb. 1942. *b.* 1887. *ed*: Eton and Cambridge, Minister of Economic Warfare, May 1940—July 1942.

DE GAULLE, Charles, President of France after Nazi collapse, now retired from politics. French General, C-in-C of Fighting France. Strong advocate of mechanization, *b.* 1890, served in the Great War, Condemned the surrender of France in June 1940; went to Britain, organized the Free France Movement of which he became the leader. Became the President of the French National Committee formed in Britain.

DEMPSEY, Lt.-Gen. Sir Miles C, *b.* Dec. 15, 1895. Entered Sandhurst in 1914. Gained M.C., in the last War. Was a Lieut-Col. by Sept. 1939. In 1942 was in Command of an army corps which pursued Rommel from El Alamein. Commanded the British 2nd Army in Normandy in 1944 and promoted Lieut.-General, June, 1944 and Knighted.

DE VALERA, Eamon, Irish statesman and Prime Minister, *b.* 1882 in New York, U.S.A., *ed.* Dublin. Became a teacher: took part in the Easter Week Rising in Dublin, 1916, was captured and sentenced to death, later commuted to a life sentence. Released June 1917. Joined the Sinn Fein Movement, again arrested and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Released, went to America to champion the Irish cause 1919. Came back in 1920, directed Irish Republican activities in the first civil war. Disapproved the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, directed the second civil war, arrested in 1923, released in 1924. Organized a new party in 1925, with a programme of independence as goal and co-operation in the Free State Parliament. Elected to the

Dail in 1927, Prime Minister 1932. He has been responsible for gradually loosening all ties with Great Britain. Declared neutrality at the outbreak of the Second World War.

Disney, Walt, originator of animated cartoons, *b.* 1901. Spent early years in a farm. Studied drawing in Chicago. Went to California and started there idea of Mickey Mouse. His famous animated pictures are: Snow White. Pinocchio, Fantasia and Bambi, Yale University Conferred on him hon. M.A., in 1938.

Eden, Robert Anthony, M.P., conservative politician. Foreign Secretary and Leader of the Commons, up to July 1945. *b.* 1897, *ed.* Eton and Oxford. Lord Privy Seal 1934. Minister for League Affairs, 1935, succeeded Samuel Hoare as Foreign Minister, resigned 1938. Re-entered the Cabinet Sept. 1939 as Dominions Secy., Minister for War, May 1940. Foreign Secy. 1941. Leader of the House 1942-45. Head of British Delegation to San Francisco Conference April-May 1945.

Einstein, Prof. Albert, discoverer of Relativity Theory and one of the greatest scientists of the world. Professor of Physics, Princeton University U.S.A.; *b.* March 14, 1879 in Ulm, Wurtemberg, Germany; *ed.* at Munich and Zurich. Became engineer to patent office Zurich and then Profeesor Extraordinary, Zurich University; went to Berlin, 1914 where he enunciated his famous Relativity Theory, 1915. Visited England, June 1921. Awarded Nobel Prize in physics 1921. Received Copley Medal, 1935; and Gold Medal of Royal Astronomical Society, 1926. Exiled from Germany, 1933. Is a believer in the Zionist Cause and a fine violinist. *Publications*: "Relativity", "About Zionism", "Why War", "My Philosophy," etc., etc.

Eisenhower, General Dwight D., G.C.B. Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe; *b.* in Texas, U.S.A., 1890. Fought in the last War in a Tank Corps. Was Chief of the Staff to General MacArthur, 1935-40. Went to England 1942. Led the North African Campaign, Nov. 1942. As C-in-C of North African forces achieved brilliant success in 1943. Became C-in-C of the Invasion Forces in Europe 1944.

Eliot, Dr. Thomas Stearns, LL. D., British Author, *b.* in 1888 in U.S.A. *ed*: Harvard University, the Sorborne and Merton College, Oxford. Was sometimes Editor of "Criterion." Is an honorary fellow of Magdalene, Cambridge. His writings are varied in character and notable among them are his play "Murder in the Cathedral" and a large number of Poems and Essays. His lectures on Poetry also attracted notice.

Fleming, Sir Alexander, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Professor of Bacteriology at London Univ. discover of penicillin and lipsozyme, *b.* 1881, *ed*: Kilmarnock Academy and St. Mary's Hospital. Knighted 1944, awarded Nobel Prize in Medicine 1945 with Sir Howard Florey and Dr. E. Chaim.

Ford, Henry, noted American industrialist and inventor of famous Ford Cars and tractors. Began life as a mech. engineer and later estd. Ford Motor Co., now the biggest automobile Mfg. Co. of the world. Mr. Ford is one of the richest men in the world.

Franco, Francisco, Bahamonde, Spanish General and Dictator, *b.* 1892; Chief of Staff 1935; organised uprising in July 1936 that led to the civil war. Proclaimed himself, Caudillo and Commander-in-Chief, Oct. 1, 1936. Joined Axis pact 1939. Declared neutrality in the last War.

Frankau, Gilbert, Famous British novelist. *b.* April 21, 1884. *ed.* at Eton. Fought in the last War. Travelled all over the world 1912-14. Has written a large number of novels and short stories.

Garbo, Greta, well known film star, her real name is Greta Lovisa Gustafsson, *b.* 1905, in Stockholm, *ed*: Dramatic School attached to Royal Theatre, Stockholm. Worked for some time in a shop. First appeared in the Atonement of Gosta Berling. Her notable successes are: Grand Hotel, Mata Hari, Queen Christina, Marie Walewska.

Garvin, J. L., ll. d., British Journalist. Was Editor, *The Observer* 1908-42, *b.* 1868. formerly Editor, *The Outlook* and *Pall Mall Gazette*. Editor, *Encyclo. Brit.* (1926-29), President, Institute of Journalists 1918. Author of "the Economic Foundations of Peace" and 'Biography of Joseph Chamberlain."

George VI, H. M. King, 2nd son of King George V, *b.* Dec. 14, 1895, *m.* Elizabeth, *d.* of the Earl of Strathmore 1923; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his brother Edward VIII, Dec. 10, 1936. Toured Canada and U.S.A. with Queen Elizabeth, May and June 1939. Visited Normandy in June and Italy in August 1944. Has two daughters, Princess Elizabeth (*b.* April 21, 1926) and Princess Margaret Rose (*b.* Aug. 21, 1930).

Georgios II, King of Greece, *b.* 1890, succeeded his father who was forced to abdicate Sept. 27, 1922. But he was forced to leave Greece, December 18 1923, when a Republic was proclaimed. On the restoration of Monarchy by a plebiscite, King Georgios, on November 25, 1935, was proclaimed King of the Helleness. Decided to resist Italian demands in October 1940. Left Greece on the eve of Italo-German occupation in the spring of 1941, returned to Greece in 1944.

Gibbs, Sir Philip, British novelist, *b.* May 1, 1877, *ed.* Privately, Became a journalist in 1902 and served "Daily Mail" "The Tribune" and "Daily Chronicle". His daily articles on War of 1914-18 won wide success. Noteworthy among his novels are "The Street of Adventure" "The Middle of the Road". "Heirs Apparent."

Gloucester, H. R. H. Duke of, k.g., k.t., k.p., g.c.m.g., Ex-Gov.-Gen. of Australia. Third son of the late King George V, *b.* March 31, 1900, *ed*: Eton. An honorary member of the Bar and Bencher of Gray's Inn since April, 1926. Made Duke of Gloucester March 31, 1928. Visited Japan in 1929 for conveying Order of the Garter to the Emperor of Japan. Visited Australia and New Zealand in 1934-36. Married Lady Alice Douglas-Scott, daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch, Novr. 6, 1935. President of the Red Cross Fund. Has two sons.

Greenwood, Rt. Hon. Arthur, m.p., British Labour leader and Lord Privy Seal since July 27, 1945; *ed*: Victoria University. Sometimes Head of the Economics Dept., Huddersfield Technical College; late lecturer in Economics, Leeds; Minister of Health 1929-31; Minister without Portfolio and Member of War Cabinet, 1940-45.

Gustaf (Gustavi V, King of Sweden, *b.* June 1858. Succeeded to the throne on his father's death, Dec. 1907, *m.* Sept. 20, 1881

Princess Victoria, *d*. of Friedrich, Grand-Duke of Baden.

HAAKON VII, King of Norway, *b*. Aug. 3, 1892, elected to the Norwegian throne 1905, when Norway was separated from Sweden. Offered resistance to German invasion in April 1940. Rejected Hitler's demands to surrender, went to Britain and returned to Norway, May 1945, after surrender of the German Army.

HAILE SELASIE, Emperor of Abyssinia, since April, 1930; formerly known as Ras Tafari, *b*. 1891, lived at Bath (Eng.) after the Italians had annexed Abyssinia. Shortly after the present war was declared, he went to the Soudan from where he organized Abyssinian revolt. Entered Abyssinia in January 1941 to lead opposition to the Italians personally.

HALIFAX. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Lord, K.G., formerly Lord Irwin, British Ambassador to U.S.A. 1941-46. *b*. 1881; *ed*. Eton and Oxford; entered Parliament 1910, was in the Baldwin Cabinet. Made Lord Irwin and Viceroy of India, 1925. was responsible for the Gandhi-Irwin pact. Returned to England 1931, inherited the title of Marquess of Halifax 1932; again in the Cabinet in various capacities, Foreign Secretary 1938-40.

HANKEY, Rt. Hon. Lord., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., F.R.S., *b*. April 1, 1887, *ed*. Rugby. Entered Royal Marine Artillery 1895. Served on H. M. S. *Ramillies* 1899-1901. Naval Intelligence Service 1902-6; Asst. Secy., Committee of Imperial Defence, 1908; Secy. 1912-38 and Secy. of Cabinet 1919-38; Clerk, Privy Council 1923-38; Raised to peerage Jan. 1939. Minister without portfolio, 1939-40. Chancellor, Duchy of Lancaster, 1940-41; Secy.-General Imperial Conference, 1921. Was Paymaster-General 1941-42. F.R.S. 1942.

HIROHITO, Emperor of Japan. *b*. Aug. 1901. Ascended the throne 1927; *m*. Princess Nagako 1924; a son and heir was born on Dec. 28, 1933; three *d*. The Emperor is a poet and a lover of natural sciences. Recent he has introduced many reforms.

HORE-BELISHA, Leslie, M.P., Secretary of State for War. May 1937—Jan. 1940, *b*. 1893, M.P. since 1923. Minister of Transport, 1924-27. Financial Secy. to the Treasury 1932-34. Parliamentary Secy. to the Board of Trade 1931-32.

HOOVER, Herbert Clark, President, U.S.A. 1929-33, *b*. 1874, recently associated with schemes of sending food supplies to German-occupied countries in Europe. Toured the world 1946 and reported to President Truman on the world food position. Visited India.

HOUSMAN, Laurence, English author and artist, *b*. 1865, has written voluminously among which are: *An English Woman's Love Letters, The Heart of Peace, Cornered Poets* etc.

HULL, Cordell, Formerly Secretary of State, U.S.A., *b*. 1871, strong supporter of President Roosevelt's policy and pan-Americanism, resigned secretaryship due to ill health Nov. 1944. Awarded Nobel Peace Prize for 1945.

HUXLEY, Aldous, English author, Editor of *Cornhill Magazine*. *b*. 1894, grandson of late Prof. T. H. Huxley and son of late Dr. Leonard Huxley, *ed*: Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. *Pub*: *Defeat of Youth, Crome Yellow, Antic Hay, Eyeless in Gaza*, etc.

HUXLEY, Julian, F.R.S., British biologist, brother of Aldous

Huxley, *b.* 1887, *ed*: Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, Newdigate Prizeman. Was Professor of Zoology at King's College. Ex-Secretary of the Zoological Society. Is a member of the Brains Trust. Has written important books on biology.

HYDE, *Douglas*, LL. D., D. litt., First President of Eire, 1938-45, *b.* 1860, *ed*: Trinity College, Dublin. Professor of Languages, University of New Brunswick, Canada. Returned to Ireland and worked for the preservation of the Gaelic language. Is a noted writer on and in Gaelic.

IBN SAUD, (Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdur Rahaman al-Faisal-al-Saud), King of Saudi Arabia, *b.* 1880, captured in 1901 the throne of his ancestors with only 200 men, drove out the Turks from Eastern Arabia, 1918, defeated King Hussein of Hejaz 1919. His conquests were concluded by 1925, was proclaimed King of Hejaz, Jan. 1926, assumed title "King of Nejd" in 1929. Treaty with Britain same year. Union of Nejd and Hejaz proclaimed 1932 under the name Saudi Arabia.

INGE, The Very Rev. William Ralph, D.D., K.C.V.O., *b.* June 6, 1860. *ed.* Eton and King's College, Cambridge was assistant Master, Eton 1884-88. Was Professor of Divinity, Cambridge and is an authority on the mystics. Became Dean of St. Paul's 1911, resigned 1934. He is a thoughtful writer with a liberal and modern outlook and noted among his publications are "England", "Lay Thoughts of a Dean," "Assessments and Anticipations," "Talks in a Free Country," etc. etc.

INONU, Ismet, President of Turkey, *b.* 1884, formerly known as Ismet Pasha, a close associate of Kamal Ataturk, succeeded him Nov. 1938, up to which date he was the prime minister of Turkey.

IRONSIDE, Field-Marshal, Lord Edmund, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* May 6, 1880. Was General Commander-in-Chief of Home Forces, May-July, 1940. Formerly Governor of Gibraltar and Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Entd. the Army 1899 and rose to be C.-in-C. of the Allied troops in Archangel 1918. Served in India for 3 yrs. as Quartermaster-General. Was G.O.C. the Eastern Command 1936-38. Raised to peerage, Jan. 1941.

JOAD, Dr. Cyril Edward M., popular Brit. author and broadcaster *b.* Aug. 12, 1891; *ed*: Blundell's School and Balliol, Oxford. Was in Civil Service 1914-30. Is a voluminous writer on problems of the day and on Philosophy and Theology.

JOWITT, Rt. Hon. Lord William, K.C., M.P., Lord Chancellor since July 1945, *b.* in 1885 *ed.* Marlborough and New College, Oxford, Called to the Bar in 1909. K. C. 1942. Elected M. P. (Liberal) (1922-24 and Labour M. P., 1929-31. Became Attorney-General in Labour Government June 1929. P. C. 1931. Defeated at General Election 1931, and elected at by-election, 1939. Paymaster-General up to 1940 and Solicitor-General 1940-42. Cr. Peer 1945.

KING, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie, Prime Minister of Canada, *b.* 1874, *ed*: Toronto, Chicago, Harvard. Liberal leader since 1919. Prime Minister 1921-30 and again since 1935.

KING-HALL, Commander Stephen, M.P., British writer and broadcaster, *b.* Jan. 21. 1893, eldest son of late Admiral Sir G. King-Hall. Served in the last war.

Retd. 1929. Elected M. P. 1939. Co-author with Ian Hay of *The Middle Watch. The Midshipmaid.*

Knox, F. V., Editor of *Punch* since 1932, *b.* 1881, *ed*: Rugby and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Was on the staff of *Punch* for many years and wrote under the penname *"Evos"*. Has published about one dozen volumes of humorous writings.

Koo, Dr. Wellington. Chinese Ambassador in London, *b.* 1887; *ed.* Columbia University, U.S.A. Became Chinese Minister to U.S.A. in 1915, and Minister to Great Britain in 1921. Held many responsible positions in Chinese Government. Presided over the Council of the League of Nations, 1937. Was on the Chinese Delegation to San Francisco.

Kreisler, Fritz, Austrian violinist, aclaimed the greatest living one, *b.* 1875. Has played throughout the world. Served in the Austrian army in first world war. Is now a naturalized Frenchman.

Laski, Harold J., Prof. of Political Science in the University of London since 1926 and Chairman, Labour Party since 1945; *b.* Manchester, 30 June, 1893; 2nd son of N. Laski; Manchester; *m.* Frida *er d.* of F. J. Kerry of Acton Hall, Suffolk; *ed*: Manchester Grammar School, New College, Oxford; Beit Essay Prize, 1913; 1st Class Honours School of Mod. History. 1914; Lecturer in History at McGill University 1914-16; at Harvard University 1916-20; Henry Ward Beecher Lecturer at Amherst College, 1917; Storrs Lecturer in Yale University, 1933; Donnellun Lecturer, Trinity College, Dublin, 1936 and connected with London School of Economics since 1920; Visiting Professor, Yale University 1931; Hon. LL.D. Athens 1937; Member Fabian Society Executive, 1922-36. Has been on various committees and public bodies. *Pub. The Problem of Sovereignty* 1917; *Authority in a Modern State* 1930; *The Crisis Thoughts from Locke to Bentham* 1920; *Foundations of Sovereignty,* 1921; *The Defence of Liberty Against Tyrants ed*: 1924; *A Grammar of Politics* 1925; *Communism* 1927; *Liberty in the Modern State,* 1930; *The Crisis and the Constitution* 1932; *Democracy in Crisis,* 1933; *Parliamentary Government in England* 1938; etc., and many articles.

Lewis, Sinclair, American author, received the Nobel Prize in Literature 1930, *b.* 1885. *Pub*: *Main Street, Elmer Gantry, Dodsworth, Babbit,* etc.

Leopold III, King of the Belgians. *b.* 1901, succeeded February 23, 1934. Maintained neutrality in the beginning of the war, made a joint appeal for peace with Queen Wilhelmina, but when Belgium was attacked by Germany in May 1943, decided to resist and took over supreme command. He, however, decided after a week's war to surrender against the advice of his Ministers.

Liddel Hart, Capt. B. H., Popular writer on military affairs, *b.* Oct. 31, 1895; *ed*: St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi College. Fought in the last War. Became Lees-Knowles Lecturer at Trinity College, Cambridge. Was Editor on military subject, for *Encylopaedia Britannica.* His writings on Warfare are authoritative and popular.

Lindbergh, Col. Charles A., American airman who made a record trans-Atlantic flight in May, 1927, flying from New York to Paris in 33½ hrs.; *b.* 1902. Began flying in 1921. Won Mr. Raymond Orteg's Prize of £5,000 for his record solo flight from New York to Paris. Recd. from King George V the Air Force Cross 1927; *m.* May 1929 Miss Morrow. In March 1932 his infant son was kidnapped and was later discovered dead. Though a noted isolationist, he approved war against Japan, as U.S.A. had been attacked by Japan.

Low, David, famous political cartoonist, *b.* 1891 in New Zealand. Worked previously in New Zealand and Australian newspapers. Came to London. Many of his cartoons have been published in book form.

Lynd, Robert, British author and critic *b.* April 20, 1879. *ed.* Royal Academical Institution and Royal College, Belfast. Is a popular writer of Essays and short Stories. Literary Editor, *News Chronicle. cle.*

Lyttelton, Oliver, M.P., Minister of Production up to 1945; *b.* in 1893; *ed*: Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Joined the army on the outbreak of the last war and served continuously for 1915-18. Rose to be Brigadier-Major, 1918. Managing Director, British Metal Corporation, Elected M.P. for Aldershot Division, 1940. Was sent to the East for special work July 1941. President of the Board of Trade 1940 to June 1941.

MacArthur, General Douglas, was American C.-in-C. in the Philippines, heroically resisted the superior Japanese invaders for more than 3 months, then escaped to Australia to take up command of the South Pacific; *b.* in 1881. Achieved conspicuous success against the Japanese in New Guinea in 1943 and in the Philippines 1944-45. Head of the occupation forces in Japan since her surrender.

Maeterlinck, Count Maurice, Belgian dramatist and essayist, b. Augst. 29, 1862. First came to fame with the publication of his "Pelleas and Melisande", Received the Nobel Prize (Lit.) 1911. Made a Count 1932. Noted among his writings are "Blue Bird" "Justice" "The Magic of Stars" "The Life of the Ant' and a large number of novels, stories, plays and essays which command wide reading.

Maisky, M. Ivan, Soviet Vice Commissar for Foreign affairs, since July 1943; *b.* in Siberia June 19, 1884; *ed*: Petrograd and Munich. Was in England 1912-17. Was Counseller to Soviet Embassy in Tokyo 1927-29 and Russian Minister to Finland 1929-32. Soviet Ambassador in London 1932-43. Presided over League of Nations Council, May 1939.

Mannerheim, Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Emil, Ex-President of Finland, *b.* 1867. Officer, Russian Army, 1889, served in Russo-Japanese and the Great Wars. After Russian Revolution of 1917 took command of Finnish White Army; with the aid of German force defeated Communists. Was Regent of Finland Dec. 1918—July 1919. Was responsible for the defence system in the Karelian Isthmus known as the "Mannerheim Line". Commanded the Finnish Army in the Russo-Finnish War, 1940.

Masefield, John, O.M., LL. D., British poet and dramatist and Poet-Laureate of England since 1930; *b.* June, 1878; *ed*: King's School, Warwick. Took to a sailor's career for a few years. Noted among his many works are "Dauber" 1913; "The Faithful" 1915; "King Cole" 1923; "The Everlasting Mercy" "In the Mill" 1941.

Molotov, Vyatcheslav Mikhailovitch. President of the Council of People's Commissars and Commissar for Foreign Affairs, U.S.S.R., *b.* 1890, joined the Bolshevik Party 1907, imprisoned several times and exiled twice, member of Politbureau, 1924, present position since 1930, and Foreign Affairs, since 1938, and Prime Minister of Soviet Russia, 1939-41. Headed Soviet Delegation to San Francisco Conference April 1945, Paris Peace Conference and U.N.O.

MONTGOMERY, Field-Marshal Viscount K.C.B., *b.* Nov. 17, 1887, son of late Rev. H. H. Montgomery, K.C., M.G. Entered the army 1908 and served through the 1914-18 war. Had a brilliant military career rising to be General Staff Officer, Staff College, Quetta (1934-37): Commander of the 9th Infantry Brigade, Portsmouth 1937-38; Commanded Dvn., 1938-40; a Corps, 1940-41; Famous Commander of the 8th Army in North Africa 1942-43. Took a leading part in the invasion of Europe in June 1944 and in the defeat of Germany in 1945. Field Marshal, Sept., 1944. Appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff and raised to the Viscountcy 1946.

MORRISON, Rt. Hon. Herbert Stanley, M.P., British Labour politician. Lord President of the Council since July 27, 1945; Minister for Home Security 1940-45; *b.* 1888; was errand boy, shop assistant, phone operator, newspaper circulation manager; joined Labour movement. Mayor of Hackney 1920-21, M. P. 1923-24, 1929-31, and since 1935. Chairman of the Labour Party, 1928-29. Minister of Transport 1929-31. Minister of Supply, May 1940. Included in War Cabinet, Nov. 1942.

MOSLEY, Sir Oswald, Bart, *b.* 1896, *s.* of late Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. Unionist M. P. 1918-24, Labour M. P. 1926-31. Left Labour Party and formed "New Party" (i.e., the British Fascist Party, since abolished). Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1929-30 which post he resigned. Was kept under detention during the war for his pro-Axis ideas.

MOUNTBATTEN, Admiral Lord Louis, K.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Supreme Allied C-in-C, S.E. Asia; *b.* June 25, 1900; son of late Marquis of Milford-Haven; *ed*: Locker's Park, Osborne; Dartmouth, and Christ's College, Cambridge. Entered Royal Navy as Naval Cadet 1913. Rose to be a Commander 1932 and Captain 1937. Served in H. M. S. *Lion* 1916, H. M. S. *Queen Elizabeth* 1917, H. M. S. *Renown* 1920; H. M. S. *Repulse* 1921; H. M. S. *Renown* 1921; H. M. S. *Revenge* 1923; After filling numerous posts in the Navy at Home rose to be the Commander H. M. S. *Daring* 1934 and of H. M. S. *Wishart* 1935. Commanded the 5th Destroyer Flotilla and was Chief of Combined Operations in the Fast.

MURRAY, Prof. Gilbert, O.M., scholar and humanist, *b.* 1866, has translated Euripides. A historian of Greek literature, he has also written plays. Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford University 1908-36. Chairman of the League of Nations Union 1923-38.

NEWALL, Marshal Lord (R. A. F.) Cyril Louis N., O.M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. Governor-General of New Zealand; *b.* in India 15th Feb. 1886; *ed.* Bedford School and R.M.C., Sandhurst. Joined the Indian Army. In 1911 learnt flying. At outbreak of the last war was organising a Flying School in India. Served in France in the last War with R.F.C. A.D.C. to H.M. King 1923-24. Rose to be

Director of Operations and Intelligence and Dy. Chief of the Air-Staff 1926-31. Air Officer, Commanding Wessex Bombing Area, 1931; Air Officer Commanding R.A.F. Middle East, 1931-34; Member of Air Council for Supply and Organisation 1935-37. Air Chief-Marshal 1937. Chief of Air Staff 1937-40. Marshal of the R. A. F. 1940. Peerage 1946.

NORMAN, Lord Montagu, P.C., D.S.O., Ex-Governor of the Bank of England, *b.* 1871; *ed.* Eton and King's College, Cambridge; served in South African War (1900-1) and won D.S.O. Privy Councillor since 1923 and was Governor of Bank of England 1920-44. Raised to the peerage 1944.

NUFFIELD, Viscount, G.B.E. (formerly Sir William Morris). *b.* 1877. Started business as a bicycle repairer. After the last war began mass production of motor cars and in Feb. 1927 purchased Wolseley Motors Ltd. Recd. a Baronetcy 1929. Raised to peerage 1924. Viscount 1938. Is the greatest living British donor: his donations exceeded £15,000,000 including £2,000,000 to the Oxford Univ. which body conferred D.C.L. on him in 1931.

O'KELLY, Sean T., President of Eire since July 1945. *b.* 1883, *ed*: Dublin. Founded the Sinn Fein with Arthur Griffith. Member of Dail since 1927. Has been Speaker of the first Dail. Had been M.P. for North Dublin and Irish Envoy to France and United States. Held portfolios of Finance and of Education 1939-45. Proprietor and editor of the *Nation*.

PASSFIELD, Lord (formerly Rt. Hon. Sydney Webb) O.M., Prominent Fabian Socialist, late Chairman of London School of Economics, *b.* 1869, *m.* Beatrice Potter, with whose collaboration, has written standard works on Labour question and social history. Had been Secretary of Dominions, of Colonies, President, Board of Trade; Member, London County Council, Senate of London Univ. Raised to the Peerage 1929, Order of Merit 1944.

PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Lord, Frederick William, P.C. (1937) M.A., M.P., (Lab). Bar-at-Law, British Socialist Leader, *b.* Dec. 28, 1871; *ed.* Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Was the **Editor** of 'Echo'. Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1929-31; Privy Councillor 1937, Member Indian Round Table Conference, Chairman, British Parliamentary Socialist Party 1942. Secretary of State for India since July 1945. Member Cabinet Mission to India 1946.

PETAIN, Henri Philipe, Chief of the State, France, 1941-44. *b.* 1856. Army Officer, 1878, General 1914, famous defender of Verdun 1910, Commander-in-Chief 1917, Marshal 1918; Vice-President, Council of National Defence 1931 to 1934; War Minister, 1934. Ambassador to Spain 1939. Vice-Premier, May 1940 under Reynaud. Became Chief of the State, France during German occupation 1940-44. After the liberation of France in 1944 was taken to Germany. Escaped to Switzerland, April 1945, and later surrendered himself to the French authorities. Sentenced to death for collaboration with Germans but sentence commuted.

PHILIPS, William, was Personal Representative of the President of U. S. A. in India 1942-45; *b.* May 30, 1878, son of John C. Phillips of Boston, U.S.A.; *m.* Caroline Astom Drayton; *ed*: Harvard College and Law School B.A. (Harvard), M.A. (Queen's College), LL.D. (Dalhousie College). Was twice Under-Secretary of State in

Washington; Minister to Holland and Canada. Ambassador to Belgium and to Italy. Took a keen interest in Indian problems while in India and thereafter.

PIUS XII, 261st. Pope, formerly Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli, *b.* 1876. Archbishop of Sardes 1917, Papal Nuncio, Munich 1917, and Berlin 1920. Concluded concordat with Germany; recalled to Rome and made Cardinal, 1929; Cardinal Secretary of State, 1930; elected Pope Mar. 2, 1939. Tried to prevent the last war, offered to mediate, also tried to prevent Italy's entry into war, but was unsuccessful.

PORTAL, Air Chief Marshal Lord Charles, K.C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1893; *ed*: Winchester and Christ's Church, Oxford. Served in 1914-18 War. Commanded British forces, Aden 1934-35. Instructor, Imperial Defence College 1936-37. Director of Organisation in the Air Ministry, 1937-38 and Air Member in the War Council. 1939-40. Air Officer Commanding Bomber Command 1940. Created Baron, 1945. Raised to Viscountcy and received O.M., in 1946.

PRIESTLEY, John Boynton, M.A., British novelist and essayist; *b.* 1894; *ed*: Bradford High School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Served in the last war. Is a popular writer of short stories, novels, and essays. His "Good Companion". commanded a sale of 200,000 copies in a year.

ROBESON, Paul Le Roy, world famous Negro singer and actor. *b.* in Princeton, New Jersey. U.S.A. April 9, 1898; *ed*: Rutger's College, and Columbia University, New York. Made his first appearance on stage in New York 1921, and his first appearance on Concert Platform in New York 1925. Played the role of Othello in London 1930.

SALAZAR, Antonio d'Oliviera, Portuguese Premier, *b.* 1888, became Professor of Economics, Coimbra University, Finance Minister for a few days after the military *coup d'etat* 1926, and again in 1928. Put finances into order. Premier since 1932, and now virtually a dictator, an authoritarian and corporate constitution being accepted by a plebiscite in 1933.

SANKEY, Viscount, G.B.E., Lord Chancellor of England 1929-35; *b.* Oct. 26, 1866; *ed*: Lancing College, and Jesus College, Oxford Called to the Bar, Middle Temple. 1892. K. C. 1909; Chancellor of the Diocese of Llandaff 1909-14; a Judge of King's Bench Division 1914-1928. Lord Justice of Appeal 1928-29. Lord Chancellor 1929-35. Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague since 1930. Chairman Federal Structure Committee, Indian Round Table Conference 1930. High Steward of Oxford University 1930.

SELBORNE, Earl of, was British Minister of Economic Warfare 1942-44; *b.* April 15, 1889; eldest son of 2nd Earl of Selborne; *ed*: Winchester College, Univ. College, Oxford. Was Parliamentary Secy. Board of Trade, 1922-24: Asst. Post-Master General 1924-29. Succeeded to Earldon Feb. 1942.

SHAW, George Bernard, British novelist, playwright and Socialist (Fabian), *b.* in Dublin, July 26, 1856. From his early years showed Socialistic predilections. Founded the Fabian Society 1884. First showed signs of literary genius during 1880-83 and thereafter his books—plays novels and criticism—appeared in numbers. Is considered one of the foremost creative geniuses in the world. Won the Nobel Prize for

Literature 1926. Though 90 he is still active and is a vegetarian.

Sherrington, Sir Charles, O.M., F.R.S., M.D., D.Sc., distinguished physician, *b.* 1871, recipient of scientific distinctions from all over the world. President of the Royal Society 1920-25. Had been President of the British Association. Order of Merit 1924.

Shinwell, Rt. Hon. Lewis, M.P., Minister of Fuel and Power since 1945, *b.* 1884. Had been twice Parliamentary Secretary to the Mines Dept. Labour M.P., for Seaham Division of Durham since 1935.

Simon, Rt. Hon. Lord, formerly Sir John Simon, British lawyer and politician, Lord Chancellor 1940-45; *b.* 1873; *ed*: Edinburgh and Oxford, called to the Bar 1891, Liberal M.P., 1906; Solicitor-General, 1910-13, Attorney-General 1913-16, Home Secretary 1915-16; served in France 1917-18. M. P. again 1922. Joined National Liberals 1931, Foreign Secretary 1931-35, Home Secretary 1935-37. Was Chairman, Simon Commission 1928-30; Chancellor of the Exchequer. 1937-39, Raised to Peerage (Viscount) May 1940.

Sinclair, Sir Archibald, British Liberal politician, Minister for Air 1940-45; *b.* 1890; *ed*: Eton and Sandhurst. Joined the army 1910. Served in the War and Colonial Offices, 1919-22. M. P. since 1922, Secretary for Scotland, 1931-32, Leader of the Liberal Party since 1935. Criticized Chamberlain's appeasement policy, supported Government after war was declared while remaining Leader of the Liberal Opposition.

Smuts, Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. Jan Christian, F.R.S., South African Premier, *b.* 1870, fought against the British in the Boer War. Boer Peace Delegate 1902, favoured reconciliation between Boers and British. Helped Botha in building up the Union as a member of the British Commonwealth. Finance Minister 1910, Commander of the British Forces in German East Africa, 1914, Member, Imperial War Cabinet 1917. Became South African Premier, overthrown by Hertzog, compromised with Hertzog Party 1934, and became Deputy Premier. When present war broke out he opposed Hertzog's policy of neutrality and ousted him with the help of Parliament, became Premier. Created Field-Marshal, 1941. Passed the Ghetto Bill in Union Parliament. Led South African delegation in Paris Peace Conference and U.N.O.

Stalin, Josef Vissarionovitch, son of a cobbler; *b.* in 1897 at a village near Tiflis, Caucasus. Studied theology for priesthood but joined the revolutionary movement. Member of the Bolshevik Party since its inception in 1903. His anti-tsaristic activities landed him into prison several times and finally he was exiled to Siberia. Returned to Petersburg after the March Revolution of 1917, became a member of the Politbureau under Lenin, and became Commissar of Nationalities. Became General Secretary of the Central Party Committee in 1919. After the death of Lenin in January 1924, Stalin ousted Trotsky, who was forced to resign the position of Commissar of War in 1925 and was finally exiled in 1928. After this Stalin became the leader of the Party in power. The struggle within the party between the Stalinite and Trotskyite groups ended with victory for the former and the Five-Year Plans. A party purge was carried out by Stalin in 1936 and 1937. From

1934 to 1938 Stalin pursued an anti-Nazi policy and even sought collaboration with the Western Powers against the German dictator. On August 23, 1939, Stalin astounded the world by concluding a non-aggression pact with Hitler. In September and October 1939, Stalin, forced the Baltic States to agree to the establishment of Russian garrisons and naval and air bases in their territories. In October 1939 similar demands *plus* those for the cession of certain territories and some frontier adjustments were made to Finland. Finland rejected some of the terms and Russia invaded Finland on November 30, 1939. On March 11, 1940 a peace treaty was concluded between Finland and Russia. In August 1940 all the Baltic countries were incorporated in the Soviet Union as federal republics. Until May 1941, Stalin did not hold any Government office, though his dictatorial authority was exercised by him as the General Secretary of the Communist Party. In May 1941, Stalin became the Prime Minister of Soviet Russia on M. Molotov's resigning the post. Since the beginning of the Russo-German War, June 1941. Stalin, as the leader of the Russian people, has evinced a power of mass organisation and an inflexible will-power unprecedented in modern history. The series of military triumphs of Red Army over the victorious German Army in South-Eastern Europe since Stalingard are looked upon as the greatest contribution that any country on the Allied side of the present war has made for the furtherance of the Allied cause. Stalin is regarded as one of the greatest leaders of men. Soviet Russia under Stalin has emerged out as one of the Great Powers of the World.

STANLEY, Rt. Hon. Oliver, F.G., M.P., P.C., British Colonial Secy., 1943-45; *b.* 1896, *s.* of Earl of Derby, *ed:* Eton and Oxford. Became a Major in R.A.F. Served in 1914-18 War. Called to the Bar 1919. Is Conservative M.P. for Westmorland since 1924. Entered Cabinet July 1934. Minister of Transport 1933-34; President, Board of Education, June 1935-May 1937; Minister of Labour 1934-35; President Board of Trade 1937-40; Secretary of State for War Jan. to May 1940.

STETTINIUS, Edward, former United States Secretary of State, *b.* 1900, representative on the Security Council, resigned 1946. Was appointed member of Advisory Committee to the Council of National Defence in 1940, after a successful business career. Lease-Lend Administrator 1941-44.

STRABOLGI, Lord (Lt. Commander the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy). Labour Chief Whip, House of Lords; *b.* March 7, 1886, son of 9th Baron Strabolgi; *ed*: Royal Naval Academy, Northwood Park, Winchester. Entered Royal Navy 1902 and served in the 1914-18 War. Liberal M.P. for Central Hull 1919-26. Labour M.P. for same Constituency Nov. 1926 to Feb. 1934. Succeeded his father as a Peer in Feb. 1934.

STRAUSS, Richard, greatest living German composer, *b.* 1864. Has introduced new realism and colour into music by his symphonic poems—Don Juan, Eulenspiegel etc. Salome and Elektra are two of his most famous operas.

SUMMERSKILL, Dr. Edith, M.P. Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food since 1945, *b.* 1901, Labour M.P. for West Fulham since 1938, *ed*: King's College, London, Charing Cross Hospital, *m.* Dr. E. Jeffrey Samuel. *Pub: Babies Without Tears.*

Swinnerton, Frank Arthur, British novelist and critic; *b.* Aug. 12, 1884. Began his literary career with the publication in 1909 of his "The Merry Heart" Has since written a large number of novels and criticism.

Temple-Wood, Viscount (Sir Samuel Hoare) Formerly special Envoy to Spain; *b.* 1880; ex-Home Secy. and Lord Privy Seal in Churchill Cabinet. Was First Lord of Admiralty. Foreign Secretary, Secy. of State for India, etc. Cr. Viscount, July, 1944.

Truman, Harry, President, U.S.A. since April 12, 1946. *b.* in Missouri, 1895. Was a farmer in the Middle West. Fought in 1914-18 War. Married in 1919 Miss Bess Wallace. Worked as a bank clerk for a while and then returned to the farm. At 38 he was elected a country judge. In 1934 he was first elected to the American Senate. He described himself as "Just a farmer, who happened to be in the Senate". In 1940 he was re-elected Senator on split-vote. During his second term of Senatorship he became Chairman of the Senate Defence Investigation Committee. At the 1944 Presidential Election he successfully contested the then Vice-President, Mr. Henry Wallace. With the death of President Roosevelt on April 12, 1945. Mr. Truman became the President of U.S.A.

Wallace Henry A., United States Sec. of Commerce, formerly Vice-President of the U.S.A., ex-Secretary of Agriculture, *b.* 1888, *ed*: Iowa State College. Author of many books and editor of *Wallace's Former.* Had to resign Secretaryship of Commerce due to difference with President Truman Sept. 1946.

Weizmann, Chaim, celebrated biochemist and Zionist leader, *b.* 1874 in Russia, later naturalized in Britain; Professor, Leeds University. He was responsible for the negotiations culminating in the Balfour Declaration. President of the Zionist World Organization and Jewish Agency since 1921 with occasional breaks. He first accepted and then rejected the Palestine partition plan of 1937, the 1939 plan he has rejected completely.

Westminster, Archibishop of (Most Rev. Bernard Griffin, D.D., D.C.L.), *b.* 1900, ordained priest 1924. Served in 1914-18 war. Secretary to two archbishops in Birmingham, Auxiliary Bishop of Birmingham 1938; of Wesminster since 1943.

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, *b.* August 31, 1880, succeeded 1890, came of age 1898, *m.* Prince Henry of Meckelnburg-Schwerin, who died in 1934. Has one daughter Princess Juliana, heiress-presumptive. When Germans invaded her country she resisted, and when the Dutch Army surrendered, she went to Britain and then to U.S.A. Is now back in Holland.

Wilkinson, Rt. Hon. Ellen, M.P. Minister of Education since 1945. Was Parliamentary Secy. to Ministry of Home Security up to May 1945. A leader of the suffrage movement, has represented Middlesborough from 1924 to 1931 and Jarrow since 1935. Chairman of the National Executive, Labour Party 1944. Privy Councillor 1945.

Wilmot, Rt. Hon. John. M.P., Minister of Supply and Aircraft Production since 1945, *b.* 1895. Greatly interested in economics, he has been member of the Institute of Bankers. Was Gilbert Prizeman in Banking. Labour M.P. since 1933 with breaks.

Windsor, H. R. H. Duke of, *b.* June 23, 1894, eldest son of King George V; formerly Prince of Wales, one of the most popular figures in the world and a fine orator. Succeeded to the throne as Edward VIII on Jan. 20, 1936, abdicated Dec. 10, 1936. Made Duke of Windsor after abdication. Lived abroad, *m.* Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937. Served in the last war as Liasion Officer with the French Army. Returned to England after collapse of France. Became Governor of the Bahamas. Resigned Governorship March 1945.

Winant, Hon. John Gilbert, U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James since 1941. *b.* Feb. 23, 1889. *ed.* St. Paul's School. Concord; Princeton University and Dartmouth College; LL.D., University of New Hampshire. Served in 1914-18 war in U.S. Air Force. Governor New Hampshire 1925-27, 1931-33, 1933-35. Director, International Labour Office, 1938-41; Chairman, World Textile Confrnce. Washington 1937.

Wodehouse, P.G., LL.D., British writer of humorous novels and short stories, *b.* Oct. 15, 1881. *ed.* Dulwich College. First made his mark as a writer with the publication of "Pothunters," 1902, "Perfect's Uncle" "Tales of St. Austin's" (1903). "The Gold Bat" (1904), "The White Feather" 1907, "Love Among the Chickens" 1906. His *Jeeves* and *Mulliner* Stories and numerous other novels have given him worldwide popularity. Got LL.D. (Oxford) 1939. Was in Southern France at the time of German occupation. Lived in Germany in internment. Was in France for a change when France was liberated from the German occupation 1944.

Woolton, Lord, British Minister of Reconstruction 1943-45; *b.* Aug. 24, 1883; *ed.* Manchester Grammar School and Manchester University. Fellow, Royal Statistical Society; late Research Fellow, on Economics, Manchester University. Served on various educational Committees and Councils in Manchester, Colonel, Armoured Division, Royal Engineers, (T.A.) Director General, Equipment and Stores in Supply Ministry 1939-40; Minister of Food 1940-43. Knighted 1935, raised to peerage 1939. Was connected with numerous Companies as Chairman.

York, Archbishop of (Most Rev. Cyril R. Garbett, D.D.), *b.* 1875, Vicar of St. Mary 1910. Appointed Bishop of Southwark 1919, of Winchester 1932. Appointed Archbishop of York February 1942. *Pub*: *The Church and Modern Problems.*

Zhdanoff, Andrei Alexandrovich, Russian politician, and Propaganda Chief of U.S.S.R. Communist Party Secretary of Leningrad since 1934, member of the Central Committee of the party and the Politbureau, Chairman of Foreign Affairs Commission. Urged annexation of the Baltic countries in 1936 and is believed to have furthered Soviet-German understanding.

Zog, ex-king of Albania, formerly known as Ahmed Zogu, *b.* 1895, fought for the Austrians in the Great War, Minister for the Interior 1920, Premier 1922-24, when he had to resign and fly the country. Returned and overthrew his opponent, become President of the Republic 1925, proclaimed King 1929, *m.* a Hungarian Countess Geraldine Appenyi in 1938. Had to fly the country again in March 1939 when Italy invaded Albania.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

ABBASI, HASAN MOHIUDDIN, B.A., LL.B., author, journalist and lawyer; *b.* June 17, 1902: *s.* of Sh. Nazim Husain; *m.* Amina Khatoon, Feb. 1926; *ed*: Allahabad and Aligarh; joined District Bar, Allahabad 1927, enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1931. Has been connected with Indian journalism for about 20 years. *Ad.* 80, Lower Circular Rd., Calcutta.

ABDUL AZIZ, MOHAMMAD, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.; *b.* 13th Sept. 1884, *s.* of Moulvi Meeran Bakhsh Sahib, Vakil; *ed*: Aligarh, and Roorkee; *m.* a cousin in 1909; Employed on the construction of Sarda Canal 7 years, and for 3 years on the construction of the Ganges Canal, Hydro-Electric grid and tube well schemes. President Institution of Engineers (India) 1939-40; Member Public Service Commission, U.P. 1942, Chairman since 1944. *Ad.* 12, Hastings Road, Allahabad.

ABDUL HAMID, SIR, C.I.E., O.B.E., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1881. *ed*: Lahore and London. Served as Chief Minister, Kapurthala State. Delegate to League of Nations (1931), Nominated Member, Indian Legislative Assembly. *Ad.* New Delhi.

ABDUR-RAHAMAN, Hon'ble SIR Muhammad, LL.D., K.B., *ed*: Delhi. Advocate, High Court, Lahore. Dean, Faculty of Law. Univ. of Delhi, 1928-34. Vice-Chancellor, University Delhi (1930-34). Judge, Madras High Court, 1937-43. Now Judge, High Court, Lahore. Also Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University.

ACHRATLAL, SETH HARIDAS, *b.* 1881; *ed*: Bombay University, big mill-owner and philanthrophist. President, Ahmedabad Mill-Owners' Association, 1939. *Ad.* Vasant Bhuvan, Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

AFZAL, K. ALI, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Assembly. *b.* 1902. *s.* of late Khondkar Fazl Rubbee of ancient family in Bengal, *ed*: Calcutta, Univ. Coll., London; called to the Bar 1926, Middle Temple. Practised for some time at the Bar of the Judicial Committee and then at Allahabad High Court 1930: Asst. Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council 1933. Secretary, Bengal Legl. Assembly 1937. Has travelled extensively in Europe and the Near East; *Ad.* Legislative Assembly Bldg., Calcutta.

AGA KHAN, H. H. RIGHT HON. THE, AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., LL.D.; *b.* 1875, Head of the Ismailia sect of Moslems. Status of first class Chief in India conferred for services during the last Great War of 1914-18. Elected President, League of Nations Assembly, 1937. Famous race horse owner. Was in Switzerland 1940-44. *Pub. India in Transition. Ad.* Aga Hall, Bombay.

AGARWAL, LALA GIRDHARILAL, B.A.; *b.* 1878; *ed*: Agra. Practises at Allahabad High Court and Federal Court of India, Industrialist. Member, Hindu Mahashabha (U.P.), Chamber of Commerce (U.P.), Hindu Law Research Society. Chairman, Agarwal Seva Samitis. *Ad.* 33, George Town, Allahabad.

AHMAD, Muzaffar, Member, Bengal Prov. Com. of the Communist Party of India and President, All-India Kisan Sabha; *b.* 1890 in Sandvip Island, Noakhali (Bengal); *s.* of late Munshi Mansur Ali who was a Muktear in the Sandvip Court. One of those who began pioneering work in India in 1921 to organise Communist Party of India as a section of the Third Communist International. State prisoner (1923) under Regulation III of 1919; prosecuted in Cawnpore Bolshevik Conspiracy Case 1924 and sentenced to 4 yrs' R.I.; prosecuted in Meerut Communist Conspiracy Case (1929-1933) and sentenced to transportation for life. The sentence was reduced to 3 yrs' R.I. by the Allahabad High Court, *Ad.* 8E, Dacre's Lane,

AHMAD, Dr. Nazir, O.B.E., Ph.D. (Cantab.) F. Inst. P., F.N.I., J.P., *b.* 1st May 1898, *s.* of Malik Miran Bakhsh Sahib of Lahore. B.Sc., (Allahabad) M.Sc., Ph. D. (Cantab). *ed*: Allahabad (M.Sc.,) and Cambridge (P.h. D.), *m.* Miss Razia Aslam *d.* of Kh. Mohd. Aslam, Supt. Posts and Telegraph, 1936; Head of Science Dept. Islamia College, Lahore, 1925-30; Fellow, University of Punjab 1927-1930; Director, Indian Central Cotton Committee Technological Laboratory 1930-1945; Member, Indian Tariff Board since 1945; Member, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Scientific Consultative Committee, and National Planning Committee; Fellow, University of Bombay. *Ad.* Member, Indian Tariff Board, Bombay.

AHMAD, Dr. Sir Zia-Uddin, M.A., (Cantab), Ph. D., D.Sc., C.I.E., *b.* 1877. *ed*: Aligarh, Cambridge, Paris, Bologna, Al-Azhar (Cairo), Gottingen and Allahabad. Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University, 1935-38 and again 1941; Member, Legislative Assembly (Central). A noted mathematician. *Pub. Systems of Education in Europe, System of Examination, Indian Railways. Ad.* "Zia Manzil," Marris Road, Aligarh.

AHMED, Sir Syed Sultan, Kt. K.C.S.I., Doctorate of Law cr. by Patna University 1930. Adviser to His Highness the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes from Novr. 1945. *b.* 22nd Dec. 1880; *s.* of Khan Bahadur S. Khairat Ahmed of Gaya, *m.* 1900. Called to the Bar 1905. Deputy Legal Remembrancer of the Govt. of Bihar & Orissa 1913; Govt. Advocate 1916-37; actg. Judge, Patna High Court 1919-20; Vice-Chancellor, Patna University 1923-30; Member, Hartog Education Committee 1928-29; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference 1930-31; Actg. Member of Executive Council of Governor of Bihar & Orissa 1932; Actg. Member of Executive Council of Governor General in charge of Railways & Commerce 1937; Member of Governor General's Executive Council in charge of—Law fr. Sept. 1941 to May 1943, Information & Broadcasting fr. May 1943 to Oct. 1945; Chairman, Indian Institute of International Affairs fr. 1943. Clubs—Athenaeum, Calcutta; New Patna. Publication: *A Treaty between India and the United Kingdom. Ad.* New Delhi.

AIYAR, Ramaswami, Sachivottama Sir C. P., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.I.E., LL.D., Dewan of Travancore. *b.* 12th November 1879: *s.* of late Mr. C. R. Pattabhirama

Aiyar, Vakil, High Court and afterwards Judge of the City Civil Court; *m*. Sithammal, *ed*: Madras. Joined the Madras Bar, 1903; enrolled Advocate, later; Fellow of the University 1912; Member of the Madras Corporation, 1911; Member, Indian National Congress and was its All-India Secretary 1917-18; Member, Legislative Council Madras, 1920; Advocate-General Madras 1920. One of the Indian representatives at the League of Nations Committee at Geneva, 1926 and 1927; Rapporteur to the Committee on Public Health, 1927; Law Member of Madras Govt. 1923-28; Vice-President of the Executive Council, 1924. Resigned Membership of the Madras Government, March 1928 and rejoined the Bar. Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and Member of the Federal Structure Committee, 1930; Member of the Council of State, 1930. Delivered the Delhi University Convocation address, 1931; Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University 1932. For some time Commerce Member of Indian Government, 1933. Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933; Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament, 1933; Delegate to the World Economic Conference, 1933; drafted a new constitution for Kashmir, 1934; Member of the Government of India Committee on Secretarial Procedure, 1935. Dewan of Travancore since, 1936; was conferred the title of "Sachivottama" by H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore; was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness, 1936; Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937; elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, 1937; the D. L. degree conferred by the Travancore University, 1939; Awarded K.C.S.I. 1941. Is interested in French literature. Was Information Member, Govt. of India. Resigned in Aug. 1942. Delivered Convocation Address of Osmania University 1942. Chairman, Indian Rubber Production Board 1942; Chairman Trav. Steam Nav. Co. 1944; Member Govt. of India Post-War Reconstruction Comte. and of Central Board of Education 1944. Delivered Convocation Address of Patna Univ. 1946. *Pub*. contributions to various periodicals on financial and literary topics. *Ad*. The Grove, Mylapore, Madras: "Delisle", Ootacamund.

AJIT SINGHJI Sahib, Col. Sir, Maharajadhiraj, kt., younger brother of H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur. *s*. of Maharaja Sir Sardar Singhji Sahib, G.C.S.I.; *b*. 1907; *ed*: Mayo College, Ajmer. President, Consultative Committee of Sardars; President, Central Advisory Board, Jodhpur State and also Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur. *Ad*. Jodhpur.

ALAM, Saiyid Sayeed, *b*. 1891; *s*. of the late Maulvi Sayid Zahoor Alam; *ed*: Patna and Cambridge, Passed B.A., with tripos in Natural Sciences & Law from Cambridge in 1910, LL.B. from the same in 1911. Called to the Bar, 1912. Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1914 and Patna High Court, 1916. Additional part-time lecturer, Patna Law College, 1916. Professor of Law, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1919. Vice-Principal of the Patna Law College 1923, Principal from 1924; Fellow, Patna University since 1924; President, Board of Studies in Law and Member, Faculty of Law, Patna University; member, Syndicate, Patna University, 1930-32. *Ad.* Naya Tola, P. O. Bankipore, Patna.

ALI, A. F. M., Abdul, F.R.A.S.B., F.R.S.L., M.A., Trustee and Hony. Secy., Indian Museum; Ex-keeper of the Imperial Records; Ex-Librarian Imperial Library; Indian Historical Records Commission; Ex-Commissioner of Wakfs, Bengal; Past President, Calcutta Rotary Club; is on the Committee of several big educational institutions and of many historical, literary and fine arts asscns. and of some philanthropic organizations. *Ad.* 3, Nawab Abdur Rahman Street, Calcutta.

ALWAR, Ruler of, (See p. 160).

AMBEDKAR, Bhimrao Ramji M.A., Ph. D., D.SC., Bar-at-Law: Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1942-46. *b.* 1893; *ed*: Bombay, London, Columbia and Germany. Was member of the R. T. Conference London, 1930-32. Is a recognised leader of Scheduled Castes. Author of several books on Economics, Sociology and Politics. Member, Constituent Assembly.

AMJAD ALI, Shah Sayed, B.A., (Hons.), O.B.E., M.L.A., *b.* 1908, *ed*: Lahore and London. Took part in R. T. Conferences and Joint Parliamentary Comte. as Hony. Publicity officer and Hony. Secretary, Moslem Delegation. Was Secy., Unionist Party. Was delegate to and of Indian Group attending Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1938. Was Parliamentary Private Secy. to the Punjab Premier and Whip of the Govt. *Ad.* 'Ashiana,' Lahore.

AMOD, NAWAB Sir Nahar Singji Ishwar Singji, M.L.A., Sirdar and Thakor Sahib. *b.* 1877. *ed*: privately, M.L.A., Bombay (1931-34); has travelled widely: was Chairman, Broach Dt. Local Board for years; M.L.C. Bombay (many years); is a leader of Moslem Rajputs. Presided over the All-India Moslem Rajputs' Conference 1930, now its permanent President. Also President of Gujarat Landholders' Association. Is a 1st class rider and heads Thakors in Gujarat district. Works for Hindu-Moslem unity.

ANEY, Madhav Srihari, B.A., B.L., Representative of Govt. of India in Ceylon; *b.* 1880; *ed*: Nagpur and Calcutta. Started life as teacher. Joined Bar in 1908. Connected with the Indian Home Rule League, the Responsivist Party, the All-India Hindu League, etc., Member, Legislative Assembly (Central), and Leader of Congress Nationalist Party in the House. Dictator, Indian National Congress 1932. Appointed Executive Councillor, Govt. of India, 1942, resigned in Feb. 1943.

ANSARI, Abdul Qaiyum, M.L.A. (Bihar), President, Bihar Prov. Jamiat-ul-Momin; a leader of the Momin Movement: *b.* 1905; *ed*: Aligarh, Calcutta and Allahabad. Was in Khilafat & Non-cooperation movement 1920-21; has suffered imprisonment; edited several periodicals. Joined Momin Movement 1938, and formulated the 'Six Points of Ansari' demanding for Momin community separate representation in all cabinets and Legislatures, in local self-governing and civic bodies and in state and semi-state services. Genl. Secy., All-India Momin Naujawan Asscn Closely associated with All-India Azad Muslim Parties' Confce. An ardent nationalist opposed to Pakistan scheme. Fellow, Patna Univ. *Ad.* Dehri-on-Sone, E.I.R.

ARUNDALE, Rukmini (Rukmini Devi), President of Kalakshetra International Arts Centre, Adyar, Madras; *b.* 1904, at Madura, youngest daughter of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri: *m.* in 1920 to Dr. George S. Arundale. Started dancing under personal guidance of Anna Pavlova, has travelled and done research in art and drama in many countries; is working through Art and Theosophy for India's cultural renaissance, specializing in Bharata Natya. In 1940 presided over the Bharata Natya Section. Tenth Oriental Conference, Tirupati. Is President of the World Federation of Young Theosophists, Executive Cmte. Member South Indian Humanitarian League. Formerly Vice-Pres. Archaelogical Society of South India. Director of the Besant Theosophical School, Adyar. General Secy. of the Besant Centenary celebrations. Founder of the Arundale-Montessori training centre for teachers, Adyar Madras. Is Editor of *The Young Citizen*, and author of *The Message of Beauty to Civilization* and other lectures. *Ad.* Adyar, Madras.

ASAF ALI, M., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. (Central), Member, National Interim Govt. Sept.-Octo. 1946. *b.* 1888, *ed*: Delhi and U.K.; *m.* to Aruna Asaf Ali, celebrated underground worker in the August Revolution of 1942. A prominent Congress worker and Deputy Leader of the Congress Assembly Party in the Central Assembly. Has suffered imprisonment several times. Is an eloquent speaker. Appointed Ambassador to the United States Dec. 1946. *Ad.* Kucha Chelan, Delhi.

ASTHANA, Dr. NARAYAN PRASAD, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E.; *b.* 20th April 1874, *s.* of Dr. Dindayal of Agra; *ed*: Agra College, B.A. 1893, M.A. 1894. Hon. degree of LL.D. Conferred by Agra Univ. in 1931; *m.* Srimati Girja Bai *d.* of Rai Bhagirathi Prasad of Hyderabad Dn. After passing LL.B. Examination joined Agra Bar, where in time he became the leader. Then shifted to Allahabad in 1915 for practice in the High Court. Became Advocate General of U.P. in 1937. Elected to the Prov. Council in 1916 and continued till 1923. Was elected to the Council of State from 1927-30. Was elected Vice-Chancellor of the Agra Univ. in 1928. Title of C.I.E. conferred on 1st January 1945. *Ad.* 23, Canning Road, Allahabad.

AUCHINLECK, H. E. Field-Marshal SIR CLAUDE JOHN EYRE, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O. O.B.E., A.D.C. Commander-in-Chief in India; *b.* 1884 *s.* of late Col. John Claude Auchinleck, R. H. A. Joined Indian Army in 1903. Served in Aden, Egypt & Mesopotamia, 1914-19 and in N. W. Frontier operations, 1933 and 1935. Commanded British Expeditionary Force in Norway, 1940. C-in-C in India Feb. to July 1941. C-in-C, M. E. F. 1941-42. C-in-C in India since June 1943.

AUROBINDO, SRI, (GHOSH), scholar, poet, and yogi; *b.* in Calcutta Aug. 15, 1872; went to England at the age of seven; *ed*: St. Paul's School and King's College, Cambridge first class Classical Tripos; passed I.C.S., 1890, served for some time in Baroda State and then went to Bengal, joined the political movement; first Editor of *Bande Mataram*, arrested in connection with the Alipore bomb case but acquitted. A warrant was issued against him for sedition in 1910 but later withdrawn; he retired to Pondicherry and has lived there since; has established an Ashram there. *Pub. Collected Poems and Plays*: *The Life Divine, Essays on the Gita, Ideal and Progress, Super-*

man, Thoughts and Glimpses, The Mother, Isha Upanishad, etc. Ad. Pondicherry.

AYYANGAR, Sir N. Gopalaswami, B.A., B.L., Kt., *b.* 31st March 1882; *m.* Sri Komalammal; *ed:* Wesley, Presidency and Law Colleges, Madras. Asst. Professor, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras 1904; entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1905; Deputy Collector, 1905-1919; Collector and District Magistrate, 1920; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927; Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, 1921-28; Collector and District Magistrate, Anantapur 1928-31; Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, 1931-32; Secretary to Government, P. W. Department 1932-34: President, Indian Officers' Association, Madras, 1935-37; Member, Board of Rev. Mad., 1935-37. Was Prime Minister of Kashmir 1937-43. Member, Constituent Assembly. *Ad.* St. Mary's Road, Alwarpet, Madras.

AZAD, Abul Kalam, Maulana. Indian Leader and Moslem divine and thinker; and Member Interim National Government since December 1946. Member Congress Working Committee since July 1946; *b.* 1888 at Mecca; *ed:* Al-Azhar University, Cairo, in Moslem Theology. Later settled in Calcutta, started the Urdu weekly *Al-Hilal* and on its suppression by Government, the *Al-Balagh*. His activities led to his internment. Joined the nationalist movement was a leading figure in Khilafat and non-cooperation movements. Imprisoned several times. President of the Congress 1940-46 and twice before. Represented Congress at Simla Conference, June, 1945 and in talks with Cabinet Mission April-June 1946. Is a powerful writer and an impressive speaker. Member, Constituent Assembly. *Pub.* numerous works mainly on Moslem Theology. *Ad.* 19A, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.

BABER Shum Shere, J.B.D., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., G.B.E., Commanding General, Nepal Forces; Hon. Colonel, British Army; *b.* 1888. Has held important posts in Indian Army and been mentioned in despatches. In memory of his son Bala Shum Sher supplied Pokhara with pipe drinking water costing over Rs. 1 lac. *Ad.* Khatmandu, Nepal.

BADENOCH, Sir Alexander Cameron, Kt., M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Auditor-General of India; *b.* 1889; ed: Edinburgh and Oxford. Held various high posts in the Punjab, 1912-19. Entered Indian Audit Dept. 1919, appointed Auditor General of India 1940. *Ad.* Simla.

BADLEY, Brenton Thoburn, M.A., LL.D., D.D., *b.* 1876. *ed:* U.S.A. Bishop of American Methodist Episcopal Church. Author of many works. *Ad.* 12, Boulevard Road, Delhi.

BADRUDDUJA, Syed, M.A., B.L., Ex-Mayor. Calcutta Corporation (1943-44); *b.* July 1898 in the dist. of Murshidabad; *ed:* Calcutta. Competed in Bengal Civil Service exam. in 1925 but owing to ill health had to seek his career elsewhere, and accepted office in the Calcutta Corporation; resigned his office in the Corporation and got elected to the Bengal Legislative Assembly (1940); was elected to the Corporation as a Councillor; connected directly with all socio-political and socio-religious movements and activities in Muslim Bengal. Was Secy., Progressive Coalition Party in the Bengal Assembly. Elected Mayor of Calcutta Corporation, 1943. *Ad.* 19, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.

"BAGCHI, SACHIN, *b.* 1896. *s.* of late Rai Devendra Prasad Bagchi Bahadur. *ed*: Calcutta; President of the Indian Insurance Institute, Calcutta, for 1945-46; was Chairman, Reception, Committee, Indian Insurance Companies' Field-Workers' Conference (3rd Session), and General Secretary of the Indian Insurance Institute, Calcutta. *Ad.* 6, Ritchie Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta."

BAHADUR, SHUMSHER JUNG BAHADUR RANA, SIR, Commdg. General, Hon. G.B.E., G.C.S.I., G.O.L.H., Hon. Col. Brit. Army. At present holding very high diplomatic and military position at New Delhi. Eldest surviving son of H. H. Maharaja Jodha Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal; *b.* 1892. Held very high civil and military post in Nepal; led Nepalese contingent to India as G.O. C.-in-C. for service in India. Dir. Gen. of Public Instruction, Nepal 1929-29; first. Nepalese Minister in London 1934-35. Led Special Mission to present King George V with the Nep. Decoration of Ojaswi Rajanya 1934. Has 1st class Orders of (1) Nepal Tara, (2) Trishakti Patta, (3) Gurkha Dakshina-Bahu. *Ad.* Khatmandu, Nepal.

BAHAWALPUR, Ruler of, (See p. 161).

BAJPAI, SIR GIRJA SHANKAR, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Agent General for India and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to U.S.A. 1941-46; *b.* 1891; *ed*: Allahabad and Oxford. Joined the I.C.S. in 1915. Was Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Has been on deputation to Canada, Australia, S. Africa, New Zealand, Geneva, Indian R. T. Conference etc. Was Chairman of the Indian delegation to United Nations Food Conf. at Hot Springs and was elected Chairman of the Interim Commission *Ad.* New Delhi, India, and Office of the Agent General for India, Washington, D. C.

BALKRISHNA, M.A., Ph. D., F.R. ECON. S., F.S.S., *b.* 1882, *ed*: Lahore and London. Has served as Principal of the Gurukula Vidyalaya of Hardwar, and of Rajaram College, Delhi, author of many works on history, economics, and politics. *Ad.* Shahupuri, Kolhapur.

BANERJEA, PRAMATHA NATH, M. A., D.SC. (ECON.), Bar-at-Law, ex-M.L.A. (Central), *b.* 1879, *ed*: Calcutta and London. Was Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1920-35; President, Indian Economic Confce. 1930; President, Indian Political Science Confce. 1940; Dean, Faculty of Arts C. U. (1929-30); President, Post-graduate Council in Arts, C.U. 1929-33; was President of Bengal Economic Society; and Vice-President, Congress Nationalist Party. Fellow, C. U. Leading economist and politician. Was an invitee to Simla Conference June, 1945. *Pub.* A *Study of Indian Economics, Fiscal Policy in India, Public Administration in Ancient India, Provincial Finance in India* and several other books on Economics and Public administration. *Ad.* 4/A, Vidyasagar Street, Calcutta.

BANERJEA, Satyapriya, M.A., B.L., ex-M.L.A., *s.* of the late Rai Kumudini Kanta Banerjee Bahadur I.E.S.; *ed*: Rajshahi & Calcutta University. Went to Germany 1923 to study labour movement. Returned to India, 1927. Released from detention under Defence Rules in 1946. At present Member, Central Legislative Assembly.

BANERJEE, JOYGOPAL, M.A.; *b.*

1872. *ed*: Monghyr, Patna and Calcutta. After brief service in London Mission and Metropolitan Colleges, Calcutta, joined Victoria College, Cooch Behar 1894, became Senior Prof. 1908; Principal 1913-15; Senior Prof., Cal. Univ. 1917-28, Held Chair of English 1928-36. Editor, Calcutta Review 1927-33, Examiner of 7 Indian Univs. in M.A. English for years and of Cal. Univ. 1897 to 1944. Contributed articles to Modern Review, Cal. Review, Benares Univ. Magazine, etc. *Ad*, 5, Motilal Nehru Road, Calcutta.

BANERJEE, KEDARESWAR, D.SC., F.N.I., Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar Professor, of Physics, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science; *b*. Sep. 1900; *s. of* Taraknath Banerjee; *m*. Sarojini Debi; *ed*: Dacca & Presidency College, Calcutta; D. Sc. of the Cal. University. Worked at the Royal Institution of Great Britain as Ghosh Travelling Fellow of C. U.; carried on useful researches in X-ray Crystallography. Elected Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences, of the Indian Acady. of Science and of the Indian Association for the cultivation of Science. President Physics Section of 34th Session of Indian Science Congress. *Ad*. 210, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

BANERJI, SIR ALBION RAJKUMAR, K*t*. I.C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E., *b*. Bristol, 10 Oct. 1871; *m*. 1898, *d*. of Sir Krishna Gupta. *Ed*: Calcutta University, Balliol College, Oxford; M.A., 1892. Entered I.C.S., 1895; served as district officer in the Madras Presidency; Diwan to H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, 1907-14; reverted to British service, 1915; Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah; services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, March 1916. Officiated as Dewan of Mysore, 1919. Retired from the I.C.S. Diwan of Mysore, 1922-26. Foreign Minister, Kashmir, 1927-29. Awarded I Class title "Rajamantradhurina" of Gandabherunda Order, with Khillats by H. H. The Maharaja in open Durbar, Oct. 1923. *Publications*: The "Indian Tangle" "An Indian Pathfinder" "The Rhythm of Living", "What's wrong with India", "Through an Indian Camera. *Ad*. C/o Courts & Co., 440, Strand, London, W.C.2.

BANERJEE, SRIKUMAR, M.A., B.L., Ph. D., Senior Professor of English, Presidency Coll., Calcutta. *b*. 1894. Fellow. Cal. Univ. 1926-35. *Pub. Critical Theories and Poetic Practice in the Lyrical Ballads; Banga Sahitye Upanyaser Dhara. Ad*. 31, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.

BANERJEE, PRAMATHA NATH, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University; *b*. 1894; s. of Mr. K. N. Banerjee of Bengal Judicial Service; *ed*: Presidency College, Calcutta, and Lincoln's Inn, London; Premchand Raychand Scholar; *m*. Sja Amala Debi, *d*. of the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee; Fellow, Calcutta University since 1919; Syndicate, Calcutta University since 1919; Lecturer Post-Graduate Department; Principal, Calcutta University Law College; M.L.A. (Bengal), 1937-46, A noted Parliamentarian and keen debator; Minister, Govt. of Bengal, in charge of Revenue, Judicial, Legislative Depts, 1941-43; Minister, Civil Supplies Dept, 1943; President All-Bengal Teachers' Association, 1935, and of All-Bengal College & University Teachers' Association, 1939-40; Associated with many learned bodies and societies;

author of numerous publications; *Ad.* 69/A, Haris Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.

BANERJI, AMIYA CHARAN, I.E.S., M.A., (Cantab), M.SC. (Cal.), F.R.A.S. (Lond). F.N.I., Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics, Allahabad University; *b.* Sept. 23, 1891; *m.* Feb. 14, 1921 Probha Devi; *ed*: Presidency College, Cal., and Clare College, Cambridge; Was Prof. of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1920; Services lent to the University of Allahabad since 1922. Fellow, Royal Astronomical Society (England); and Vice-President in 1940, of National Institute of Sciences, Indian Science Congress 1940. President, Benares Mathematics Society 1941. *Pub.* Research papers in Mathematical Physics and Astrophysics and some popular scientific papers. Author of "Cepheid Theory of the Origin of the Solar system". *Ad.* Gyan Kutir, Beli Road, Allahabad.

BANERJI, SITAL CHANDRA, M.D., Homœo), Chief Medical Officer, Charitable Homeopathic Dispensary, Sammelan Brahmo Samaj, Bhowanipore, Calcutta; *b.* Mar. 1885; Organised 4 charitable Homœo. A philanthropic worker who has been helping the suffering public for the last 38 years. *Ad.* Saral Kutir, 36/1B Panditia Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

BANERJI, DR. SUBHANSU KUMAR, O.B.E., M.SC., D.SC., F.N.I., Director-General of Observatories. *b.* 27th April, 1893; *ed*: M.SC. 1914; Premchand Roychand Scholar 1915; D.SC. 1918. Asst. Prof. of 1929-33; Director, Colaba and Alibag Observatories 1922-32; Meteorologist 1932-38; Superintending Meteorologist 1938-44 Offg. Director-General of Observatories, 1933, 1935, 1936, 1939, 1943; Director General (Permanent) since Sept. 1944. O. B. E. 1943. *Pub.* Numerous scientific papers and articles in "Philosophical Magazine". "Bulletin of the Calcutta Math. Society", "Physical Review", "Nature", "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society", "Memoirs" and "Scientific Notes" of the Indian Meteorological Dept., etc., *Ad.* Meteorological Dept., Lodi Road, New Delhi.

BAPNA, SIR SERAYMAL, RAI BAHADUR, Wazir-ud-Dowla, B.A., B.SC., LL.B., C.I.E. *b.* 1882; *ed*: Ajmer and Allahabad. Prime Minister Indore, 1926-39; Prime Minister, Bikaner 1939-41. Chief Minister Rutlam 1942; Prime Minister, Alwar from Dec. 1943. Was a substitute delegate to the R. T. Conference, 1931 and delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1935. *Ad.* Alwar, Rajputna.

BARIA, Ruler of, Lt.-Col. H. H. MAHARAOL SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI, K.C.S.I.; *b.* 1886. Succeeded to the gaddi 1908, *ed*: Rajkot, Dehra Dun and U. K. Saw service in the last Great War, and in the Afghan War, 1919. Is a progressive ruler and takes interest in the welfare of his subjects. Is a descendant of the Chohan Rajputs.

BARODA, Ruler of, (See p. 161).

BARODAWALLA, SALEBHOY KARIMJI, landlord and businessman, Chairman, Improvements Committee of Municipal Corporation, Bombay, 1935; *b.* 1884, *s.* of Mr. Karimji Alisbhoy; elected in 1907 to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, since retained his seat. Was made J. P., and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1908. Awarded certificate of merits and War Medal for voluntary services. Nominated Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1916-21. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920-23; Vice-President, All-India Muslim Federation, from 1926. A sportsman. *Ad.* Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

BARRY, CHARLES HAROLD, M.A., (Cantab.), *b.* 1905; *ed*: Cambridge. Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore. *Pub.* *Gleaming Arches, White Sails,* and *Bridges of Song.* *Ad.* Aitchison College, Lahore.

BARWANI, H. H. DEVISINGHJI, Rana Saheb of, *b.* 1922, became Ruler 1930. He is a Sisodia Rajput and is descended from the Ruling Family of Udaipur.

BASU, PRAPHULLA CHANDRA, Hon. LL.D., Ph.D., M.A. in economics, 1911; B.L. in 1913; M.A. in history, 1916; Asutosh Mookerjee Research Medallist, 1920; Hon. LL.D. of Agra, University, 1940. *b.* 21 June 1890. *s.* of the late Mr. Ashwini Kumar Basu. *m.* in 1915 Srimati Premnalini (*née* Ghosh); *ed*: Presidency College and University Law College, Calcutta. Professor of Economics and History & Principal, Holkar College, Indore (1926-40) now retired; Dean of Faculty of Arts, (1927-33); and Vice-Chancellor, Agra University (1934-40); Chairman, Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana and C.I. Ajmer (1932-36); Member of Senate, Agra University (1927-40); Member of Court, Allahabad University, (1923-27) & (1934-40); Delegate to the Empire Universities' Congress Edinburgh (1931); Member, Inter-University Board, (1934-41); Member, Legislative Council, U.P. (1936). *Pub.* A number of treatises and Papers on Economics. *Ad.* C/o Lloyds Bank, Calcutta.

BASU, SANTOSH KUMAR, M.A., B.L., Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly in 1939-45 and ex-Mayor of Calcutta, *b.* 1889, *ed*: Calcutta. Was Professor of English, Hislop College, Nagpur, Advocate, Calcutta High Court since 1913. Had been in the Swaraj Party. Elected Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation since 1923. Deputy Mayor 1930, Mayor 1933. Organised the Mayor's Fund in connection with Bihar Earthquake 1934. Was Minister for Pub. Health, Local Self-Govt. & Civil Defence Co-ordination, Govt. of Bengal. Resigned in March 1943. *Ad.* 65, Diamond Harbour Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

BENARES, Ruler of, (See p. 162.)

BHADARWA, Ruler of, SRIMANT THAKOR SAHEB SHREE NATVERSINGJI RANJITSINGJI, *b.* 1903, *ed*: Rajkot; ascended gaddi, 1935. The Raj claims descent from Karan Vaghela, the last Rajput king of Gujarat. The State is very progressive in all directions. Education and medical aid free everywhere. There are several schools, dispensaries etc. The farmers enjoy many irghts.

BHANDARKAR, DEVADATTA RAMKRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.A.S.B., *b.* 1875, *ed*: Poona. Served as Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University, 1917-35; was lecturer in Bombay, Benares Hindu and Madras Univs; presided over various historical and cultural confces.; was Supdt., Archaeol. Survey of India, Western Circle; was Vice-Chairman and is still member, Board of Trustees, Indian Museum and is in charge of its Archaeol. Section. Jt. Editor, 'Indian Antiquary,' 1911-20 and 1928-33; Founder-Editor, 'Indian Culture.' *Pub.* include learned treatises on Indian History, Archaeology, Gupta inscriptions, etc. *Ad.* 2-1, Lovelock Street, Calcutta.

BHANSALI, Prof. J. P. *b.* 1895, travelled all over Europe and then gave up the world, walked to the Himalayas barefoot, sojourned in the forests of Gir, lived on 'nim' leaves, ringed his lips together and was fed through a tube for years; spun endlessly and believed in 'Bapu'. *Ad.* Sevagram, via. Wardha (C.P.).

BHARATPUR, Ruler of (See p. 162).

BHATIA, Colonel, SOHAN LAL, I.M.S., M.A., M.D., B.Ch., F.R.S.E., F.R.C.P., F.C.P.S., M.C., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Assam; was Principal of Grant Medical College and Supdt., J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bom-Bay; and Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi; *b.* 1891; *ed*: Cambridge and London. Has seen active service in Egypt, during the last war. Has written papers on medical subjects. *Ad.* Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Assam, Shillong.

BHATNAGAR, SIR SHANTI SWARUPA., KT. D.SC., F.R.S., F. Inst. P. F.I.C., O.B.E., F.S.C.I. (Hon): *b.* 1895: *ed*: Lahore, Berlin and London. Is Fellow of several learned societies in India and England. Was Professor of Chemistry and Director, University Chemical Laboratories, Lahore. President, Chemistry Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1928 and 1938 and General President 1945, Nagpur Session. Is now Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India. Elected Fellow of Royal Society 1943; elected Hony. Fellow and Vice-President, Sec. of Chemical Industry (London); Member Indian Scientific Mission to U.K. and U.S.A. 1945; Leader of the official delegation to the Empire Scientific Conference London 1946. *Pub. Principles and Applications of Magneto-Chemistry,* a treatise on Electricity in Urdu and many scientific papers. *Ad.* New Delhi.

BHATTACHARYYA, DEVENDRA MOHAN, RAI BAHADUR, M.A., B.L., O.B.E. (1946), M.L.A. (Central). *s.* of late Sashi Bhusan Bhattacharyya of an ancient Brahmin family of Faridpur: started life as headmaster of a high school; after a brief career at the Bar joined Midnapore College as Prof. of History, 1920; Was appointed Chief Manager, Jhargram Raj. Became Chairman, District Board Midnapore 1937, and Chairman, Midnapore Municipality next year. Elected Chairman, Board of Directors Palladium Assurance Co.; Helped in the founding of Vidyasagar Bani Bhawan at Jhargram and the publication of authoritative edin. of works of Vidyasagar, Bankim Chandra, Madhusudan and others by the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad. Appointed a member of the Bengal Administration Enquiry Committee, Nov. 1944. Nominated Member Central Assembly, 1946. *Ad.* Jhargram, Dist. Midnapore.

BHAVNAGAR, Ruler of (See p. 162).

BHOPAL, Ruler of (See p. 163).

BHORE, SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM, I.C.S. (Retd.), C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E., *b.* 1878; *ed*: Poona and London. Was Dewan of Cochin; Director of Civil Supplies; ex-Member, Viceroy's Executive Council; offg. High Commissioner of India in England, 1922-23. Chairman, Health Survey and Development Committee Government of India. *Ad.* c/o National Bank of India, Madras.

BHUTAN, Ruler of (See p. 164).

BHUTTO, SHAH NAWAZ, SIR, O.B.E., C.I.E., *b.* 1888: *ed*: Karachi. Is the chief of zemindars in Sind. Was Minister to Bombay Govt.; delegate to R. T. Conference. Member, Public Service Commission Bombay and Sind. *Ad.* Secretariat, Bombay.

BHUWALKA, INDERCHAND. Is a prominent industrialist and business magnate; *b.* 1909; *ed*: Calcutta: is Director of several limited companies and connected with various public institutions. *Ad.* 3, New Jagannath Ghat Road, Calcutta.

BILLIMORIA, SIR SAHPOORJEE BOMONJEE, KT. M.B.E., J.P.; *b.* 1877: *ed*: Bombay. Is a partner of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Member of Auditors' Council; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber; is a Trustee of several Parsee charities and trusts; Governor, Rotary International; Grand Supdt., Royal Arch. Freemasonry in India. Served as Sheriff of Bombay. *Ad.* 13, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

BIKANER, Ruler of (See p. 164).

BIRLA, GHANSHYAM DAS, *b.* 1891: big mill-owner, landholder, exporter and importer, etc. Was President of Indian Chamber of Commerce, of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries. Was member of several Commissions. Supports many institutions in different parts of India. A social worker, and philanthropist. Chairman. All-India Harijan Sevak Sangha. *Ad.* Birla Park, 19, Store Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

BISWAS, K. C., M.SC. in Textile Engineering, M.T.M., A.T.I. (U. S. A.) Managing Agent, Pravati Textile Mills Ltd.; *b.* 1902 in well-known Biswas family of Jalabari (Barisal). *ed*: United States of America; late Instructor in Textile Engineering & Research, Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. Technical Director of Cotton Mills, U.S.A. *Ad.* c/o. Pravati Textile Mills Ltd. P. O. Panihati, Calcutta.

BIYANI, BRIJLAL NANDLAL, B.A., *b.* 1896. Memb., Council of State, a Congress leader in C. P. and Berar. Took part in Satyagraha Movement, 1930-32 and 1940, jailed 4 times. Member, A.-I. C. C., been President Berar Prov. Congress Comt. for the last 5 yrs. Was Secy. of Congress Party in the Council of State, Chairman, Reception Comte. 25th Session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. Founder, Berar Chamber of Commerce. *Ad.* Rajasthan Bhawan, Akola (Berar).

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF (RICHARD DYKE ACLANDI, *ed*: Bedford Grammar School, Keble Coll., Oxford; M.A. 1907; ordained d. 1905, p. 1906, Curate, St. Mary's Slough, 1905-1910; Missionary, Bombay Diocese (S. P. G.) 1911-29 (Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay); consecrated Bishop Nov. 6th, 1929. *Ad.* Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill,

BORDOLOI, GOPINATH, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., Premier of Assam for second time since June 1946; *b.* 1891, *ed*: Gauhati and Calcutta. Joined bar 1916; during Non-co-operation Movement suspended legal practice and got 1 year's S. I. 1922; Asst. Secy., Gauhati Congress 1926; Chairman, Gauhati Municipality 1934-38; Leader of Congress Party in Assam Legislative Assembly from 1937 and Congress Coalition Premier from Sept. 1938 to Nov. 1939 when resigned on Congress mandate; got 1 year's S. I. as 1st Satyagrahi from Assam. Detained as a security prisoner from Aug. 15, '42 to Jan. 26, '44. President of several educational and other public instns. *Pub.* Contributions to journals, *T.R. Phookan and What I Know of Him* (Assamese). *Ad.* Gauhati, Assam.

BOSE, Dr. M. N., M.B., C.M. (Edin) Principal, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta, *b.* in 1876; *ed*: M.B. (Cal.) C.M. (Edin) 1901. Prof. of Anatomy, of Carmichael Medical College 1917-36; Vice-Principal 1934-35 and Principal since 18.3.1936. Superintendent of Carmichael College Hospitals 1937-44. *Ad.* Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia, Road, Calcutta.

BOSE, MRINAL KANTI, M.A., B.L., President, All-India Trade Union Congress; Associate Editor, *Amrita Bazar Patrika;* Senior Professor of History & Politics, Bangabasi College, Calcutta; *b.* Feb. 1887: *s.* of late Nibaran Chandra Bose; *ed*: Metropolitan Institution, Ripon College and Bangabasi College, Calcutta. Founder, Indian Journalists' Association, its ex-Secretary & President; President, Bengal Prov. Trade Union Congress, Press Employees' Association, All-India Telegraph Union, Fire Service Assoc., Govt. of India Clerical Staff Union. *Pub. A Study of Political Philosophy; Indian History; Constitution, etc. Ad.* 46, South End Park, Calcutta.

BOSE, NANDALAL, Director, *Kalabhaban,* Santiniketan; *b.* Dec. 1883. *ed*: Govt. School of Arts, Calcutta after passing Entrance Exam. Served apprenticeship under Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, joined Santiniketan school, 1914, became Director of Kalabhaban, 1919. Accompanied Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore in travels in Far East in 1924. One of the greatest living Indian artist, Mr. Bose has decorated Congress pandals and exhibitions several times in the past.

BOSE, RAJSHEKHAR, M.A., B.L., a prominent littérateur of Bengal; *b.* 1880. Joined Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Wks. Ld. 1903, became Manager 1904, Retd. 1932. Now on its Board of Directors. President, Cal. Univ. Paribhasha Samiti 1935. *Pub. Gaddalika; Kajjali; Hanumaner Swapna*—(three collections of brilliant satires) *Laghuguru, Chalantika* (Beng. Dictionary). *Ad.* 72, Bakulbagan Road, Calcutta.

BOSE, SARAT CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., M.L.A. Barrister-at-Law, Member, National Interim Govt. Sept.-Nov. 1946. *b.* 1889. *s.* of late Janaki Nath Bose, *ed*: Cuttack, Calcutta and London; called to the Bar 1913; Alderman, Calcutta Corporation 1924-32; elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1933; detained under Reg. III of 1818 for several years; was President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee; was Member, Congress Working Committee: Leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Assembly 1937-45. Elected to Central Assembly 1946; Leader of the Congress Party in Central Legislature. Member, Working Committee, Indian National Congress since July 1946. *Ad.* 1, Woodburn Park, Calcutta.

BOSE, VIVIAN, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-law. *b.* 1891, *ed*: Cambridge. Now Judge, Nagpur High Court. Interested in social matters. *Ad.* Nagpur, C. P.

BOTTOMLEY, JOHN MELLOR, C.I.E. (1937), M.A., Was Director of Public Instruction, Bengal from 1933 to March, 1943; *b.* 1888; *ed*: Merchant Taylors School; Christ Church, Oxford. Apptd. to Indian Educational service 1911. *Ad.* 5, Mayfair, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

BRELVI, SYED ABDULLAH, M.A., LL.B., Editor, *The Bombay Chronicle. b.* 1891; *ed*: Elphinstone College, 1910-11, joined *The Bombay Chronicle* editorial staff, April 1915 as leader-writer, Junior Assistant Editor, 1917, Senior Asst. Editor 1918, acted as

Editor after Mr. Horniman's deportation, April 1919—Sept. 1920. Jt. Editor with the late Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, 1920-24; member, All-India Congress Committee; Substitute member Congress Working Committee, 1930; imprisoned in Nov. 1930 in connection with C. D. movement, released Jan. 26, 1931; member, Working Committee, Nationalist Muslim Party, arrested with Congress leaders Jan. 6, 1932 on launching of C. D. campaign and sentenced to 2 years' R. I.; released Oct. 7, 1933. Member, Editorial Committee, *Social Service Quarterly*. President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference 1944 and 1945. *Ad. Bombay Chronicle*, Fort, Bombay.

BROWN, Percy, A.R.C.A. (Lond.) F.R.A.S.B., M.B.E., *b.* 1871; *ed*: Birmingham and London. Joined I.E.S., in 1899. Was Principal, Mayo School of Art. Lahore, and of Calcutta School of Art. Is now Secy. to the Trustees and Curator, Victoria Memorial, Calcutta. Is an authority on Indian painting and architecture. *Pub. Indian Painting, Indian Architecture* 2 vols. etc. *Ad.* Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.

BUCK, Edward John, Sir, C.I.E., A well-known journalist. Was for many years *Reuter's* Agent with the Government of India (Delhi and Simla). Is adviser to the *Associated Press* of India. Is Chairman, Associated Hotels of India Co. & Kalka, Simla Electric Co., (Kalka). *Ad.* Simla.

BURN, Sir Sidney; *b.* 19 June 1881, *s.* of John Burn Esq., of Beverley, Yorkshire; *ed*: Queen Elizabeth's School, Wakefield, The Queen's College, Oxford. *m.* 1909 Clara Blanche, *d.* of Dr. D. M. Williams M.D., of Liverpool. I.C.S., 1904. Assistant Collector 1905, Assistant Resident Travancore & Cochin, 1907, Sub Collector 1912, Superintendent of Pudukkottai 1915-22, District & Sessions Judge 1924, Acting High Court Judge, Madras 1932, confirmed 1934. Retired from I.C.S. June 1942. Knighted 1939. Chairman, Madras Public Service Commission, July 1946. *Ad.* C/o Madras Club, Madras.

BURNS, William, D.SC., C.I.E., I.A.S.; *b.* 1884; *ed*: Edinburgh; joined Indian Agricultural Service in 1908. Was Principal, Poona College of Agriculture and Director of Agriculture, Govt. of Bombay, Later he became Agl. Commr. with the Govt. of India. Has written on agriculture, botany, etc. *Ad.* Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi; Simla.

CAROE, H. E. Sir Olaf Kirkpatrick, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of North-West Frontier Province, *b.* 15th Nov. 1892, *s.* of W. D. Caroe; *ed*: Winchester and Magdalen College, Oxford; *m.* 10-1-1920 Frances Marion Rawstorne *d.* of Bishop of Whalley. Capt. 4th Bn. The Queen's Regt. (T.F.) 1914-19; entered Indian Civil Service 1919; served in Punjab till 1923 when posted to N.-W.F.P. as officer of Political Dept., served as Deputy Commsr. in various Frontier districts up to 1932; Chief Secy. to N.-W.F.P. Govt. 1933-34; Deputy Secy., Foreign and Political Dept., Govt. of India 1934; officiated as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and as Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, also as Resident in Waziristan 1937-38; Revenue Commsr. in Baluchistan 1938-39; Secretary External Affairs Department, Govt. of India, 1939-45. *Ad.* Government House, Peshawar.

CHAMAN LALL, Dewan, *b.* 1892;

ed: Punjab and Oxford, Bar-at-Law, Was a journalist. Labour Delegate to International Labour Conference, Geneva; member, Royal Commission on Labour, India. Member, Legislative Assembly (Central); Parliamentary delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada. Head of the Indian Food Mission to Argentina 1946. A leading political leader, Punjab. *Ad.* 43-44, Nedou's Hotel, Lahore.

CHAIN SINGH, M.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S., Thakur of Pokran, premier noble of Jodhpur State and taluqdar of Oudh, *b.* 1888; *ed*: Jaswant Coll., Jodhpur Allahabad & Lucknow Univ. First Rajput graduate of Rajputana, Victoria Jubilee Medallist; Advocate, Allahabad High Court and Senior Advocate, Federal Court. Joined Jodhpur State Service 1911. Became judge 1922-27, Chief Judge 1927-29, Minister-in-Charge of Justice and Education 1929-36, Actg. Chief Minister 1934. Represented Jodhpur State at Ministers Conf. 1934-5, President first Representative Assembly of State, Minister-in-Charge of Reforms 1941-44. Services lent to Alwar State as Senior Minister 1944-45. Member Agra Univ. Court 1930-36, Founder Member Hindu Univ. since 1918. Life Member International Law Assoc. (Lond.) President, All-India Educ. Conf. 1934: Leader of Indian Delegation to the World Conf. of Education Oxford 1935. *Pub.* Financial Implications of the Indian Federation for the States. Papers and addresses on education. *Ad.* The Fort, Pokran and Pokran House, Jodhpur.

CHANANA, BEHARI LAL, LALA, President, Punjab Beopar Mandal & Punjab Iron Merchants' Association; Vice-President, Punjab Merchants' Chamber, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha: *b.* 1894; Is leader of the famous agitation against the Punjab General Sales Tax Act. Was President, Punjab Beopari Conference (1941, 1943 & 1945) and U. P. Beopari Conference (1944). Elected unopposed to the Punjab Assembly on Congress ticket 1945. *Ad.* G. T. Rd., Gujranwala.

CHANDA, APURVA KUMAR. *b.* 12 Feb. 1893. Eldest *s.* of late Kamini Kumar Chanda of Silchar, Assam; *ed.* Brahmacharyasram, Santiniketan, Central Hindu College, Benares and Oxford Univ. (Honours School of English Language & Literature); *m.* Lopamudra, *d.* of Charu Chandra Dutt, I.C.S. (Retd), 25-1-21. I.E.S., (1920), Principal, Dacca Intermediate College; Head of the English Dept., Presidency College; Principal, Krishnagar, Chittagong, David Hare Training Colleges and Presidency College; Member, Central Legislative Assembly (1937-1939); Officer on Special Duty, Dept of Indians Overseas, Government of India, (1942-43); Joint Secretary to Government of Bengal, Revenue Dept. (1943-1944); Director of Public Instruction, Bengal since 1945. Represented Government of India on the International Conference on Public Instruction, Geneva, 1936; Member, International Commission on the Training of Teachers etc. *Ad*: Silchar, Assam & Calcutta Club, Calcutta.

CHATTERJEE, SIR ATUL CHANDRA, B.A. (Cal. & Cantab.), Hon. LL.D., (Edin.), stood first in I.C.S., 1896, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, Member of India Council, 1931-36; *b.* 1874. Was Chief Secretary, U.P. Govt.; Govt. delegate to International Labour Conference, U.S.A. and Geneva, and London Naval Conference; Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council: and

High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31. Went to Ottawa Imperial Conference (1932) as leader of Indian Delegation. *Ad.* The Athenaeum, Waterloo Place, London, S. W. I.

CHATTERJEE, INDUBHUSAN, M. SC., L. AG. (Nagpur), Assistant Agricultural Commissioner with the Govt. of India, formerly Physiological Chemist, Bengal; *b.* 1888; *s.* of Late Nilmadhab Chatterji; *m.* Sm. Asrumati Devi; *ed.* Benares, Nagpur, Pusa and Bangalore. Research worker in Animal Nutrition; and author of many publications. Has devised special method of estimating digestibilities and Calcium requirement. Recipient of King George V Silver Jubilee Medal. *Ad.* 119B, Shambazar Street, Calcutta.

CHATTERJEE, SISIR CHANDRA, M.R.C.P., D.P.H., M.D. (Edin.), *b.* 1888, *ed*: Calcutta and Edinburgh. Was Chief Medical Officer, G. I. P. Ry., E. B. Ry., E. I. Ry. and N. W. Ry. *Ad.* 3, Sunny Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

CHATTERJI, DR. SUNITI KUMAR, M.A., D. Litt. (Lond.), Khaira Prof. of Indian Linguistics & Phonetics, Cal. Univ. since 1922; *b.* 1890; *ed*: Cal. & School of Oriental Studies, London Univ.; the Sorbonne, Paris. Apptd. Asst. Prof. of Eng., Cal. Univ. 1914; Govt. of India Linguistic Scholar in London and Paris 1919-22. Ex-Vice-President, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad; formerly Philological Secy., now Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta; Corresponding Member, Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares and Royal Asiatic Soc. of Great Britain and Ireland. Visited Malaya, Java, Bali and Siam 1927 with Rabindranath Tagore. Represented Cal. Univ. at several scientific Confces in Europe 1935 and 1938. President, Linguistic Society of India. *Pub. Origin and Development of the Bengali Language,* and other works on Bengali, Indo-Aryan and Hindi; *Dvipamaya Bharat* and other travel books, besides papers on linguistic and cultural subjects, in Bengali, Hindi and Eng. *Ad.* "Sudharma", 16, Hindusthan Park, Calcutta.

CHATTERJI, NARENDRA NATH, Rai Saheb, President, Bengal & Assam Railway Employees' Association; *b.* July 1884; *ed*: Calcutta; Served Government in the Railway Dept. for 37½ years. Connected with Railway labour since 1923. Was Vice-President B. &. A. Rly. Employees Association, Calcutta (1927-37); President (1938-39) and (1941-43); Vice-President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation (1935-36). Is connected with co-operative movement since 1920. *Ad.* Sheoraphuli, Hooghly.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, HARINDRANATH, *b.* 1898. Has travelled different parts of Europe and America. Has studied stage work in U. K., Germany and Italy. Is a well-known poet and dramatist. *Pub. The Coffin, Feast of Youth,* etc. *Ad.* "The Poet's Corner," Khar, Bombay.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, KAMALADEVI. President, All-India Women's Conference; a gifted speaker and a prominent Congress Socialist, elected Member, Congress Working Committee in July 1946; *b.* 1903, *m.* to Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, now separated. Had been several times to England, the Continent, U.S.A., Middle and Far East. Has suffered imprisonment several times for political activities. *Pub.* several works on national and international topics. *Ad.* Mangalore, S.I.

CHAUDHURI, JOGES CHANDRA, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Cal.), Bar-at-

Law, *b.* 28 June 1862, *s.* of Durgadas Chaudhury, *m.* Sarasibala Debi, 3rd *d.* of Sir Surendranath Banerjee; *ed*: Calcutta, Oxford, and London. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta; Editor, *Calcutta Weekly Notes* since 1896; Organizing Secy., Indian Industrial Exhibitions under the auspices of the Indian National Congress in Cal-Cutta 1901-1902 and again 1906-7; Member, Bengal Legis. Council 1903-6 Member, Legislative Assembly, India, 1921-23; Member, Repressive Laws Committee. Resigned seat by way of protest against doubling of salt tax by certification. Fellow of the Calcutta University, 1927-31, for sometime Chairman, National Insurance Co. Ltd.; Vice Chairman National Council of Education, Bengal; President, Ripon College Council, Vice President Indian Association, Calcutta. Editor, Bengali version of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea's *Nation in Making. Ad.* 3, Hastings St. and "Devadwar", 34, Ballygunge Circular Rd. Cal.

CHETTY, SIR SHANMUKHAM, B.A., B.L., K.C.I.E., President of the Indian Tariff Board since Nov. 1945; was Head of the Government of India Purchasing Mission in America. *b.* 1892, *ed*: Madras. Has visited. U. K. and Australia as India's delegate of National Convention and Empire Parliamentary Association respectively. Was member of Legislative Assembly (Central) for several years, and President in 1933, Has also been to the Labour Conference at Geneva and Economic Conference at Ottawa. Was Dewan, Cochin State, 1938-41. Represented India at the Bretton Woods Conference (U.S.A.) July 1944. *Ad.* "Hawarden" Race Course, Coimbatore.

CHHATARI, SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN, Captain, Nawab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., ex-President, Nizam's Executive Council, *b.* 1888, *ed*: Aligarh. Was member, U. P. Legislative Council; Minister of Industries, U. P., Home Member, U. P. Was Actg. Governor, U. P. in 1928 (for 3 months), and in 1933 (tempy). Was delegate to 1st and 2nd R. T. Conferences. Is a land-holder and interested in education. *Ad.* Hyderabad, Dn.

CHINOY, SIR RAHIMTOOLA MEHERALLY, *b.* 1882. *ed*: Bombay. A leading industrialist. Member, Indian Red Cross Society; Council of State. *Ad.* Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

CHINOY, SULTAN MEHERALLY, SIR, KT., J.P. *b.* 1885, *ed*: Bombay, Is member of several humanitarian and child welfare societies. A pioneer in India in the motor car petrol trade and a pioneer in wireless telegraphy in India on a commercial basis. Founder and Director, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co. Ltd. Governor, Rotary International Dist. 89, Director, Reserve Bank of India. Was Mayor of Bombay. Is actively connected with the Indian Red Cross Society and also with a number of joint-stock companies. *Ad.* 'Dilbahar', Carmichael Rd., Bombay.

CHITRAL, Mehtar of, CAPTAIN H. H. MEHTAR MAHAMMAD NASIR-UL-MULK, *b.* 1897, *ed*: Islamia College, Peshawar. Stood first in B. A. (Punjab University). Has received military training and seen active service. The family claims descent from Tamerlane. His ancestors came from Herat and settled in Chitral. Is a progressive ruler, a poet, and an author (of a vol. of Persian poems). Represented the British Government on the Afghan Boundary Commission.

CHOPRA, Bt.-Col. Sir R. N., KT., C.I.E., M.A., M.D., (Cantab), M.R.C.P. (Lond.) Director, Drug Research Committee; *b.* 1882; *ed.* Punjab and London & Cambridge, joined I. M. S. 1908. Soon made his mark as a Prof. in Calcutta Med. Coll. and became Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Cal. (1935-41). Has won worldwide fame for his medical researches. Was Hony. Physician to the King 1935-39. *Ad.* Srinagar, Kashmir.

CHUNDER, NIRMAL CHUNDER, M.A., B.L., Solicitor and prominent Congressman; *b.* 1888; *ed*: Calcutta Univ., Commissioner, Cal. Corporation 1915-21. In Congress ranks since 1919. Member, Bengal Legislative Council (Swaraj Party) 1923-26, Indian Legislative Assembly (Congress Party) 1926-30. Ex-M.L.A. (Central). *Ad.* 23, Wellington Street Calcutta.

CLARKE, WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY, J.P., *b.* 1890; *ed*: Trinity College, Glenalmond. Was in the I. A. R. O. Has seen active service in the frontier. Was in business for several years. Is now His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Bombay. *Ad.* 3, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

CLAYTON, SIR HUGH BYARD, I.C.S., C.I.E., *b.* 1877, *ed*: Oxford. Has served in Bombay Presidency in various capacities. Was Municipal Commissioner, and Chairman, Haj Enquiry Committee, and member, Council of State. Chairman, Bombay-Sind Public Services Commission. *Ad.* Campbell House, Bombay 26.

COOCH BEHAR, Ruler of, (See p. 166).

COSSIMBAZAR, Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, M.A., M.L.A., (Bengal) is the head of a premier zemindar family of Bengal; *b.* 1897; *ed*: Calcutta University M.A., 1920; *m.* Second Rajkumari of Dighapatia (Bengal) 1917. Ex-Minister, Government of Bengal 1936-41. Presided over Inauguration of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of All-India Hindu Mahasabha (Amritsar, 1943), All-India Anti-Hindu Code Conference (Benares, 1944) etc. He is an all-round sportsman taking particular interest in Tennis and Billiards. President, K. N. College, Berhampore: Maharaja Manindra Chandra College, Calcutta: Bengal Table Tennis Association: M. C. G. S. Ayurvedic College Calcutta; Life-member, Viswa-Bharati, Indian Science News Association; Ex-President, British Indian Association: Bengal Mahajan Sabha: Murshidabad Association; Trustee, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad; Vice-President, Bengal Lawn Tennis Association: Calcutta South Club; Member, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce: Bengal Sanskrit Association: Asiatic Society of Bengal: Royal Agri-Horticultural Society of India: Empire Parliamentary Assn; Member, Bengal Legislative Council (now Assembly) since 1924. *Pub*: "Dasyu-Duhita", "Monopathy" dramas in Bengali, "Rationale of Food Crisis", "Bengal's River Problems" etc., etc. *Ad.* "Sreepur Palace". Cossimbazar Raj. P.O., Murshidabad; and "Cossimbazar House", 302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

COUSINS, JAMES HENRY, *b.* 1873, *ed*: Belfast and Dublin. Art Adviser to the Govt: of Travancore, and Head of the Department of Fine Arts, University of Travancore. Came to India as literary sub-editor *New India*, Madras. Ex-Principal, Theosophical College, Madanapalle and of Brahmavidya Asram, Adyar. Has lectured throughout the world. *Pub.* 20 books of poetry included in *Collected Poems* (1940); a book of drama, The *Hound of Uladh* (1942), also 20 books of prose including *A Study in Synthesis* (1934) and *The Faith of the Artist* (1941). *Ad.* "Sevashrama", Adyar, Madras.

COUSINS, MRS. MARGARET E., Bachelor of Music, Patron, (Ex-President), All-India Women's Conference; *b.* Nov. 7, 1878; *m.* James H. Cousins (1903), *ed*: Londonderry and Dublin. Founded Vegetarian Societies, Dublin (1904), New York (1931); imprisoned in England (1910) and Ireland (1913) for activities in the Woman Suffrage Movement; organised women's deputation to the Hon. E. S. Montagu at Madras which made the first demand for franchise for women of India; Joint Secretary Women's Indian Association (1920) and Editor, *Stri Dharma*, for some years. First woman to be Honorary Bench Magistrate in India (1923). Organised first All-India Women's Conference, 1926; elected its President (1936). Lectured on Women in India during a round the world tour (1928, 1931-32). Imprisoned for a year in India for protesting against Ordinance Rule during Civil Disobedience Movement (1932-33). A pianist and was influential in raising the academic status of Music in Indian education. *Pub. The Awakening of Asian Womanhood; The Music of Orient & Occident; Indian Womanhood Today*, etc. *Ad.* Sevashrama, Adyar, Madras.

CURRIE, Douglas Hendrie, C.B.E. (1942), M.C. (1917), D.C.M. (1917), Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy since 3rd May 1944, *b.* 29 May 1892; *s.* of William Whitmore Currie, Dover; *m.* 1921 Maud Vernon, *y. d.* of Colonel George Wemyss Anson, I.A.; no *c.*; served European War, 1914-18 in Egypt, Gallipoli, Salonica, Palestine, France, and Belgium, with City of London Yeomanry; joined 18th, afterwards 19th, Lancers (I.A.) 1919; served in Afghanistan and N. W. Frontier with Alwar Lancers, May-Aug. 1919; (mentioned in despatches); N. W. Frontier (Kharsora Valley) 1936; GHQ, India, 1939; Brigadier Director of Recruiting 1941-44. *Recr.* polo, tennis, golf; *Clubs*: United Service, Cavalry. *Ad.* Viceroy's House, New Delhi.

CUTCH, Ruler of, (See p. 166).

DADABHOY, SIR MANECKJI BYRAMJEE, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E, KT., LL. D., Bar-at-Law; *b.* 1865, joined Bombay Bar, 1887. Was President All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta; Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908-12, and 1914-17. Was nominated to the Council of State, of which he was President from 1933 to 1946 when he retired. Was member of Round Table Conference, of Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance and of Indian Fiscal Commission. Governor, Imperial Bank of India 1921-32. *Pub.* Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, etc. *Ad.* Nagpur (C.P.).

DAGA, RAJA SIR BISESER DAS, K.C.I.E., *b.* 1887, *ed*: privately, Is a Banker, merchant, and millowner. Is a big business magnate, and philanthropist. *Ad.* Nagpur (C.P.) and Bikaner (Rajputna).

DALAL, SIR ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI, I.C.S. (Ret.), ex-Member, Viceroy's Executive Council Planning and Development; *b.* 1884, *ed*: Bombay and Cambridge. After retirement became director and partner, Messrs. Tata Sons, and other well-known concerns. Became member Viceroy's Executive

Council, 1944. *Ad.* Gladhurst, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DALAL, The Hon'ble Manockji Nadirshaw, M.I.C.E., F.I.A.A., F.I.A.S., J.P., *b.* 1905; *ed*: London. Leader, Independent Party, Council of State; member, Central Advisory Council, Rly. Board 1939-40; Executive Committee, Delhi University and Supply & Munitions Production Consultative Committee, Member, Ex. Committee India Roads & Transport Association and is on committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. Chartered civil engineer, architect and surveyor. *Ad.* 41, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, Bombay.

DALAL, Sir Ratanji Dinshah, C.I.E., *b.* 18—; *ed*: at Elphinstone High Sch., Bombay; L.M. and S. Bombay 1894; M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. London 1895; D.P.H. London 1916; M.R.C.P. London 1931; a M.L.A., India 1930-45 was Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum 1923-5; has Kaisar-i-Hind silver medal, Silver Jubilee medal (1935), and Coronation medal (1937); *cr.* C.I.E. 1936, Knt. 1942. *Ad.* The Fort, Belgaum. M. and S.M. Railway, Bombay, India. Belgaum English, Belgaum Paris, and Mahabaleshwar Clubs.

DALMIA, Jaidayal, *b.* 1905, *ed*: privately in Rajputana, Bombay and Calcutta. Has visited many machinery, paper and cement manufacturing centres in Great Britain and the continent, studying processes of manufacture there. The Dalmia Group of concerns, which includes sugar, paper, cement, etc., is mainly controlled by him as Managing Director. Is a keen social worker and philanthropist. *Ad.* Bharat Bldgs. Lahore.

DALMIA, Seth Ram Krishna, *b.* 1893. Is widely read in Hindu philosophy and scriptures. Runs a group of factories manufacturing cement, paper, sugar and chemicals. Has founded a trust for awarding scholarships for scientific studies abroad and given away millions in charities. *Ad.* Dalmianagar, Bihar.

DAS, The Hon'ble Basanta Kumar, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Minister, Assam since 1945; *b.* 1886 in the district of Sylhet; *ed*: Calcutta, Advocate, Calcutta High Court. Joined Bar in 1910, leader, Sylhet Bar, took part in the non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements. Swarajist Member, Assam Legislative Council 1923-36; Congress member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1934-37. Was elected several times President of the Sylhet Dist. Congress Committee and was Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in 1935. Elected Speaker Assam Assembly 1937. *Pub.* a metric translation of the *Srimad-Bhagbat Gita*. *Ad.* Chalibundar, Sylhet, Assam.

DAS, Mukunda Prasad, *b.* 1883, *ed*: Orissa. A lawyer by profession. Formerly Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly. *Ad.* Balasore, Orissa.

DAS, Nabagopal, Ph.D. (Econ.) Lond., I.C.S., Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Bengal and Assam, Calcutta; *b.* Feb. 20, 1910, at Dacca, *s.* of Mr. Durgamohan Das; *ed*: Calcutta Univ., B.A., in Economics, Bireswar Mitter Gold Medallist, Griffith Memorial Prizeman in Arts. London School of Economics, London University—Ph.D. in Economics; *m.* Uma Gupta 1934. In the I.C.S. since 1932. Worked in various Bengal districts. Employment Adviser, Govt. of Bengal, 1938-40. Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1941-43. Secretary, Post-War Reconstruction

Committee, Govt. of Bengal, 1944-45. Regional Director of Resettlement & Employment, Bengal and Assam, since July 1945. *Pub.* Number of Bengali novels and books of short stories; a number of books on Economics. Life Member of the Royal Economic Society, London. *Ad.* C/o Grindlay & Co., Ltd., 6, Church Lane, Calcutta.

DAS, PANDIT NILKANTHA, M.A., *b.* 1884 at Sriramchandrapur, Sakhigopal, Puri, *s.* of Ananda Das; Was professor Calcutta University (1920); resigned to join non-co-operation movement (1921); started national organization and a national high school at Sambalpur; imprisoned several times for political activities; President, Utkal Congress Committee for several times. President, Utkal All-parties Conference; left Congress Party in 1940 and joined Congress Nationalist Party; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1925-30, resigned to join *Satyagraha* movement, re-elected 1935. Editor *Seba* (weekly) and *Nababharat* (monthly) also a daily. *Ad.* Sakhigopal, Dist. Puri, Orissa.

DAS GUPTA, KALIPADA, B.SC., Education Officer, Indian Education, Uganda, Africa; *b.* July 1899; *s.* of Late Kaviraj Amritlal Das Gupta, Principal, Astanga Ayurved College, Calcutta; *m.* Prabahini Roy, B.A.; *ed*: Scottish Churches & City Colleges, Calcutta. Analytical and Research Chemist, Magadi Soda Coy, Lake Magadi, Kenya 1923-28; Kenya Education Dept. 1928-30; Member, Ex. Committee, E. African Indian National Congress, Jt. Secy. Indian Assoc. Nairobi 1931; Principal, H. H. Aga Khan's High School, Kampala, Uganda 1931-32; Hd. Master, Govt. Indian School since April, 1932; King George VI Coronation Medallist; Member, Uganda Society & various other educational, social and sports associations. Author of *Notes on Preliminary Physics. Ad.* Kampala, Uganda, Br. East Africa.

DAS GUPTA, SATISH CHANDRA, one of the greatest pioneers of chemical industry in India; *b.* 1882. Joined Bengal Chemical & Pharm. Wks. Ld. Became Superintendent; discovered innumerable processes, machineries and instruments there and helped to make the firm the largest in India. Renounced his profession and joined the Non-co-operation Movement. Led Khadi Movement in Bengal. Organised extensive flood-relief work in Bengal. Founded Khadi Pratisthan, a Charitable Trust for Development of Khaddar and Cottage Industries. Conducted and edited the celebrated 'Rashtravani' a political weekly. Led Satyagraha Movement in Bengal 1930. Twice imprisoned. Released, joined the Harijan movement, Founded the Dead Cattle and Cottage Tanning Institutes. Imprisoned again. Released, started relief and rehabilitation work in the famine-stricken areas of Bengal. A voluminous writer and creator of Gandhi literature in Bengali, *Pub. Home and Village Doctor* and over 30 other publications in Eng. Beng. and Hindi. *Ad.* Khadi Pratisthan. Sodepur, 24 Pergs.

DAS GUPTA, SURENDRA NATH, C.I.E., I.E.S., M.A., PH. D. (Cal. & Cantab.), Hony. D. Litt. (Rome), King George V Prof. of Mental and Moral Science, Cal. Univ. *b.* 1887, *ed*: Calcutta; Griffith Prizeman. In Bengal Educ. Service as Senior Prof. of Sans. and Beng. and later Vice-Principal, Chittagong College; Lecturer. Cambridge Univ. 1920-22; promoted to I.E.S. 1924; Principal Govt. Sans. Coll., Calcutta & Secy., Bengal Sans. Assen. since 1931; Head of the Dept. of Sans. Studies, and Senator & Syndic. Cal. Univ. for long years; F.R.S.L. (Lond.); F.A.S. (Warsaw); Member of the Ayurvedic State Faculty of Bengal; President, International Congress of Buddhism, Benares Session. Represented Cambridge University at Inter-Allied Congress of Philosophy, Paris 1921 and Calcutta Univ. and Bengal Educational Department at International Congress of Phil., Naples 1924 and Harvard 1926. Had special invitation to Russia 1925. Delivered Harris Foundation Lectures in Chicago and special courses of lectures in New York and many other important U.S. cities and Univs. 1926 and in Rome, Vienna, Berlin, and other important cities on the Continent 1935-36. Represented India at International Congress of Religions, London 1936 and Paris 1939. Lectured on Indian Art and Indian Medicine in Rome, Milan and Warsaw and on Psychology at Dr. Jung's Psychological Inst., Zurich 1939; President, Indian Philosophical Congress 1932, and Phil. Section of Indian Oriental Congress and of Bengal Literary Confce. several times. *Pub. A History of Indian Philosophy* (5 vols.— Cambridge Univ.); *A Study of Patanjali; Indian Idealism;* and 30 other titles in Eng. and Beng. on Yoga and Vedanta Phil., Tantra, Buddhism, Mysticism, contemporary philosophy and religion, literary criticism. Ayurveda and poetical works etc., 7 other treatises on European Idealism, Religion, Aesthetics, and Indian Art and Literature. *Ad.* 48/8, Monoharpukur Rd., Kalighat, Calcutta.

DASH, ARTHUR JULES, B.A., C.I.E. (1938), Chairman, Public Service Commission, Bengal; *b.* 24th April 1887; *ed*: Worcester Cathedral, King's School and Christ Church, Oxford. *m.* to Greta Brancepeth Wardale in 1922. Entered Indian Civil Service in 1909; served in I.A.R.O. 1915-1918: Magistrate and Collector of Noakhali, 1919-1921: and of Tipperah 1923-1927: Secretary, Department of Education, Govt. of Bengal 1928-31: Commissioner Chittagong Division 1932-33; of Presidency Division 1933-36: of Burdwan Division 1937: of Rajshahi Division 1938-41 and 1942: Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal 1941. Retd. from Indian Civil Service in 1942 on appointment as Chairman Public Service Commission Bengal. *Ad.* Kenmure Point, Darjeeling.

DATTA, AKHIL CHANDRA, Editor-in-chief "Jai Hind" evening daily of Calcutta. Was Deputy President, Central Assembly. *b.* 1869, *ed*: Tippera and Calcutta. Practising since 1897, as an advocate, Calcutta High Court, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court of India. Was in the Bengal Legislative Council, 1916-30. President Bengal Prov. Conference, 1918; President, Bengal & Assam Lawyers' Conference in 1936; President, B.P.C.C. 1927-28; Founder-President, Bengal Congress Nationalist Party; in 1937 toured extensively in Europe addressing important big meetings in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, etc., defending the Indian Congress standpoint with regard to acceptance of office. Was jailed in connection with Congress activities. Promoter of many industrial, banking and insurance concerns; Managing Director, Pioneer Bank Ltd.

DATTA, KAMINI KUMAR, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., *b.* 1878, *ed*: Calcutta. Was in Bengal Govt. service for a time. Resigned later and became Advocate, Calcutta High Court; Leader, Congress Party, Bengal Legislative Council; member A.-I. C. C., etc. Is a well-known lawyer and politician. *Ad.* Comilla.

DATTA, N., B.A., G.D.A., *b.* 1892, *ed*: Dacca. Is prominent in Insurance circles in India and has helped in the growth of Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Calcutta of which he is now the Secretary. *Ad.* 38, Hindusthan Park, Calcutta.

DEHLAVI, SIR ALI MOHAMMED KHAN, Bar-at-Law., J.P., *b.* 1875. *ed*: Bombay and London. Was a journalist, practised law in Gujarat and Sind. Was President, Poona Mahommedan Educational Conference and First Educational Conference, Konkan. Was Minister of Palanpur State. Has served as Minister for Agriculture, Bombay Govt.: President, Bombay Legislative Council; Minister for Local Self-Govt., Bombay, *Ad.* Surat.

DELHI AND SIMLA, ARCHBISHOP OF, MOST REV. SYLVESTER PATRICK MULLIGAN, D.D., *b.* 1875, *ed*: Cork and Louvain Univ. In 1937, he was appointed Archbishop of Delhi and Simla. *Ad.* The Cathedral, New Delhi.

DERBYSHIRE, SIR HAROLD, M.A., LL. B., K.C., M.C., Bar-at-Law. *b.* 1886. *ed*: Cambridge. Served in the last Great War; was Hon. Major R.A.; Judge of Appeal, Isle of Man (U.K.); Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, since 1934. Is interested in social welfare work. *Ad.* High Court, Calcutta.

DESHMUKH, SIR CHINTAMAN DWARKANATH, B.A., (Cantab), C.I.E. (1937), Knighted Jan. 1944. Governor, Reserve Bank of India, since 11th August 1943. *b.* Jan. 14, 1896; *m.* Rosina Silcox, *ed*: Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, and Jesus Coll., Cambridge, B.A., Cambridge in 1917; Entered the I.C.S., Nov. 1919; served in the C.P. & Berar as Asstt. Commr., Under-Secy. to Govt., Dy. Commissioner and Settlement Officer from 1919 till 1930; one of the Secretaries to the 2nd Round Table Conference of 1931; Revenue & Financial Secy. Govt. of C.P. & Berar, Feb. 1932-April 1939; Jt. Secy. Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health & Lands, Officer on Special Duty, Finance Dept. Govt. of India and Custodian of Enemy Property between April 1939 and October 1939; Secy. to the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Nov. 1939-20th Dec. 1941; Dy. Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Dec. 1941-Aug. 1943; India's delegate to the World Monetary Conference, 1944. Governor of the International Monetary Fund and of the Bank for Reconstruction and Development since March 1946. Hobby, Gardening. *Ad.* Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, GOPAL VINAYAK, F.R.C.S., M.D., (Lond.), L.M. & S. (Bomb.), M.L.A., *b.* 1884, *ed*: Nagpur, Bombay and London. Is a well-known surgeon and physician, Bombay. Was President of Bombay Municipal Corporation. Is member of Central Legislative Assembly from Bombay city. Has written on medicine and social reform. *Ad.* Pedder Road, Bom-

DESHMUKH, P. S., M.A., D. Phil., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1893; *ed*: Poona, Oxford and Edinburgh. Chairman, Shivaji Education Society; formerly Minister for Education and Agriculture, C.P.; Chairman, Co-operative Central Bank. Politician, Scholar and Social Reformer. *Ad.* Amraoti, Berar.

DHANDHANIA, K. L. (Kisorilal), was Hony. Secretary & Vice-President, Marwari Chamb. of Commerce, Calcutta; *b.* 1913; *s.* of

Debraj Dhandhania; *ed*: at Vidyasagar College, Cal. Is member B.N.R. Local Advisory Committee, Textile Trade Marks Advisory Committee, Cotton-mill owner, Mica mines owner. *Ad*. 180, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

DHAR, Ruler of, (see 6. 166).

DHOLPUR, Ruler of, (see p. 166).

DHRANGADHRA, H. H. Maharaja Maharana of, (see p. 167).

DIN MOHAMED, Sheikh, Khan Bahadur, M.A., LL.B.; *b*. 1886, *ed*: Lahore. Started law practice, 1910; was President Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, for many years: Member, Indian Delimitation Comte. 1935-6; Puisne Judge, High Court Lahore since 1937. *Ad*. High Court, Lahore.

DUTT, Sm. Labanya Prova; ex-President, Bengal Prov. Congress Committee; *b*. 1890 at Berhampur (Bengal); *d*. of Hemchandra Roy, *m*. 1899 to Jatindranath Dutta, pleader of Jesore; widowhood at 23; orthodox Vaishnava; imprisoned several times for freedom movements; Dictator, Bengal Prov. Congress Committee 1940; elected President (first lady) 1940-43. *Ad*. 10, Suburban School Road, Calcutta.

DUTT, Dr. Narendra Nath, M.B., Managing Director of Messrs. Bengal Immunity Co., the present unique position of which concern is mainly due to Dr. Dutt. *b*. Sept. 21, 1884. The first private enterprise in deep sea fishing with trawler in India was made by him. Has established a high English school and a first grade college at his native village Srikail in Tipperah. Is one of the founders of National Bengalee Daily "Jugantar". Is an out and out nationalist and working hard for the development of national industry. *Ad*. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd., Baranagar, 24-Parganas.

EBRAHIM, Sir Currimbhoy, 3rd Baronet, J.P., *b*. 1903. Is a business magnate and philanthropist of Bombay. Is a member, Executive Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber; President of Moslem Committee, Bombay; member, All-India Moslem League and of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Is interested in Moslem education. *Ad*. Velvedere, Warden Road, Bombay.

EDWARDS, James Fairbrother, Rev. *b*. 1875, English Editor of *Dnyanodaya* and *Poet Saints of Maharastra* series. *Ad*. Poona.

ERNAKULAM, Archbishop of, (Augustine Kandathill, D.D.,) His Grace the Most Rev., Head of the Syro-Malabar Ecclesiastical Province of Roman Catholics. *b*. Aug. 1874, at Chemp, Travancore. Studied at Kandy till ordination in 1901. Then a parish-priest; afterwards Rector of Petit Seminary, and in 1911 Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam. In 1924, he was made Archbishop of Ernakulam. Title: Assistant at the Pontifical Throne. *Ad*. Ernakulam.

FARIDKOT, Rulers of, (See p. 167).

FIELD, Lt.-Colonel Sir Donald Moyle, Kt., C.I.E., Chief Minister Government of Jodhpur; *b*. 19th Nov. 1881; *ed*: Tonbridge School and R. M. C., Sandhurst. Indian Army 1900-7, Political Department, Government of India, 1907-1935. Chief Minister, Jodhpur, since 1935, C.I.E., 1935, Knighthood, 1937. *Ad*. Jodhpur.

ENGINEER, Sir Noshirwan Phirozsha, Kt., *b*. 22 Jan. 1884; *ed*: Elphinstone College Bombay; *m*. Miss Jubar Jamsetji Kanga, Additional Judge of the Bombay High Court from November 1936 to October 1938. Advocate-General of Bombay from Sept.

1942 to March 1945. Advocate-General of India since 1st April 1945. *Ad.* 1, Race Course Road, New Delhi.

GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND, Bar-at-Law, the one man, who is most identified with whatever is Indian nationalism now. Is a stoic denouncer of modern life and civilization, much in the line of Count Tolstoi, *b.* 2nd October, 1869; *ed*: Rajkot and London. Started practice in South Africa. Helped Govt. during Boer War, Zulu rebellion, and the last Great War. Returning from Africa, set up practice in Bombay, which he soon gave up. Started *Satyagraha* campaign, 1918; non-co-operation movement, 1920; helped the Ali Brothers in their Khilafat Agitation. Was jailed in 1922, but released in 1924. Became a prominent Congressman, whose words became law with millions of Indians. Broke the salt laws, 1930. Was President, Indian National Congress, 1924. Interned 1930, released after a few months. Went to R. T. Conference, 1931. Signed Irwin-Gandhi Pact of truce 1931. Again jailed. 1932; released next year. Over Rajkot affairs, took a 'fast unto death' vow at Rajkot, 1939. Matter compromised by the Chief Justice of India. Started fresh *satyagraha* campaign at the end of 1940. Though not a member, he is practically the head of the Congress, refused help to Govt. in Second World War, unless Congress terms were accepted. Was under detention under Defence Rules Aug. 1942 to May 1944. Has started a campaign in favour of the Harijans for their social and religious uplift. Supports Wardha Scheme of education. Observes silence once a week. Is a strict vegetarian. Insists on use of *khaddar* and propagates his *charkha* gospel. Remaking modern India. Was invited to Simla Conference June 1945. Had discussions with members of Cabinet Mission 1946. *Pub.* Has written a number of books on politics and sociology. His Autobiography *Experiments with Truth, Young India, Indian Home Rule,* etc., have gone into many editions. *Ad.* Sevagram near Wardha, C.P.

GANDHI, DEVADAS MOHANDAS, *b.* May 22, 1900, in Durban (South Africa), *s.* of Mahatma Gandhi; *ed*: South Africa and India; *m.* on 16th June, 1933 Lakshmi, daughter of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Madras leader and former Prime Minister. Collaborated with his father in his activities since 1916 and went to prison several times in India for political reasons. Assisted on his father's weekly journals *Young India* and *Independent,* English daily of Allahabad. President Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society, 1943-44 and 1944-45. Now Managing Editor of the Hindustan Times, New Delhi. *Ad.* The Hindustan Times, New Delhi.

GANGULEE, NAGENDRA NATH, M. SC., Ph. D., C.I.E., *b.* 1889, ex-Member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, *ed*: Calcutta, U.S.A., and London. Was member, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India. Lecturer, Agriculture and Rural Economics, Calcutta University, 1921-31, Has written on agriculture, health, constitutional reforms, etc. Has started a publishing firm in London.

GENTLE, SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM, KT., M.A., Bar-at-Law; *b.* 1892; *ed*: Cambridge. Took part in the last Great War. Was Recorder of Margate. Judge High Court, Madras 1936-41; Judge, High Court, Calcutta from 1941. *Ad.* High Court, Calcutta.

GERRARD, CHARLES ROBERT, A.R.C.A., R.O.I., R.B.A., F.R.S.A., J.P., *ed*: London, Paris, Antwerp, Italy, where he studied painting. Has exhibited in U.K., Canada, etc. Is Director of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. *Ad.* School of Art Bungalow, Bombay.

GHOSE, HEMENDRA PRASAD, author & journst. editor, 'Advance' and 'Matribhumi', Calcutta, *s.* of Girindra Prasad Ghose; *b.* 24 Sept. 1876; *m.* Manorama, *ed*: Calcutta Presidency Coll. B.A., 1899. Member, Institute of Journalists, Lond. Was a member of the Press Deputation to Mesopotamia, 1917 and representative of the Indian Press of Bengal in the Press Delegation to the Western Front, 1918. Was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference Calcutta, 1945, *Pub*: (Eng.) 'Press and Press Laws in India', 'The Famine of 1770'; (Bengalee) 'Bipatnik', 'Nagpash', 'Premerjoy', 'Zedida' etc. *Ad.* 12/10, Goa Bagan Street, Calcutta, 'Neladrimilaya' Basulihahi, Puri (Orissa).

GHOSH, DR. Sir J. C., KT., D.SC., Director Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore since August 1939; *b.* 14th Sept. 1894, *s.* of Late Ram Chandra Ghosh; *m.* Nilima Palit 1922; *ed*: Presidency College, Calcutta; Palit Scholarship and Premchand Roychand Studentship, 1918; was in Europe, 1918-1921; Lecturer in Chemistry, Calcutta University, 1915-21; Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry, Dacca University, 1921-39: Dean of the Faculty of Science, Dacca University, 1924-1928; Member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research since 1931; Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association, 1935-39; Indian National Planning Committee since 1938; Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, since 1940; President, Indian Chemical Society, 1935-37; Chemistry Section of the Indian Science Congress, Benares, 1925; General President, Indian Science Congress, Lahore, 1939; Member, Consultative Scientific Committee, Govt. of India since 1945. *Pub.* Numerous publications in various journals in Europe and in India relating to abnormality of strong electrolytes, commonly known as "Ghosh's Law of Dilution"; various problems in photo-chemistry; gas reactions, studies on fluorescence; studies on vitamin C, etc. etc. *Ad.* Indian Institute of Science, Malleswaram, Bangalore.

GHOSH, TUSHAR KANTI, *b.* 4th October, 1899 *s.* of late Sisir Kumar Ghosh, founder, "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and late Srimati Kumudini Ghosh; *ed*: Calcutta, Graduate, Calcutta University; *m.* 12th July, 1920, to Bibharani Dutt. Starting at the lowest rung of the ladder, is now Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika". Founder of "Jugantar", Bengali daily; President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference; Founder-Member, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society; President, Indian Journalists' Association, All-India Printers' Conference at Poona, All-India Film Journalists' Conference at Lahore; Member, Empire Press Union; Director, United Press of India. *Ad.* Patrika House, Calcutta & Allahabad.

GHUZNAVI, SIR ABDUL HALIM ABUL HOSSAIN KHAN, EX-M.L.A. (Central), Presidant, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; *b.* 1876, *ed*: Calcutta. Was once a prominent Congressman. Has served on many Govt. Committees. Attended the three R. T. Conferences as delegate. Is member, Court of Dacca and Aligarh Universities. Presided over Moslem Conference, Cawnpore 1929. Is a zaminder and merchant. *Ad.* 18, Canal Street, Entally, Calcutta. "Shantikunja," Tangail (Mymensingh).

GILDER, MANCHERSA DHANJIBHAI DORABJI, B.A., L.M.S., Bombay, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., *b.* 1882; *ed*: Bombay, and London, formerly Lecturer in Medicine, Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay; Hony. Physician, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital Bombay. Is Minister, Bombay Govt. Has written on medicine, *Ad.* Warden Road, Bombay.

GINWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI, B.A., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1875, *ed*: Ahmedabad and Cambridge, Joined Bar 1899. Was advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma; Secy., Legislative Council, Burma; President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, member, and later President, Indian Tariff Board. Delegate to Imperial Conference. R. T. Conference and Ottawa Conference. Has large commercial interests. Is Director of several large industrial concerns. *Ad.* 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

GODBOLE, YESHWANT, ANANT, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab). C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, Bihar, since April 1944; *b.* 4th Jan. 1889. Joined the I.C.S. in 1913; was confirmed as a Magte. & Collector in 1928. Has worked as manager, Banaili Estate; Regr. of Co-operative Societies, Director of Industries, B. & O., Chief Secretary to Govt. of Bihar, Adviser to the Governor of Bihar. *Ad.* Secretariat, Patna, Bihar.

GOENKA, Rai Bahadur SIR BADRIDAS, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., *b.* 1883; *ed*: Calcutta. Is a big commercial magnate, banker, mill-owner and zamindar, Chairman or director of many companies British and Indian including Imperial Bank: Fellow, Univ. of Calcutta; Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta; Cal. Deaf and Dumb School; Hony. Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. Was member Bengal Legislative Council; Sheriff of Calcutta; Municipal Councillor and President, Marwari Assocn. Is a Trustee, Marwari Hindu Hospital and President, Pinjrapole Society. *Ad.* "Goenka House", 145, Muktaram Babu St., Calcutta.

GOKHALE, BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., *b.* 23rd July 1892, *s.* of Krishnaji Keshav Gokhale; *ed*: Fergusson College Poona, B.A., (Bombay), Wilson College Bombay M.A., (Bombay), Fitzwilliam Hall Cambridge, B.A., (Cantab), *m.* Chhabutai Oka of Akola 6th June 1919. Came out to Bihar & Orissa in 1915 in the I.C.S. Was Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Orissa from September 1944 to April 1946. *Ad*: 6, Cantonment Cuttack.

GONDAL, Ruler of , (See p. 168).

GOSWAMI, KUMAR TULSI CHANDRA, M.A. (Oxon), *b.* 1898; was Finance Minster Bengal, 1943-45. *ed*: Calcutta, Paris, Oxford. Member of Bengal Legislative Assembly and Deputy Leader, Bengal Congress Assembly Party, Delegate to Empire Parliamentary Association, Canada, 1928. A big landholder *Ad.* Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Cal.; The Raj Baree, Serampore.

GOVINDOSS, CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS, Diwan Behadur, Ex-M.L.C. *b.* 20 Feb. 1887; leading Indian Merchant and Banker in Madras, senior partner of Messrs. Chathoorbhoojadoss Khoosaldoss and Sons; Sheriff of Madras, 1914; Presented a statue of late H. M. King George V to Madras city; a founder of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President of the S. P. C. A.; was Trustee of the Madras Port for 15 years; President, Hindu Central Committee; Member, Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Madras. Member, Board of Studies, University of Madras. *Ad.* 459, Mint Street, Park Town, Madras.

GOUR, SIR HARISINGH, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., D. LITT., Bar-at-Law, social reformer, *b.* 1872; *ed*: Nagpur and Cambridge. Was Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly; President, Nagpur Municipal Committee; delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933; Vice-Chancellor, Delhi Univ. In 1946 donated Rs. 20 lakhs for the foundation of a new university in Saugor and organised its foundation. *Pub. Penal Law of British India, Hindu Code, The Law of Transfer in British India, The Spirit of Buddhism,* etc. *Ad.* Saugor, C.P.

GUPTA, DESHBANDHU, LALA, ex-M.L.A. (Congress) Punjab, Managing Director of the "Daily Tej", Delhi, the oldest and leading Urdu daily and "The Illustrated Tej Weekly", founded by Late Swami Shraddhananda, *b.* June 1901. An old and prominent Congress leader of Delhi. He has been taking active part in political and social activities since 1920. He has been to jail seven times during the last 25 years for his political convictions. He was released last in February 1945 after 2½ years detention under D.I.R. 26. His record of work in the Punjab Assembly is very brilliant. He is a member of the Central Press Advisory Committee of the All India Editors Conference. He has also greatly contributed to the civic life of Delhi as the Deputy Leader of the Congress Municipal Party since 1925. *Ad.* Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.

GUPTA, GHANSHYAM SING, B.SC., LL.B., *b.* 1886; *ed*: Jubbulpur and Allahabad. A leading Congressman. Was member, A.I.C.C., 1921-36; Member, C.P. Legislative Council and Leader of the Opposition; M.L.A. (Central); President, Arya Samaj of C.P. and Berar. Was President, International Aryan League and successfully conducted the Arya Samaj Satyagraha for religious liberty in Hyderabad State. Is now Speaker, C.P. Legislative Assembly for the second time. *Ad.* Drug, C.P.

GUPTA, MRS. PREMLATA, B.A. (Nagpur), B.A. (Hons. London), *b.* 1915; *m.* Mr. L. N. Gupta, B.SC., H.C.S. (1933), *ed*: at Mahila Vidyalay Lucknow and School of Oriental Studies, Lond. Active worker of the All-India Women's Conference; member of the Standing Committee; President, Mahila Navajivan Mandal & Pathshala. Secretary, Hyderabad Fellowship. Writes articles for English & Hindi Journals. *Ad.* Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad (Dec.).

GUPTA, SATYENDRA NATH, B.A., C.I.E., I.C.S., *b.* 1895, *ed*: London and Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. 1913. Was Magistrate and Collector Bengal. Deputy Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, 1931-37. Collector of Customs, Bombay. At present Collector of Customs, Karachi. *Ad.* Custom House, Karachi, Sind.

GWALIOR, Ruler of (See p. 169).

GWYER, SIR MAURICE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D. (Hon.); *b.* 1878. *ed*: Oxford. Was Legal Adviser, Ministry of Shipping and Ministry of Health; First Parliamentry Counsel to Treasury and Chief Justice of India till 1943; Is Vice-Chancellor, Delhi Univ. *Ad.* Delhi University.

HABIBULLAH, NAWAB SIR MOHAMAD, Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D., *b.* 1869. *ed*: Saidapet. Joined Bar. 1888; was Chairman of Municipal Council of Taluk Board and Dist. Board; M.L.C. Madras, 1909-12. Commissioner, Madras Corporation; was member, Royal Commission on Superior Civil Service in India; member, Exec. Council Madras; member, Viceroy's Council, 1925-30; Leader, Indian Delegation to South Africa 1926-7; Leader, Indian Delegation to League of Nations 1929. Dewan of Travancore 1934-6. *Ad.* Worli, Bombay.

HAKSAR, KAILAS NARAIN, COL. SIR, KT., B.A., C.I.E., LL.D., *b.* 1878; *ed*: Gwalior and Allahabad. Was honorary Professor of History and Philosophy. Private Secretary to Maharaja Scindia, 1903-12; is Colonel, Gwalior Army. Was senior member, Board of Revenue, 1904-14; went as delegate to two R. T. Conferences; Political Member, Gwalior Durbar, 1912-37; Prime Minister, Bikaner State, 1938-39. Was Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. Author of several books on politics.

HALDAR, ASIT KUMAR, *b.* Cal. 10th Sept. 1890. Famous artist. Copied Ajanta frescoes (1909-10), Jogimara Cave painting (1914), Bagh Cave Paintings (1922). Worked as Principal, Kalabhavan, Santiniketan (1919-22). Principal Maharaja School of Arts, Jaipur (1924) and retired Principal, Govt. School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow. Obtained Adhar Mukherjee Lectureship, Calcutta University; made Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London. *Pub. Art and Tradition, Illustrated Omar Khyyam, Khyyalia, Ajanta* (in Bengali) *Gagh Cave and Ramgarh* (in Bengali) and many Bengali dramas and books for children.

HANWANT SINGH SAHIB, MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI, Heir-apparent of Jodhpur. Son of present Ruler of Jodhpur State, *b.* 16th July 1923.

HAQUE, SIR M. AZIZUL, KT., C.I.E., D.Litt., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Commerce) 1943-46; *b.* 1892. *ed*: Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined Krishnagar Bar, and rose to be the Public Prosecutor. Was Member, Bengal Legislative Council and Minister of Education 1934-37; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta Univ. 1938; Member, Indian Franchise Committee; Speaker, Bengal Assembly, 1937-42. Indian High Commissioner, London, 1942-43.

HARBANS SINGH BRAR, SIRDAR, Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State, and a big landowner in Punjab; *b.* 1905; *ed*: Lahore, Edinburgh, London; *m.* Jaswant Kaur, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S. Was President, Khalsa Association (London); member, D. B., Ferozepore; elected member, Indian Legislative Assembly, Chairman of several Boards and member of some Government of India Committees, and Court of Delhi University; apptd. Judge, High Court, Patiala State, 1932.

HASAN, DR. MAHMOOD, M.A., B.L., (Cal), M.A. & D.Phil. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, *b.* March. 1898; *ed*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh, Presidency College, Calcutta, Oxford, London and Paris; *m.* Miss I. F. Khoda Bakhsh of Lahore. Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University; Fellow, Calcutta University; Member, Aligarh Muslim Univ. Court; Chairman, Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca. *Ad.* Vice-Chancellor's House, Ramna, Dacca.

HASHEMY, SYED JALALUDDIN, *b.* 2nd Jan. 1894. *s.* of late Moulvi

Syed Alam Shah. *ed*: Ripon College, Cal. Univ. wounded in tiger-hunting excursion in Oct. 1918. Joined non-co-operation movement in 1920; convicted on charges of sedition at Jessore in 1921 and at Dinajpur in 1926, Elected member of Bengal Legislative Council in 1928. Took part in Civil Disobedience movement and convicted on four occasions since 1932; unseated from the Bengal Legislative Council by Sir Stanley Jackson, the then Governor of Bengal. Re-elected member of Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1937 and elected its Deputy Speaker in 1941. Was a member of the All-India Congress Committee up to 1937. Was Councillor, Calcutta Corporation 1936-40. *Ad.* P2, Suhrawardy Avenue, Park Circus, Calcutta.

HATTIANGADI, SANKAR RAU, B.A., C.I.E., *b.* 1887, *ed*: Madras; joined Govt. of India Audit Dept., Became Under-Secy. to Govt. of India. Dy. Controller, Bombay Currency, 1931, and Controller, 1935. President, Karnatak Association, Bombay, 1937-38; and of Bombay Homœo Medical Association, 1937-38; *Pub. Indian Thought in Shelley and Tennyson, etc. Ad.* 2, Laburnum Road,

HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, *b.* 1887. Is a well-known journalist, Edits *The Mail. Pub. Ten Thousand Miles in Africa,* etc. *Ad.* Sunnyside, White's Road, Madras.

HERAS, HENRY, S.J., M.A., Director of Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Professor of Indian History and Ancient Indian Culture, University of Bombay; Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission; Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences; and Academia Espanola de la Historia, Madrid; Awarded the Gold Cross of Merit by the Republic of Poland, and the Decoration of Learning (II class) by the King of Afghanistan, *b.* Sept. 11, 1888; *ed*: at Barcelona and at Gleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. *Ad.* St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

HIDAYATULLA, SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN, KT., K.C.S.I., M.L.A., Premier of Sind; was for some time Minister in charge of Law and Order; *b.* 1879: *ed*: Karachi. Member old Bom. Council, 1912; Minister, Bom. 1921-28; Member, Executive Council, Bombay, 1928-34. Attended the R. T. Conference (twice). Was also Premier of Sind in 1937. *Ad.* Seafield Road, Karachi.

HOGG, SIR GILBERT PICTAIRN, KT., M.A., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., *b.* 1884; *ed*: Glasgow. Joined I.C.S., 1907. Served in various capacities in Bengal. Was Commissioner of Excise and Salt; Director of Industries; Secretary, Govt. of Bengal, 1928, and Chief Secretary, 1933 and was Secretary, Home Dept., Government of Bengal.

HOME, AMAL (CHANDRA), Editor. "Cal. Municipal Gazette" *b.* 1894; *m.* Ila Sarkar, daughter of the late Dr. B. B. Sarkar and granddaughter of the late Pandit Sivanath Sastri. Educated, Calcutta University; served apprenticeship in Journalism, on the *Modern Review* and *The Bengali.* Assistant Editor, "The Punjabee," Lahore (1917-18); Senior Assistant Editor, "The Tribune" Lahore (1918-20); Acted as Editor of the "Tribune" during the Punjab Disturbances of 1919 when the Editor the late Kalinath Ray was imprisoned; later joined "The Independent" of Allahabad as Assistant Editor (1920-21); Asst. Editor, "The Indian Daily News" of Calcutta (1921-24). Appointed Editor of "The Municipal Gazette" in 1924. Organized the first All-India Social Service Conference in Calcutta with M. K. Gandhi as President, 1917; planned and organized the Tagore Septuagenary (*Rabindra Jayanti*) in Calcutta 1931; presided over the Education Section of the first All-India Local Self-Government Conference at Delhi in 1936. *Publications*: "Twelve Portraits" (1916); "Rammohun Roy: The Man And His Work" (1938); "Some Aspects of Modern Journalism in India" (1935). *Ad.* Central Municipal Office, Calcutta.

HORNIMAN, Benjamin Guy, *b.* 1873, *ed*: England. Has been connected with journalism for over 50 years. Was on the staff of the Calcutta *Statesman* and founded *Bombay Chronicle* and *Bombay Sentinel*. Takes active part in Indian politics. President, Journalists' Association of India. *Ad.* Worli, Bombay.

HORWILL, Lionel Clifford B.SC., A.R.C.SC., Bar-at-Law., I.C.S., *b.* 1890, *ed*: London and Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1915; Served in India and Mesopotomia, 1916-19. Was Asst. Commissioner, Vizagapatam Agencies 1919-24. Is Judge High Court, Madras. *Ad.* The Madras Club, Madras.

HUBBACK, George Clay, Right Rev. D.D., B.SC., *b.* 1882. *ed*: Liverpool. Was an Engineer, 1902-8. Became a priest later. Bishop of Assam 1924-45; Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon since 1945. *Ad.* Bishop's House, Cal.

HUPPERTS, Albert Henri Ernest, Consul General for Belgium in Calcutta since October 1945, Knight of the Order of the Crown (Belgium); *b.* 23rd of Sept. 1911. Consular and Economic degree—Antwerp, London School of Economics and Political Science Academy for International Law, The Hague; Univer. Hamburg; *m.* to Claude Verlomme Entered Belgian Foreign Office April 1935. Secretary to Belgian Legations in Riga Jan. 1937, Warsaw August 1938 to Oct. 1939, Belgian Embassy Berlin October 1939 to May 1940. Consul General in Lille (France) October 1944. *Ad.* 24/1A, Alipore Road, Calcutta.

HUQ, Abul Kasem Fazlul, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., Ex-Chief Minister, Bengal; *b.* 1873; *ed*: Calcutta. Started as Professor, Raj Chandra College. Edited two journals. Joined Govt. Service; Dy. Mag.-Coll. 1906; Asst. Registrar, Co-operative Dept., Bengal; Assam, Bihar, 1908-12. Resigned Govt. service and joined Bar. Elected member, Bengal Legislature 1913-35; Central Legislature 1935-7; Bengal's Education Minister 1924; was President, All-India Muslim League; Gen. Secy., Indian National Congress, 1918. Delegate to two R. T. Conferences. Founder and President, Krishak Praja Party from 1937 to 1946 when he rejoined the Muslim League. Was Mayor of Calcutta, 1935-36. Premier, Bengal, continuously since 1937. Resigned premiership in March 1943. *Ad.* 88/2, Jhautola Road, Cal-

HYDARI, Sir Mahamad Saleh Akbar, B.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. *b.* 1894. *ed*: Bombay and Oxford. Secy., Govt. of India, Indust. Dept.; Secy., Imperial Council of Agricultural Research: Agent to Govt. of India in Ceylon; Jt. Secy. to Indian States Delegation to R. T. Conference 1931; Secy. to Govt. of India, Labour Dept.; Representative of India, Eastern Group Supply Council 1941. Member Viceroy's Executive Council (Caretaker Govt.) 1946. *Ad.* 8, King George's Avenue, New Delhi, and Greenwood Court, Simla.

HYDERABAD & BERAR, Ruler of, (See p. 170).

HYDERABAD, HEIR APPARENT OF, His Highness General Walashan Nawab Sir Mir Himayat Ali Khan Azam Jah Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Prince of Berar, *b.* 1907; *ed*: Hyderabad. Has received good military training, is a fine sportsman and hunter and is a keen polo player. Has travelled widely. His Majesty the King Emperor has conferred on him the hereditary title of "Prince of Berar" by virtue of Berar agreement of 1936. Was awarded G.B.E. in January 1943 and G.C.I.E. in January 1946. His Highness is Commander-in-Chief of the State Forces and has taken pains to improve the conditions and efficiency of the army. Is interested in rural uplift work and education. By his sympathy towards the subjects of the State, he has endeared himself to all classes.

IDAR, Ruler of, (See p. 170).

INDORE, Ruler of, (See p. 171).

ISWAR SARAN, MUNSHI, B.A., (Allahabad), Advocate Allahabad High Court, *b.* 26 August 1874, *m.* Srimati Mukhrani Devi. Member, first and third Legisl. Assembly: and also from January 1935 to March 1935, member of the Court of Allahabad Univ. and of the Court and Council of the Benares Hindu Univ., President Kayastha-Pathshala, Allahabad 1925-29: sometime Member A.-I.C.C.; was President, U.P. Political and Social Conf.; connected with many Allahabad social institutions; President Allahabad Harijan Sewak Sangh and founder of Allahabad Harijan Ashram; visited Europe 4 times; is a writer and speaker. *Ad.* 6, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad, U.P.

ISMAIL, SIR MIRZA M., at present President, H.E.H. The Nizam's Executive Council, Hyderabad (Dn.). Was prime Minister of Jaipur State, *b.* October 23, 1883. in Bangalore, son of Aga Jan; *ed*: Madras University, receiving B.A., degree; *m.* Zeebanda Begam, and they have one son and two daughters. Was Assistant Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore in 1908, and Huzur Secretary to His Highness in 1914. In 1922 he became Private Secretary to the Maharaja, and from 1926 to 1941 served as Dewan of Mysore. He was invited to the Round Table Conference in 1930 as a Delegate from South Indian States and in 1931 as Delegate of Mysore, Jodhpur and Jaipur. He was delegate to the Third Round Table Conference, 1932, and the Joint Select Committee, 1933. In 1937 he was Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene held at Bandoeng, Java. Has been Prime Minister of Jaipur, 1942 to 1946. Created *Amin Ul-Mulk*, K.C.I.E., in 1936; KT. in 1930; C.I.E., in 1924; O.B.E. in 1923; and C. ST. J. of Jerusalem in 1937. His interest is in horticulture and Town Planning. *Ad.* Hyderabad, India.

JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJIRAO, M.A., LL.B., *b.* 1867; *ed*: at Bombay. Was Minister of Education, Bombay Government; later, Minister, Agriculture. Elected Member, Central Legislative Assembly. Delegate, R. T. Conference (1930-31). Connected with several business concerns. Revenue member of the Regency Council of Kolhapur. *Ad.* Shahupuri, Kolhapur, Dadar, Bombay 14.

JAIN, SANTIPRASAD, B.SC., *b.* 1912, *ed*: Benares and Agra. A good scholar of Jain theology. Is associated with the companies of the Dalmia group. Has made elaborate studies of Economics, Finance and Statistics. Interested in social welfare. *Ad.* Dalmianagar (Bihar).

JAIPRAKASH NARAIN. Organized the Congress Socialist Party; belongs to Saran, Bihar. Had been to the United States 1922-30, studying at five universities. Put in charge of the Labour Department of the Indian National Congress, 1931. Organised August 1942 Revolution, suffered imprisonment, made good his escape from jail. Released 1946. Member, Congress Working Committee 1946.

JAIPUR, Ruler of, (See p. 171).

JAIPURIA, SETH MUNGTURAM, M.L.C., Bengal, Mill-Owner, Merchant, Financier, and Zamindar; *b.* 1900, *s.* of late Seth Anandram Jaipuria of Nawalgarh (Jaipur); Director and Managing Director of about 30 Industrial concerns; owns cotton mills, sugar mills, Silk weaving Factory, China clay mines; Oil Mills, Dal Mills, Rice Mills; Member, Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Indian Sugar Mills Association. Is responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational Institutions in various parts of the country and a Free Eye Hospital at Nawalgarh in memory of his father. Interested in industrial-development and social reforms. *Ad.* "Jaipuria House", 51, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.

JALAN, ISWAR DAS, M.A., B.L., Attorney-at-Law, M.L.A., Vice-President, All-India Marwari Federation and Solicitor-Partner, Khaitan & Co. Calcutta, *b.* 1895; *ed.* Muzaffarpur and Calcutta. Was member Calcutta Corporation (1927-30), Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly since 1938. *Ad.* 47, Zakariah St., Calcutta.

JAMES, SIR FREDERICK ERNEST, Kt., M.A., O.B.E., Controller of Coffee, India. *b.* 1891. War Service 1914-20. Genl. Secy., Y.M.C.A., Calcutta 1920; Member, Bengal Legislative Council 1924-29; Pol. Secy., U.P.A.S.I. 1929-32; Member, Madras Legislative Council, Madras Corporation, Senate of Madras Univ., Madras Retrenchment Comte. 1931, Madras Franchise Comte. and P.W.D. Reorganisation Comte. 1932; M.L.A. (Central) from 1932. Whip of European Group 1932-7; Chief Witness for European Assocn. before Joint Parliamentary Select Comt. 1933; Member, Standing Emigration and Ry. Finance Comtes. Founder of Indian Institute of International Affairs; 1st Governor of Rotary Clubs in India, Burma & Ceylon. *Ad.* New Delhi.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR, Ruler of (See p. 172).

JASANI, CHATURBHUJ VITHALDAS, M.L.A. (C.P.), *b.* 1900. Was Vice-Chairman, Gondia Local Board, President, Gondia Municipality, of C.P. Marathi Harijan Sevak Sangha and of Bhandara Dt. Harijan Sevak Sangha. Is member, A.-I. C. C., Chairman, Bhandara Dist. Council; Vice-President, Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee. Took leading part in civil disobedience movement. Detained for nearly 3 years. Released 21-7-45. Re-elected to Prov. Assemb. 1945. *Ad.* Gondia, B.-N. Ry., (C.P.).

JAYAKAR, RT. HON. MUKUND RAM RAO, P.C., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Bar-at-Law, *ed*: Bombay and London; joined Bombay High Court. Was Member, Bombay Legislative Council and led Swaraj Party. Left Congress later. Was M.L.A.; led Nationalist Party. Delegate to R.T.C. Appointed Judge, Federal Court of India (1937). Was member of Judicial Committee, Privy Council, London. Member, Constituent Assembly.

JEHANGIRABAD, MAHARAJA SIR MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, K.C.I.E., KT., C.S.I., *b.* 1886, *ed*: Colvin Taluqdars' College and privately. Is Fellow of Aligarh and Lucknow Universities; member, Legislative Assembly, U.P. till 1945. Has given away large sums in charities. Is connected with several public insts. Is a polo and tennis player of note. Life Vice Patron of Red Cross Society. *Ad.* Jehangirabad Palace, Lucknow.

JENKINS, H. E., SIR EVANS MEREDITH, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of the Punjab since April 8, 1946. *b.* 1896; *ed*: Oxford; served as Chief Com. Delhi, Secretary to Govt. of India Supply Deptt. and Secretary to the Governor General (Personal). *Ad.* Governor's Camp, Punjab.

JHA, AMARNATH, M.A., F.R.S.L., Hon. D. Litt., Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University; Vice-President, Poetry Society; President, All-India Educational Conference; President, All-India Lawn Tennis Assocn. and Allahabad Gymkhana; is a scholar in Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu and Bengali. *Ad.* Allahabad University, Allahabad.

JHAJHARIA, HARI KRISHNA, merchant and Zemindar; *b.* 1912: Vice-President, Marwari Association, Calcutta; *ed*: Calcutta; ex-Member, B.-N. Rly. Local Advisory Cmte. Is connected with several educational, social and charitable institutions. *Ad.* Jhajharia House, 174B, Cross St., Calcutta.

JINNAH, MAHOMED ALI, Bar-at-Law; President All-India Muslim League, *b.* Dec. 25, 1876, *ed*: Karachi and London. Was for some time Secretary of an Association of which Dadabhoy Naoroji was the President. Was connected with the Indian National Congress but later left it and became prominently associated with the Muslim League of which he is the President. Was delegate to R. T. Conference. Is Member, Indian Legislative Assembly. Invitee to Simla Conference 1945 and to Cabinet Mission discussions 1946. Member, Constituent Assembly. *Ad.* Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JODHPUR (MARWAR), Ruler of, (See p. 173).

JONES, SIR TRACY FRENCH GAVIN, KT., *b.* 1872. Trained as Mining and Mech. Engineer (U.K.). Was member, Central Legislative Assembly and of U.P. Legislative Council; delegate R.T. Conference (twice); President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce (several years); President, European Association (U.P.). Knighted 1936. Is prominently connected with business concerns in Cawnpore and elsewhere. *Ad.* Cawnpore Club, Cawnpore (U.P.).

JOSHI, SIR MORPANTH VISWANATH, B.A., LL.B., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1861. *ed*: Poona and Bombay, *m.* at Satara the daughter of Mr. G. R. Abhayankar; Practised as Lawyer in Berar Judicial Commissioner's Court and the Nagpur High Court from 1884 to 1920. From 1920 to 1925 was Home Member to C.P. Govt., later practised law till 1937 when he retired from the profession. Knighted in 1923, K.C.I.E., in 1926 and LL.D. of Nagpur University in 1940; takes interest in politics, being a liberal, and in all progressive public affairs. *Ad.* Amraoti, C.P.

JOSHI, NARAYAN MALHAR, B.A., M.L.A., J.P., *b.* 1879; *ed*: Poona. Joined Gokhale's Servants of India Society, 1909 but resigned in 1940. Secy., Bombay Social Service League. Some time Secy. of Presidency Social Reform Assoc. and of West India National

Liberal Assoc.; some time member of the Legislative Assembly in interests of labour 1920-45. Delegate to R. T. Conference thrice. Was elected member of the Governing body of I.L.O., Geneva twice. Is a Kaiser-i-Hind medallist. Was awarded C.I.E. in 1921 but declined. *Ad.* Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

JOSHI, P. C., M.A., LL.B., General Secretary, Communist Party of India, *b.* 1907, *s.* of H. N. Joshi; *ed*: Allahabad. Joined the Communist movement while at college. Arrested in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, March 1929 and convicted for 5 years. On coming out worked as Party Organiser for the United Provinces. Convicted for 2 years in 1934 for preaching sedition and class hatred during a strike. Became Secretary of the Party on coming out and ran its underground centre. His party won practical and not formal legality with the coming of Congress Ministries. Edited its Weekly organ "The National Front" from February 1938. Went underground with the outbreak of the War. Came out in June 1942 after the withdrawal of the warrant and started the Party Organ, "People's War" in 5 languages, *Pub. Forward to Freedom, Communist Repty to Congress Working Committee's Charges, For the First Bid for Power* etc. *Ad.* Central Headquarters, Communist Party of India, Raj Bhawan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

JUNAGADH, Ruler of, (See p. 174).

JUNG BAHADUR RANA, Col. Shree Govinda Shum Shere, *b.* 1907 *s.* of the late General Pratap Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, and grand *s.* of the late Maharaja Sir Bir Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister, Nepal. *ed*: privately at St. Joseph's College, Calcutta, underwent military training and was Governor of Palpa, W. Nepal, for some time Was awarded medal by Nepal Government for meritorious services in connection with earthquake relief work. Is a prominent sportsman and patron of the Turf. Made a princely donation for the construction of Brabourne Park, Darjeeling, and for erection therein of the statue of his father. *Ad.* Phora Durbar, Nepal; Rockwood Estate, Darjeeling.

JWALA PRASAD, M.A., Ph.D., *b.* 1890, *ed*: Agra and Cambridge. Was Prof. St. John's College, Agra. Is Head of Philosophy Dept., Nagpur University and Principal, Shri Shivaji College, Amraoti. Has written on logic, philosophy, history, etc. *Ad.* Shri Shivaji College, Amraoti (Berar).

KAJI, DEWAN BAHADUR HIRALAL LALLBHAI, M.A., B.SC., Advocate, F.R.G.S., F.S.S., F.R.S.A., I.E.S. (Retd.), J.P., Kaiser-i-Hind Medallist II Class (1900); formerly Principal and Professor of Economics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; formerly. Professor, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; *b.* April 10, 1886. Fellow, Bombay University. Chairman, Academic Council, Indian Women's University; member Board of Studies in Commerce, Andhra University; Vice-President, All-India Co-operative Institutes Association. Founder Chairman, Academic Council, Intive Insurance Society (1930-35). *Ad.* Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KALAT, Ruler of, (See p. 174).

KALE, VAMAN GOVINDA, B.A., *b.* 1876, *ed*: Poona. Was Prof. Fergusson College and is a well-known speaker. Was member, Council of State, Indian Tariff Board, and Fellow, Bombay Univ. Has written on industrial and economic problems, currency, public administration, constitutional reforms, etc., edits *Artha,* a Marathi weekly. *Ad.* "Durgadhivasa", Poona No. 4.

KANIKA, Sir Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, Raja Bahadur of, O.B.E., *b.* 1881, *ed*: Cuttack. Was member, Bihar Legl. Assembly and of B. & O. Legl. Council several times. Co-opted member Simon Commission (1928). Fellow, Patna University. Member, Executive Council, Bihar-Orissa Govt. (1929); Vice-President (1931-34). Title of Raja made hereditary in 1919. *Ad.* Rajkanika, Cuttack.

KANTIKAR, Keshava Ram Chandra, M.A., B.SC., *b.* 1876; *ed*: Poona. Was Fellow, Bombay Univ. for over 25 years, served as member, Poona Municipality (7 years), was Principal, Fergusson College, Poona (1926-29): received King's Commission (1928); is life member, Modern Education Society; elected Dean, Fac. of Sc., Bombay Univ., (1933-34); Dean, Fac. of Technology, (1938-39). Is Prof. of Science, N. W. College, Poona. *Ad.* 12, Ganesh Wadi, Poona 4.

KAPUR, Sri Kishan, M.A., B.SC. Was Principal Government Intermediate College and Gujarat Government Intermediate College, Dharmsala; Government College, Lyallpur; Principal, Govt. College Hoshiarpur since Oct. 1943. *Ad.* Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

KAPURTHALA, Ruler of, (See p. 175).

KARANJLA, Sir Behram Naorosji, M.L.C., J.P., K-i-H. and other medallist, was President, Rotary Club, Bombay 1945. Is a prominent business man of Bombay. Is director of many business concerns. Is an Hon. Presy. Mag.; a Municipal Councillor, Trustee, Bombay Port Trust; Vice-President, St. John's Ambulance Assoc. was Secy. War Loan and Food Control Committee, 1914-19; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932; and member, Board of Film Censors, Bombay. Knighted 1946. *Ad.* 'Shengre La', 4, Carmichael Rd., Bombay 26.

KARVE, Dattatraya Gopal, M.A. (Bombay); Principal and Professor of Economics, Commerce College, Poona; Fellow, University of Bombay: *b.* 1898; *ed*: Poona; was Professor of Economics, Fergusson College, Poona, for 15 years; and principal and professor of Willingdon College, Sangli, for 5 years. President, Indian Economic Association 1945; edited *Historical and Economic Studies,* 1941, author of *Federations, Poverty and Population in India* and *Ranade, Prophet of Liberated India,* 1942. *Ad.* Poona, 4.

KASHMIR & JAMMU, Ruler of, (See p. 172).

KATJU, Kailas Nath, M.A., M.L., LL.D., *b.* 1887; *ed*: Allahabad and Lahore. Practised law at Cawnpore, 1908-14; enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1921: was Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board; edited *Allahabad Law Journal,* 1918-37. Was in the U.P. Congress Committee for many years. Appointed Minister, U.P. Govt. 1937. Member A.-I. C.C., 1940. Offered Satyagraha and sentenced to 15 months imprisonment 1939. Again detained August 1942, released for reasons of health 1943. Re-elected to U.P. Legisl. Assemb. Appointed Minister for Justice, Industry and Development etc. in Pant Cabinet April 1946. Has written on law. *Ad.* 19, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.

KATRAK, Sohrab, K.H., F.R.G.S.,

Hon. Magistrate and Justice of Peace; *b.* Nov., 1891; *s.* of Sir Kawasji H. Katrak, O.B.E., J.P.; *ed*: Pitman's College, London. Is President, Health Culture Institute, Max Denso Hall General & Clerical Library; Vice-President, Young Men's Zoroastrian Association, and Secretary Karachi Parsi Housing Co-operative Society, etc. was Mayor of Karachi (1942-43). *Pub*: *Through Amanullah's Afghanistan*. *Ad.* 245, Staff Lines, Karachi.

KAULA, SIR GANGA, Kt. C.I.E., *s.* of the late *Pt.* Tikarama Kaula, Lahore; *b.* 1877; *ed.* Central Model Sch., Govt. Coll., Lahore; Punjab Univ. (B.A. 1896, Fellow 1936); joined Indian Audit and Account Ser. 1896; was Ch. Examiner of Mill Works Accounts, India 1920-21; Accountant-Gen., Govt. of India 1921-28; Director of Railway Audit, India 1929-30; Controller of Civil Accts. India, 1930-32. Officiated as Auditor-General in India 1930-31. Member Postal Accounts Enquiry Comte, 1931; Bombay Organisation Conte. 1932, Sind Administration Comte. 1932, Sind Administrative Comte. 1933-34; Hon. Treasurer Silver Jubilee (Centl.) Fund, India 1935, Ch. Min., Jind State 1936-43, and Musheer-i-Khas, Jind Govt. 1944; is Hon. Treasurer All-India Women's Education Fund Assoc. Sometime Hon. Treasurer Indian Public Schools and Indian Red Cross Soc. and St. John's Ambulance Assoc. (Indian Council) and an Assoc. Commander (Brother) St. J. *m.* 1896, Bhagyabhari (deceased), *d.* of the late Pt. Lalita Parshad Wanchoo, of Lahore and Delhi, Cr. C.I.E., 1930, Knt. 1944. *Ad.* Sangrur, Jind State, India.

KAY, SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN, J.P., *ed.* U.K. Is a big business magnate of Bombay. Chairman of several concerns. Was Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (thrice); delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923. President, Bombay Chamber of Com. 1925, Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee (twice). *Ad.* Wilderness Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay; and Benarth Hall, Conway, North Wales.

KAPURTHALA, Ruler of, (See p. 174).

KAZI, SYED HIFAZAT, LL.B., Khan Bahadur, *b.* 1892: *ed*: Aligarh and Allahabad. Was member, C.P. and Berar Legislative Assembly and C. P. Legislative Council. Served as Minister for Local Self-Govt., C.P., Was Chairman, Municipal Committee, Khandwa. *Ad.* Advocate, Khandwa.

KEDAR, T. J., Lt.-Col., B.A., LL. B., D. Litt., M.L.A., ex-Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University. After brilliant academic career took to practising law. Member, Old C. P. Legl. Council and Minister, 1928-29. Leader of the Opposition in the C. P. Legislature, 1934-37. Conferred D. Litt. degree by Nagpur Univ. in 1942. *Ad.* Civil Lines, Nagpur.

KELKAR, NARASINHA CHINTAMAN, B.A., LL.B., *b.* 1872, *ed*: Poona. Practised as pleader. Then took to journalism. Edited *Marhatta*, 1897-1919, *Kesari*, 1897-99 and 1910-31. Was Municipal Councillor, 1898-1924; President, Poona Municipality, 1918 and 1922-34. Delegate of Home Rule League deputation to U. K. in 1929, was M.L.A., Bombay. *Pub. A Passing Phase of Politics, Landmarks of Lokmanya's Life* and several other books on politics and history, in English and Marathi. Is also a dramatist. *Ad.* Tilak Road, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.

KHAIRPUR, Ruler of, (See p. 175).

KHAITAN, D. P., M.L.A. (Bengal),

b. Aug. 14, 1888, General Manager of Birla Brothers, Ltd.: Fellow, Calcutta University. Is connected with numerous public bodies—social, commercial, in Calcutta and elsewhere in India, a director of several cotton and sugar mills, etc. Fellow, Calcutta Univ.; Member Ports (Technical) Committee etc. Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation 1921-24, M.L.C. Bengal, 1922-26. President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1928 and 1930. Member, Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference in Geneva, 1928; Central Banking Commission in India, 1929-32; The Jute Enquiry Committee, 1933; Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry, 1934. Commissioner of Calcutta Port Trust, 1934-36. Represented Indian Industries at the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement. *Ad*. 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

KHAN, ABDUL GHAFFAR, KHAN, better known as the "Frontier Gandhi," a noted Congress leader and organizer of the Khudai Khidmatgars, *b*. 1891. Refused commission in the Indian Army 1903. Is a steadfast follower of Mahatma Gandhi since non-co-operation days. State prisoner, 1932-34. suffered imprisonment and externment. Resigned membership of Congress Working Committee, Feb. 1942, due to his strong views on non-violence. Was in detention during 1942-45, released early in 1945. Taken into custody for violating D. I. Rules in July 1945. Subsequently released. Represented Congress in negotiations with Cabinet Mission. Member, Constituent Assembly.

KHAN, SIR SHAFAAT AHMED, B.A., D. Litt., *b*. 1893, *ed*: Moradabad and England. Was member, U.P. Legislative Council 1924-30 & leader of his party. Was delegate to the three R. T. Confces, 1930-32 and to the Joint Select Committee 1933; Hony. Secy. R. T. Conf., London 1930-31. Offg. Member, Federal Public Service Commission, 1940. Has been President of numerous Committees and Confces. and is author of numerous works on politics and history. Was Agent-General, Govt. of India, in South Africa. Member, Interim Government, Sept.-Oct. 1946.

KHANNA, The Hon'ble MEHR CHAND, M.L.A., Finance Minister, Frontier Government, *b*. 1st June 1897. *ed*: Edwards College, Peshawar. In 1932 elected to the Frontier Legislative Council. In 1933 went to London and gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Frontier minorities. Was India's delegate to the Pacific Relations Conf., Canada, 1942; Is Secy., Frontier Congress parliamentary party since 1943. *Ad*. 28, Saddar Rd., Peshawar.

KHARE, DR. NARAYAN BHASKAR, B.A., M.D., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, (Indians Overseas) 1943-46; *b*. 1884, Joined Medical Service, C.P. 1906, left 1916. Was M.L.C., C.P., 1923-29. Took part in C.D. Movement and was jailed (1933). Was member, Legislative Assembly (Central), 1935-37. Was premier of C. P. and Berar, 1937-38. Had to resign on account of differences with the Congress High Command. *Ad*. Nagpur, C.P.

KHAREGAT, SIR PHEROZE MERWAN, KT. (1943), C.I.E. (1935), B.A., I.C.S., Secretary Dept., of Agriculture, 1st. Sept. 1945; *b*. 29th May 1890. , *m*. Miss M. Dadabhoy (20th December 1919); *ed*: Bombay and Clare College, Cambridge, apptd. after exam. of 1913; arrived in India 9th Dec. 1914, and served in the United Provs. as Asst. Magte. and Collr.;

Jt. Magte. June 1922; Offg. Under-Sec. to Govt. of India, June to November 1922; Offg. Magte. and Collr., April 1923; confd., Apl. 1931; Offg. Registrar, Co-op. Societies, Dec. 1926; Secty. to Govt. U.P. Dept. of Industries and Educn., Mar. 1932; and again, Sept. 1935; Labour Com. July 1938; Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agric. Research, April 1939 Deputation to U.S.A., April-July 1943; Vice-Chairman, I.C.A.R., July 1943; Addl. Secy. Govt. of India, Dept. of E.H. & L., May 1944; Secretary, E. H. & L., April 1945; *Ad.* 12, Queensway, New Delhi.

KHEMKA, MADANLAL, President, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; *b.* Dec. 4, 1908, *s.* of Seth Jumnadas Khemka; Councilor, Corporation of Calcutta; Member, Bengal Post War Reconstruction (Industrial Development) Committee; and many other War time Committees. Member, Local Advisory Committee of E. I. Ry.; Member, S. V. S. Marwari Hospital; Marwari Association; Calcutta Pinjrapole Society; Hindu Abala Ashram Committee; Vice-President, Baba Kali Kamliwala Panchayet Kshetra. Rikhikesh; Solicitor, Employees' Association; Director of many concerns. Partner of Messrs. Khaitan & Co., Solicitors. *Ad.* 1B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

KHER, BAL GANGNDHAR, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., *b.* 1888; *ed:* Bombay. Joined Bombay High Court as Solicitor, 1918, partner, Messrs. Manilal Kher, Ambala, & Co., Solicitors, Bombay. Was Secretary, Bardoli Satyagraha Enquiry Committee and of Swaraj Party. Member, A.-I. C. C. Had been in prison several times and was fined in connection with the Congress movement. Founded Bombay Legal Aid Society; Adivasi Seva Mandal; Led Bombay Congress Party in the Bombay Assembly. Prime Minister, Bombay, 1937-39 and again since April 1945. *Ad.* "Alaka", 14th Road, Khar, Bombay.

KHOSLA, A. N., B.A., M.R.A.S., *b.* 16th Feb. 1904: *s.* of L. Nandlal Khosla, *m.* Balvant Kaur, graduated from the Prince of Wales College, Jammu in 1923. Joined Indian Audit and Accounts Department, 1926. Became popular as a writer of publications for Competitive Examination. *Pub.* Is the author of several books dealing with Public Service Examinations and Govt. Dept. Rules. *Ad.* Post Box 239, Lahore.

KHOSLA, KANSHI RAM, journalist, *b.* 1882, was connected with several banks; Propreitor, Imperial Publishing Co.; was editor of *Daily Herald*, 1932-34: member, Executive Body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce. ex-Member, N. W. R. Local Advisory Committee. *Ad.* Post Box 250, Lahore.

KHUNDKAR, SIR NURUL AZEEM, B.A., LL.B., Kt., Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, Cal. High Court, *b.* 1890; *ed*: Calcutta, Cambridge and London. Was lecturer, Mercantile Law, Calcutta University. Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1920. Judge, S. C. Court, 1928. Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Calcutta High Court. *Ad.* Calcutta Club, Calcutta.

KIDWAI, Ehsanur Rahman, B.A., (Cantab), Bar-at-law, M.L.C., *b.* 1889, son of late M. R. Kidwai of Baragaon, Barabanki, U.P.; *ed*: at Queens High School, Jubilee College and Canning College, Lucknow, Allahabad & Cambridge Univs. called to Bar in 1920. *m.* first with *d.* of the late Raja of Gandara, Second with *d.* of the late Musi Raza. Was elected

President of Muslim Majlis, Cambridge. Elected a member Council of the A. I. Muslim League. Secretary of the Provincial Muslim League, 1922-1940. Appointed Organising Secretary of Provl. Muslim League, 1937 Member of Provl. Muslim League Working Committee since. Elected to the U.P. Legislative Council 1940. Chief Whip, League party in U.P. Legisl. Council, member, of Lucknow Municipal Board, 1929-1944. *Ad.* 3, Quinton Rd, Lucknow, U.P.

KOLHAPUR, Ruler of, (See p. 176).

KOTAH, Ruler of, H. H. Maharajadhiraj Maharaj Mahi Mahendra Maharao Raja Sri Col. Sir Umed Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.B.E., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., LL.D., *b.* 1873, *ed*: Ajmer. Succeeded to gaddi, 1889. Is a chauhan Rajput of Harr clan. The Maharaja carries on the administration with two Ministers.

KOTWARA, Raja of, Sajid Husain, M.A. (Edin), M.L.A., *b.* 1910; *m.* 1937, late Princess Selma of Turkey, 1942; *d.* of Nawab Md. Hasan Khan. A world traveller and cosmopolitan. *Ad.* Kotwara-Raj, U.P.

KRIPALINI, Hiranand Khushiram, B.A. (Oxon), M.A., (Bom.), C.I.E., I.C.S., *b.* 1888, *ed*: Sind and Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1912. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Kaira, 1923-24; Deputy Secretary, Bombay Govt. 1924-26. Political Agent, Rewakantha, 1930-31; Municipal Commissioner, Bombay 1931-34; Chief Secy. Sind Govt. 1936-38. Is Chairman, Bombay Port Trust. *Ad.* 'North End', Carmichael Road, Bombay.

KRISHNA AYYAR, Dewan Bahadur, R. V., B.A., M.L., *b.* July 1884, *ed*: Madras; High Court Vakil 1907-10, practised at Salem; Dist. Munsiff, 1910-21; Asst. Secy. Law Dept., 1921-23; Secretary, Madras Legislative Council, 1923-37; official member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1935-36; Secretary to the Madras Legislature since 1937; Secy. Madras Govt. 1939-41. Made a C.I.E. in June 1941. Member, Madras University Senate 1924-26; Syndic, Annamalai University, 1929-35; delivered Convocation Address there 1934. *Ad.* "Sri Vidya", Mylapore, Madras.

KRISHNA PRASADA, B.A. (Oxon.) I.C.S., *b.* 4th Aug. 1894. Son of Pandit Het Ram C.I.E., of Bareilly; *ed*: Bareilly College 1911-16, New College, Oxford 1920-21; *m.* Srimati Bishan Devi on 11-6-1911. Served as Joint Magistrate and District Magistrate in the U.P. from 1921 to 1934. Appointed Postmaster-General in 1934. Led the Indian Delegation to the International Telecommunications Conference, Cairo, in 1937. officiating Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs 1945-46. Oxford Tennis Blue 1921 Captained Indian Davis Cup Teams in 1927 and 1932. *Ad.* Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi.

KRISHNAMACHARI, Sir Vangal Thiruvenkatachari, Rao Bahadur, KT., B.A., B.L., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1881; *ed*: Madras. Joined Madras Civil Service. Was Secretary, Government of Madras. Became Dewan of Baroda, 1927-44. Was delegate to three R. T. Conferences, and Assembly of League of Nations, 1934 and 1936. Adviser to Indian Delegation, and to Imperial Conference, 1937. Delegate for India to the United Nations Conf. at San Francisco 1945 and to the Preparatory Commission and the First General Assembly in London (Nov. 1945, Feb. 1946). Dewan of Jaipur since 1946. *Ad.* Lloyd Road, Madras.

KRISHNAMACHARIAR, RAJA BAHADUR, B.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur, Advocate, Madras, and landholder. The Raja is the recognized leader of orthodox Hindus in Southern India. He started as a Vakil, 1890; Advocate-General, Madras High Court; Secy., Legis. Dept., Madras Govt. Has reorganized Nizam's Courts and rendered services to the Nizam's Govt. Was M.L.A. for a time. Is keenly interested in agriculture and mining enterprises in S. India. *Ad.* "White House", Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan).

KRISHNAN, KARIAMANIKKAM SRINIVASA, D.SC., F.R.S., celebrated scientist, Professor of Physics, University of Allahabad since 1942. Was formerly a collaborator in the researches of Sir C. V. Raman. Reader in Physics, Dacca University 1928-33. Mahendralal Sircar Professor of Physics, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, 1933-42. Has carried out valuable researches on light scattering, magnetism, crystal physics and chemistry. Invited in 1936 to the international Conference on Photo-Luminiscence held at Warsaw, and in 1939 to the Conference on Magnetism arranged by the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation. Delegate to the Royal Society Empire Scientific Conference, June-July 1946; Scientific Deputation to Europe and America, May-Dec. 1946. President, National Academy of Sciences, India, Founder-President Bharati Tamil Sangam, Vice-Pres. Indian Assoc. for the Cultivation of Science; Member Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. Elected Fellow of the Royal Society 1940. *Ad.* The University, Allahabad.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR, SAKKOTTAI, M.A., (Madras, 1899); M.R.A.S. (1904) F.R. Inst. S. (1904); Hon. Ph. D., Calcutta, Univ. (1921); Title "Rajasevasakta" conferred by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore (1932); Editor, "Journal of Indian History" (1925-1945); *b.* 15th April 1871; *ed*: St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, and Central College, Bangalore. Emeritus Professor, Madras and Mysore Universities. Fellow Madras Univ. 1912, Fellow Mysore Univ. 1919. Professor, Central College, Bangalore; Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, University of Madras since 1914; Founder and Hony. Vice-President, Mythic Society, Bangalore, Branch Secretary, Joint Secretary and Editor of the Journal, 1908 to 1916. Secy. and Editor, Journal South Indian Association, Madras, 1917-18; Secretary of the Madras Economic Association, 1915-19; Joint Editor, "Indian Antiquary," 1923; President, Faculty of Arts, Madras Univ. Chairman, Boards of Studies in History and Dravidian Languages, Madras University. Member of the Board of Examiners, Madras University, 1905-1920; Examiner for M.A., Ph.-D. and Premchand Roychand Studentship, Calcutta Univ. Reader, Calcutta Univ. 1919. Examiner for Allahabad, Aligarh, Benares. Mysore, Lucknow, etc., Univs. Elected Hony. Correspondent of the Archaeological Survey of India, 1921; General Secy. Indian Oriental Conference, 1926-1933; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, 1930; President, Bombay Historical Congress, 1931. Honorary Title of LL.D., Mysore Univ. 1945 *Pub.* Ancient India; "A Little Known Chapter of Vijayanagar History;" "Beginnings of South Indian History"; "Early History of Vaishnavism"; "South India and Her

Muhammadan Invaders"; "Some contributions of South India to Indian Culture"; "History of India from Original Sources"; "A Short History of Hindu India"; "Manimekhalai in its Historical Setting;" "Evolution of Hindu Administrative Institutions in South India;" "A Class-book of Indian History;" "Seran Vanji." *Ad*: "Sripadam", 143, Brodies's Rd., Mylapore, Madras.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, Sir Alladi, Kt., K-i-H. medal, Dewan Bahadur, *b.* 1883: *ed*: Madras. Well-known in Presidency for his charities and donations to the three South Indian Universities. Is Fellow, Madras University. Was Advocate-General, Madras. Interested in social and religious matters. *Ad.* Ekamara Nivas, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.

KUMARAPPA, Jagadisan Mohandas, M.A., (Harvard), S.T.B. (Boston), M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia), Director & Professor of Social Economy Tata Institute of Social Sciences; *b.* 1886; *ed*: Madras. Was Delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A., 1924, 19th World Conference of the Y.M.C.A., Helsingfors, Finland, 1926. Member of the Institute of International Politics, League of Nations, Geneva, 1926. Travelled extensively in Europe and America, studying progressive education. Invited to lecture at Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and other American Universities. Is the first Indian educationist to visit U.S.A. to study State Social Services as guest of the Cultural Division of the U.S. Dept. of State (1944-45). Was made J.P. in April 1946. Has contributed numerous articles to journals on philosophy, education and social work. *Ad.* Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Byculla, Bombay.

KUMARAPPA, Joseph Cornelius *b.* 4, Jan. 1892; *ed*: India U.S.A. and Gt. Britain; M.A., (Columbia), B.Sc. in Business Administration (Syracuse, N.Y.), F.S.A.A. (Lond.), Incorporated Accountant. In private practice London & Bombay 1919-29; In Editorial change of "Young India" 1930. Convenor, Congress Select Committee on Public Debts 1931; Financial Adviser, Bihar Central Relief Committee Organiser & Secretary All India Village Industries Association; Professor Emeritus, Gujarat Vidyapith; Chairman, C.P. Govt. Industrial Survey Committee, 1937-39. *Pub*: Public Finance & Our Poverty; A. Survey of Matar Taluka; Why the Village Movement?; Christianity—Its Economy & Way of Life; Practice & Precepts of Jesus. A Plan for the Economic Development of N.W.F.P. *Ad.* Maganvadi, Wardha, C.P.

LALLEMAND, Albert J., S.J., (Rev.), *b.* Fosses (Belgium) March 5, 1890; *ed*: Louvain and London; lecturer in St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, in 1914-20 and and 1926-30; Mission director and social worker in Gangpur State, 1930-36; editor of *The New Review* from 1936. *Ad.* 5, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

LAW, Bimala Churn, M.A., B.L., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S.B., *ed*: Calcutta. Is connected with many learned societies in England and India. Edits *Bengal Past and Present.* Is Vice-President, Indian School of Oriental Art, and the Indian Research Institute. Has donated large sums to hospitals, etc. Founded Dr. B. C. Law Trust Series in Royal Asiatic Society (U.K.) for original research. Is a big landholder in Bengal. Has written several valuable books on

Indian culture and history. *Ad.* 43, Kailas Bose Street, Calcutta.

LLOYD, SIR ALAN HUBERT, Kt., B.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1883. *ed*: Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., Burma, 1907. Was member, Central Board of Revenue, 1923-38, and Commerce Secretary, Govt. of India from 1939. Retired Nov. 1942. Apptd. Examiner of Capital Issues, June, 1943. *Ad.* 5, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.

LOHIA, RAMMANOHAR, Ph.D. (Berlin), prominent Congress Socialist. *b.* 1910. Ex-founder-editor, 'Congress Socialist' and Ex-Secy., All-India Congress Socialist Party; was Secretary, Foreign Dept. All-India Congress-Comte. Served 2 years R.I. for anti-war activities. *Pub. Congress and War; India in Figures: Constituent Assembly;* and other Congress Comte. publications.

LONDHEY, DAMODAR GANESH, M.A. (Bombay), Ph.D. (Leipzig). Principal and Professor of Philosophy, The National College. Nagpur; *b.* 1897 (Poona), *ed*: Poona, Munich, Leipzig. Professor of Philosophy and English at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur (1922-26); Doctor of Philosophy, Leipzig University (1933); Member of the Academic Council and the Court of the Nagpur University. Was President Psych. Section, 19th session of the Indian Phil. Congress, Lucknow (Dec. 1944).

LOW, SIR FRANCIS, Kt., J.P., Editor, *The Times of India, b.* 19th Nov. 1893. *m.* Margaret Helen Adams, *ed*: Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Joined staff, *Aberdeen Free Press,* 1911. Served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. Special Service Officer, Intelligence, G.H.Q., 1919. Gazetted out with the rank of Captain, 1920. Chief Reporter, *Aberdeen Free Press,* 1920. Sub-Editor, *The Times of India,* 1922, Asst. Editor, 1927-32. *Ad.* Lyndewode House, Bomanji Petit Road, Bombay.

MACKINTOSH, A. B., M.A., Dip-Ed., J.P., Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, *ed*: St. Andrews and Oxford Universities. *Ad.* Professor's Quarters, Mysore.

MACKLIN, ALBERT SORTAIN ROMER, B.A., I.C.S., *b.* 1899. *ed*: Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, Judge, High Court, Bombay, since 1925. *Ad.* High Court, Bombay.

MADAN, SIR JANARDAN ATMARAM, Kt., C.I.E., C.S.I., B.A., I.C.S., (retd.) *b.* 1885, *ed*: Bombay, Oxford and Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. 1909. Started as Asst. Collector, Bombay. Became Collector and Registrar, Co-operative Societies 1920; Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Bombay Presidency; was Director of Labour Intelligence, Commissioner Southern Div., Bombay Presidency. Was adviser to the Governor of Bombay. Is Chairman Bom-Sind Public Service Commission. *Ad.* Altermont Road, Bombay.

MADGAVKAR, SIR GOVIN DINANATH Kt., B.A., I.C.S., *b.* 1871, *ed*: Bombay and Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1892. Was in Burma 3 years: became Addl. Judl. Commr. 1920. Judge, High Court, 1925-31. President, Bombay Revenue Tribunal. Was Judge, Supreme Court, Kolhapur. *Ad.* 118, Koregaon Park, Poona.

MADRAS, BISHOP OF, RT. REV. EDWARD HARRY MANSFIELD WALLER, M.A., D.D., *b.* 1871, *ed*: Cambridge. Bishop of Tinnevelly, 1915-22; Bishop of Madras since 1923. *Ad.* The Diocesan Office, Cathedral Post, Madras.

MAHAJANI, GANESH SAKHARAM. M.A., Ph.D., M.L.C., *b.* 1898. *ed*: Poona & Cambridge. Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences and of National Institute of Sciences.

Was Dean, Faculty of Science, Bombay University. Is Principal, Fergusson College, Poona. *Ad.* Fergusson College, Poona 4.

MAHALANOBIS, Prasanta Chandra, B.SC. (Cal.), M.A., (Cant.), O.B.E., F.S.S., F.N.I., F.R.S., I.E.S.; *b.* 29 June, 1893. *s.* of Mr. Probodh Chandra Mahalanobis and late Nirode Basini Mahalanobis; *ed.* Brahmo Boys' School and Presidency College, Calcutta, King's College, Cambridge; *m.* to Nirmalkumari Mahalanobis, Feb. 1925. B.Sc. (Hons. Physics) Calcutta Univ. 1912. Camb. Mathematical Tripos Part I 1914; Natural Sciences Tripos Part II (Physics) 1915. Senior Scholarship of King's College, 1915. Joined Indian Educational Service as Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Calcutta in 1915. Head of the Department of Physics for 20 years, became Principal in 1945; Lecturer, University Post-Graduate Department since its inception in 1917; Meteorologist, Calcutta, Alipore Observatory (in addition to duties in Presidency College) November 1922 to April 1926. Visited Laboratories and Scientific Institutions in Italy, France, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Greece in 1926 and worked in Biometrika Laboratory, University College, London January to May 1927; Honorary Secretary Visvabharati from its inception in 1921 to 1931, Hony. Editor, Visvabharati Quarterly for some time; Hony. Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute since its inception in 1931, and Hony. Editor, "Sankhya": The Indian Journal of Statistics, since its inception in 1933; Hony. Head of Post-Graduate Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta University since its inception in 1941; Foundation Fellow, National Institute of Sciences, Fellow of Indian Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Sciences, India; President Anthropology Section 1925, Mathematics and Statistics Section 1942 of Indian Science Congress; awarded Weldon Prize by University of Oxford 1944; General Secretary, Indian Science Congress Association January 1945; Fellow of Royal Society of London, March 1945; Member of U.N.O. Statistical Commission, April 1946. *Ad.* 87 Barrackpore Trunk Road, 24 Parganas, Bengal.

MAHMUD, Dr. Syed, Ph. D., (Germany), Bar-at-Law, former minister in charge of education & Development, Bihar 1937-39; and again in 1946. *b.* 1889, was secretary of the Central Khilafat Com. General Sec. All India Congress Com., member Working Com. Has been to jail four times; introduced the literacy compaign for the first time in India, and most succesfully worked it in Bihar. *Pub*: *Khilafat and England Plan of Rural Reconstruction* and several others. *Ad.* Chapra, Bihar.

MAHENDRA SINJI, MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE, Heir-apparent Morvi State (Kathiawar). *b.* 1st Jan. 1918, *ed*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Bradfield College, England; travelled Europe. President. State Council from 1940. *Ad.* Morvi (Kathiawar).

MAHMOOD, MIR MAQBOOL, B.A., LL.B., B.Litt., Bar-at-Law. Has held high posts in certain Indian States. Is Secretary to the Chancellor of Chamber of Princes; went to Canada as Indian States delegate to British Commonwealth Relations Conference; was M.L.C., Punjab, 1923-30. Has travelled widely in Europe and America. Is an M.L.A. (Punjab). *Ad.* The

Taj. Civil Lines, Amritsar, Punjab.

MAHMUDABAD, Raja of, Mohammad Amir Ahmad Khan, hereditary titles Raja and Khan Bahadur. Holds the Estate from the time of Moghals nearly 1000 villages in Oudh, in direct succession since the time of Ghori kings. Ancestors came to India as Grand Cazi during Mohammad Ghori's reign, *b.* 1914; *ed*: Lucknow; *m.* Rani Saheba Bilehra a hereditary Rani; son & heir, Mohammad Amir Mohammad. Has travelled extensively Europe, Near East & India. He is one of the original members who reformed Muslim League and is member of its Executive Council and its Treasurer. Twice President, All-India Shia Conference, Managing Trustee, Madrasatul Waizeen. President All-India Sportsmen's Brotherhood & Association for the Preservation of Game in U.P. Chairman, Mahmudabad Properties Ltd. Director various limited concerns M.L.A. (Central), President, All-India Muslim Students Federation since its inception in 1938. Deeply interested in agriculture and village uplift. Recreations: Riding, swimming & photography. *Ad.* Mahmudabad House Lucknow and Qila, Mahmudabad—Distt. Sitapur.

MAHOMED IMAM, J., B.A., B.L., *b.* 1897 at Jagalur; *s.* of Janab Bade Saheb of Jagalur: *ed;* Mysore and Madras. President, District Board, Chitaldroog, 1936-40. Was on the Committee on Co-operation, Agricultural Relief Committee, Delimitation Committee and Mysore Reforms Committee, 1939-40. Was a member of the University Senate from 1928 and a member of the University Council since 1939. Was a member of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council for several years; Chosen as Minister for Education, Mysore, June 1941. He is now in charge of the portfolios of Public Works, Electrical, Railways and Excise Depts. *Ad.* Basavangudi, Bangalore.

MAHON, COL. ALFRED ERNEST, D.S.O., Indian Army (retired); on staff of Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute since 1930, *b.* 1878. *m.* Frances Amelia *d.* of R. H. Fleming, *ed*: privately. Served in South African War; operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria; operations in the Orange River Colony (Queen's Medal with four clasps); France and Belgium, 1914-15, with 57th Wilde's Rifles, wounded at second battle of Ypres (despatches); Battle of Givenchy, Neuve Chapelle and St. Julien. Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition, 1917. Operations near Mandana Hill; Action near Kotkai, Capture Ahnai Tangi; in command of 109th Infantry. *Ad.* Manali, Kulu, Punjab.

MAITRA, BROJENDRA MOHAN, Rai Bahadur, M.A., B.L., M.L.C., *b.* 1899, *ed*: Rajshahi; was Vice-Chairman and tempy. Chairman, Rajshahi Dt. Board; Vice-President, Rajshahi Association: Associated President, Dharma and Vaishnaba Sabhas. Started Rajshahi Deaf and Dumb School. Vice-President, Varendra Research Society. *Ad.* Talanda, Rajshahi.

MAITRA, PANDIT LAKSHMI KANTA, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta; Agent, Federal Court, Delhi; President, Bar Association, Krishnagar; M.A., B.L., Cal. University; Kavya-Sankhya-Tirtha; Member, Central Legislative Assembly 1934-45; Secretary, Nationalist Party in the Assembly; Elected Member, Delhi University Court 1935-40; Member, Central Advisory Board of Health; Founder & Honorary Secy., Bangiya

Puran Parishad; thrice elected President, All-India Postal & R. M. S. Union and its Conferences; Member, Health Survey & Development Committee (Govt. of India), Member, Central Advisory Council for Railways in India; Member, Standing Committee on Roads in India; Ex-Chairman, Santipur Municipality; Joined Congress in 1920; Sometime Member, All-India Congress Committee; Actively associated with Educational, Cultural, Philanthropic and Social Service Associations; Devotes time to Law, Politics, Education & Humanitarian Service; Recreation, Classical Music. Club, Town Club, Santipur. *Ad.* Krishnagar & Santipur, Bengal.

MAJUMDAR, DWIJADAS, Rai Bahadur, M.SC., Deputy Controller of Stationery, Govt. of India (Retd.); *b.* Majhergram (Nadia Dt.) 1890; *ed*: Krishnagar and Calcutta. Joined B.C.S. (Executive), 1915. As Asst. Officer-in-charge, Bengal Drawing Office, initiated many improvements in multi-coloured police-station maps. Asstt. Controller, Stamps & Stationery, 1924. Manager, Central Publication Branch, Cal.; Manager, Forms Press, Calcutta; Deputy Controller of Printing, New Delhi. On special duty as Provisioning and Planning Officer, between Jan. to June 1943. King's Silver Jubilee Medal 1935; Coronation Medal 1937; Rai Bahadur 1941. Vice-chairman, Bengal Athletic Sports Asscn.; Vice-President, Bengal Olympic Asscn. *Ad.* 'Prantik', P124, Lake View Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MAJUMDAR, MRINALKANTI, B.A., Manager, Govt. of India Forms Press, Aligarh; *b.* Nov. 1901; *s.* of late Mr. Sarbeswar Majumdar of Bengal Civil Service (Judicial); *ed*: Cal. Entd. Govt. of India Press, Cal. as apprentice; *m.* Debrani, *d.* of Mr. A. N. Sirkar, Secy., Sonepur State (Orissa). Awarded a State scholarship tenable in England for 3 yrs. by Govt. of India. Studied Printing and allied trades at London School of Printing. Visited printing and kindred concerns in London, Paris, Berlin, Leipzig, Amsterdam, etc. On return 1931, accepted an administrative post in Printing and Stationery Dept., Govt. of India. For 16 months worked as Asst. Controller of Printing, Headquarters, New Delhi.

MAJUMDAR, Dr. R. C., M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D., ex-Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University; *b.* Dec. 1888 at Khandarpara, Dist. Faridpur (Bengal). *ed*: Presidency College, Cal., B.A., (Hon.) History 1909, M.A. First class, History 1911; Premchand Roychand Scholarship, Griffith Prize, Doctor of Philosophy; Lecturer in History, Cal. University, 1914-21; Professor of History, Dacca Univ. 1921-36; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Provost, Jagannath Hall; Vice-Chancellor 1937 to 1942. *Pub. Corporate Life in Ancient India, Early History of Bengal, Outline of Ancient Indian History and Civilisation, Ancient Indian Colonies in the Far East,* 3 vols. *Kambojadesa, Bangladeser Itihas* (in Bengali), *Maharaja Rajballabh;* edited *History of Bengal* Vol. I, and *New History of the Indian People* Vol. VI. *Ad.* 4, Bepin Pal Road, Kalighat, Cal.

MALKANI, H. C., Principal, College of Commerce, Hyderabad (Sind); *b.* at Hyderabad, 1910, *ed*: N. H. Academy and Sind National College, Hyderabad, Sind, B.A., with Honours in Economics M.A., (Econ.), Bombay Univ. Appointed Fellow; Joined

School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay. Appointed Professor, Ramjas College, Delhi 1932. From 1933 to 1945 Professor C. and S. College, Shikarpur. Appointed Principal in April 1940. *Ad.* Hyderabad, Sind.

MALLIK, Satyendra Chandra, M.A. (Cal.), B.A. (Math. Tri., Cantab.), I.C.S. (retd.), *b.* 1874, *ed*: Calcutta and Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. 1897, served in various capacities in Bengal; became Dist. and Sess. Judge, 1911; High Court Judge 1928, retd. 1934. *Ad.* 5, Alipore Avenue, Calcutta.

MANDAL, the Hon'ble Mr. Jogendra Nath. *b.* 1906 in Barisal Dist.; *ed*: Brojojomohan Col., Barisal and Calcutta University. Lawyer, Barisal. Was elected as a Member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, in 1937. In 1940 was elected Councillor, Calcutta Corporation and served in different committees of that body. He is also a member of the Barisal District Board. Till recently he was the Secretary, Independent Scheduled Caste Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly and at present is the President of the Bengal Scheduled Castes' Federation. Appointed Minister, Govt. of Bengal in April 1943 in the Nazimuddin Cabinet and again on 14-4-46 in the Suhrawardy Cabinet. Appointed Member for Judicial and Legal Dept, Interim National Govt. as Muslim League nominee, October 1946. *Ad.* 3, Cooper Street, Calcutta.

MANDI, Ruler of, H. H. Raja Sir Joginder Sen Bahadur, Major, K.C.S.I., *b.* 1904, *ed*: Lahore; ascended gaddi, 1913. Is a scion of Chandervansi clan, which made its mark in history hundreds of years ago. Has travelled widely. Is a good tennis player and sportsman. *Ad.* Mandi, Punjab States Agency.

MANDLIK, Sir Narayan Vishwanath, Kt., B.A., LL.B., J.P., *ed*: Bombay; Advocate, Bombay High Court. Was member Bombay Municipal Corpn. 1904-26; Sheriff of Bombay 1928; is member of various public institutions in Bombay. Was a Fellow, Bombay University; a Freemason; Member, London East India Assocn.; holds several Govt. medals and also London Cobden Club Medal. *Ad.* "Hermitage," Pedder Road, Bombay.

MANIPUR, Ruler of, (See p. 176).

MARSH, Sir Percy William, B.A., C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. (Retd.), *b.* 1881; *ed*: Oxford; joined I.C.S., 1905; served in various capacities in U.P.; Adviser to the Governor, U.P. Is Chairman, Joint Public Service Commission of Punjab & N.-W.F.P. *Ad.* Lahore, Punjab.

MARTHANDA VARMA; His Highness the Elaya Raja of Travancore; Heir-apparent; *b.* 22nd March 1922; graduated from the Travancore University in 1943; *m.* 1945, Sry Radha Devi, *d.* of Lt.-Col. K. G. Pandalai, a prominent surgeon of Madras; *Hobbies;* Riding and Photography; is a keen lover of sports; Honorary Lieut-Col. of His Highness The Maharaja's Bodyguard; Col. of the Travancore University Officer's Training Corps; Chief Scout, Travancore Boy Scouts Association. *Ad.* Pattom Palace, Trivandrum.

MASANI, M. R. M.L.A., (Central), Barrister-at-Law, *b.* 20th Nov. 1905; *ed*: B.A., (Bom.); LL. B. (Lond.). One of the founders of the All-India Congress Socialist Party in 1934 and its Joint Secretary till 1939. For some years member A.-I.C.C., Bombay P.C.C. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1935-46. Mayor of Bombay 1943-44. Chairman of the Peoples' Provincial Food Council since its formation in 1944. Pub. *India's Constitution at Work* (Jointly with Sir C. Y. Chintamani); 1939; *Our India*. 1940; *Socialism Reconsidered* 1944; *Your Food* 1944 *Picture of a Plan* 1945. *Ad.* 7, Altamont Road, Bombay.

MASANI, SIR RUSTOM PESTONJI, M.A., J.P., F.I.B., *b.* 1876; *ed*: Bombay; Chairman, Travancore Bank; Provincial leader, National War Front & Member, National Defence Council 1942-45; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University (1939-42); Director, Oriental Govt. Security Life Assnce. Co., President, Anthropological Society (1932-36) & Bombay Presidency Adult Education Society; etc. Author of *Dadabhoy Naoroji*: *G.O.M. of India*. *Ad.* 68-F, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

MASHRIQUI, ALLAMA INAYETULLAH KHAN, supreme leader of the Khaksar movement. Belongs to Amritsar and is a Pathan. Formerly served I.E.S. and was for sometime Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Sponsored his movement, 1931. Edits *Al-Islah* the official organ of the movement.

MATTHAI, JOHN, B.A., B.L., B.Litt., D.Sc., C.I.E., Finance later Commerce and Industries, Member, Interim Government since Sept. 1946; *b.* 1886; *ed*: Madras, London and Oxford. Was Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics; was Prof. of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25; Prof. of Indian Economics, Madras University; Member, Indian Tariff Board, later President. Joined Tatas 1940; was Director, Tata Sons Ltd. *Pub. Agri-culture and Self-government*, etc. *Ad.* New Delhi.

MATTHEWS, BERNARD, son of E. F. Matthews, Southsea, England; *ed*: King's College, London, and London University. Came to India 1914; Served in European war, 1914-18; Major, Royal Engineers; Consulting Architect, Army Head Quarters, India, 1919-25; Architect to Bengal-Nagpur Rly. 1925-30; Fellow, Royal Institute of British Architects; Fellow, Surveyors' Institution; Member, the Town Planning Institution; Partner, Messrs. Ballardie, Thompson & Matthews, Chartered Architects, Calcutta. Honorary Consul-General for Bolivia and for Greece. *Ad.* Wellesley House, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

MAVALANKAR, THE HON. GANESH VASUDEO, B.A., LL.B., President of the Central Assembly since 24-1-46, *b.* 1888, *ed*: Ahmedabad and Bombay; joined Bar, 1913. Joined Khaira no-rent campaign, 1917; acted as Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee; was President, Ahmedabad Municipality, was imprisoned and interned; President, Gujarat Vernacular Society; Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly until elected to the Central Assembly. *Ad.* "Bhandra," Bombay.

MAYURBHANJ, Ruler of, (See p. 177).

MEHERALLY, EBRAHIM RAJANBHAI, F.R.E.S., *b.* 1907; *ed*: at Bombay. Is a merchant and landlord. Grand Commander of the Aga Khan Legion; has travelled all over the world on business. Helped in establishing in London the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce in 1927. Is member of several commercial associations in U. K. Has written on business and travel. *Ad.* Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MEHROTRA, LALJI, B.A., LL.B., Director, Bachharaj Factories Ltd.

Karachi; *b*. August 1900. *ed*: Govt. School, Jaunpur and Muir Central College, Allahabad; Was on the Editorial staff of the "Independent," Allahabad, 1921; Secretary to Late Pandit Motilal Nehru (1922-23); Municipal Councillor since 1934; Mayor of Karachi 1940-41; President District Congress Committee (1939-40), President, Karachi Indian Merchants' Association since 1940; Incarcerated twice in connection with the Civil Disobedience in 1930 and 1932 and under detention under Defence of India Rules 1942-44.

MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL B., KT., J.P., President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi (1941); Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay (1940); Bombay Shroffs' Association (1934-43). Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee. Director, Central Board, Reserve Bank of India (1941); Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.; Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. and many other commercial concerns in Bombay and outside. Editor, "Financial News", Bombay; "Indian Cotton Review. *Ad*. 52, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL VIJBHUCANDAS, K*t*., J.P., K.C.S.I., (1928), M.A., LL.B., Agent and Chairman, Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bombay, *b*. 12 Jan. 1881, *m*. to Tarabai Chandulal Kankodiwala; *ed*: St. Xavier's Coll.; elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation 1907; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1912; President of Corporation, 1916. Elected to Bombay Legislative Council 1916; City Improvement Trust, 1918; Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber 1918 and 1931. Elected to the Bombay Port Trust 1920; Ex-Chancellor, Indian Women's Univ.; Ex-Provincial Scout Comr.; Minister, Bombay Govt. 1921-23; Member, Executive Council of Govt. of Bombay, 1923-28; Chairman, Bank of India Ltd., India Match Co., Ltd., and New India Assurance Co., Ltd.; Director of several companies; President, Indian Territorial Force. *Ad*. 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, FATEH LAL, *b*. 1868; *ed*: Ajmer; *s*. of the late Rai Mehta Pannalal, C.I.E., who was Dewan of Mewar State. Served the State in many capacities and was member, Judicial Council; retired 2 years ago. *Ad*. Pannalal Mansion, Udaipur, Rajputana.

MEHTA, GAGANVIHARI, M.A., Officer-in-Charge, Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited, Calcutta office, *b*. in 1900; *ed*: Bombay and London School of Economics. Was Asst. Editor, Bombay Chronicle; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1939-40; Commissioner of Port of Calcutta 1930-34 and 1940-42; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1942-43; Is on the Advisory Committee of Bengal Pilot Service and on Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses. Was Member, Indian Employers' Delegation to the International Labour Conference (23rd Session) at Geneva; Delegate to International Chamber of Commerce, Berlin, 1937; Deputy Leader, Indian Delegation to the International Business Conference at Rye, New York, 1944; and is on the Government of India's post-war reconstruction Committees (General Policy, Aviation and Industrial Policy). Is Member of the Committee recently appointed by Government of India in connection with the establishment of a Technological Institute in India. Is

Chairman of the Industrial Panel (Planning and Development Dept. Government of India) to consider question of establishing heavy machinery industry. Is a Member of the Central Advisory Board of Education. Is also a Member of the All-India Council of Technical Education. Is connected with several Calcutta firms as Director. Contributes to Daily and Periodical Press. *Pub.* "From Wrong Angles", "Perversities", "Conscience of A Nation", "Equality of Trading Rights."

MEHTA, SIR HOMI MANECKJI, K.B.E., *b.* 1871; started in Govt. service as asst. in Bombay Mint, 1888; took to business 1896, purchased certain mills later. Started two Insurance Companies and Electric Supply Corporations. Was member of Council of State, 1930-34; delegate to League of Nations, 1933 and 1934. Has started other concerns Is a leading banker and mill-owner. Chairman, Bombay War Gifts' Fund. Director, Reserve Bank Central Board since 1934. *Ad.* Mehta House, Apollo St., Bombay.

MEHTA, JAMNADAS M., M.A., LL.-B., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1884, *ed:* Bombay and London. Was a prominent Congressman. President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee 1921-23, and Bombay Prov. Congress Committee 1929-30; member, Congress Working Committee 1926, and member A.-I. C.C. 1921-31; delegate to I. L. Conference, Geneva, 1934 and 1944. Mayor of Bombay 1936-37; Rev. & Fin. Minister, Bombay, 1937. Elected to the Central Assembly, March 1941, Agent to the Govt. of India with the Govt. of Burma since Oct. 1944. *Ad.* Ridge Rd. Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNA LAL, M.A., *b.* 1884, *ed:* Bombay; Secretary, Indian Merchant Chamber 1907; Adviser to representative of Employers, 3rd and 14th sessions of International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1921 & 1930. *Ad.* "Krishna Kutir", Santa Cruz, B. B. & C. I. Rly.

MEHTA, Dr. JIVRAJ NARAYAN, L.M. & S., M.D., F.C.P.S., M.R.C.P., *b.* 1887; *ed:* Bombay and London; was Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State; was Dean Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay. *Ad.* Khambata Hill, 16, Altamont Road, Bombay 26.

MEHTA, MANUBHAI NANSHANKAR, SIR, M.A., LL.B., C.S.I., Kt., *b.* 1868. *ed:* Bombay; started as Prof. of Philosophy and Lecturer on Law, Baroda College, 1891-99; was Private Secretary to Maharaja of Baroda, 1899--1906; Diwan of Baroda, 1916-1927; became Prime Minister, Bikaner State, 1927-34; Home Minister, Gwalior 1937 and Foreign and Political Minister, Gwalior 1940, Indian State Delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1933; Delegate, R.T. Conference, 1930-1932. Has written on law and Indian States. *Ad.* 'Sunny Villa', Carmichael Road, Bombay.

MERRELL, GEORGE ROBERT, *b.* St. Louis, Missouri, July 13, 1898. *ed:* A.B. Cornell University, 1941. U. S. Army 1917-18. Appointed Secretary of Embassy, December 15, 1941. Served in various diplomatic and consular capacities until 1921 when he was appointed as Consul General in Calcutta. Appointed Secretary of Mission, New Delhi, 1942, Secretary in Charge 1943-1945. Commissioner of U.S.A. to India 1945-46. U.S. Minister in India since Nov. 1946.

MEHTAR of Chitral: H. H. HAJI MOHAMMAD MUZAFFARUL-MULK, *b.* on 16th October 1901, *ed:* in

Islamia College, Peshawar, Ascended the Gaddi on 29th July 1943. Is a progressive ruler, a keen sportsman and a good polo-player.

METCALFE, SIR HERBERT, AUBREY FRANCIS, B.A., K.C.I.E., C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S., *b.* 1883 *ed*: Oxford. Served in Punjab, 1908-13; appointed to Pol. Dept., was in N.W.F., Province, 1917-25; Secretary, Govt. of India, 1932; A.G.G. Resident and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, since 1939. *Ad.* Quetta.

MISRA, PANDIT GODAVARIS, Ex-Minister, Finance, Education and Development, Orissa, *b.* 1888. After passing M.A., started life as teacher voluntarily giving services without pay and renouncing offers of lucrative Government posts. Fellow, Patna University 1919-1943. Joined National Congress 1921 but differing on war issue started in 1941 coalition ministry which continued till June 1944. Life Fellow, Utkal University; Is a social reformer, author, poet and dramatist. *Ad.* Cuttack.

MITHA, SIR SULEMAN CASSUM HAJI, C.I.E., J.P., Kt. is a director of several joint-stock companies in Bombay; was Sheriff of Bombay, 1934, member, Council of State, and President, Muslim Committee. Is a leading banker and landholder of Bombay. *Ad.* 27, Kholsa Mohalla, Bombay.

MITRA, CHANDI CHARAN, M.A., B.L., Principal, Burdwan Raj College, *b.* Dec. 22, 1893, *s.* of late Mritunjoy Mitra of Ariadaha, 24 Parganas (Bengal). *ed*: Calcutta. Was Professor of English, Presidency and St. Xavier's Colleges, Cal.; Carmichael College, Rangpur & Asutosh College, Cal.; Vice-Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi, and Reader in English, Delhi University; Principal, Burdwan Raj College since 1928. *Pub.* A paper on the *Teaching of English* to the University Commission. *Ad.* Burdwan Raj College, Burdwan.

MITRA, Debendra Nath, Rai Bahadur. *b.* 1890, *ed*: Hindu School, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Agricultural College, Sabour, Bihar. Joined Agricultural Department, Bengal, 1914. Retd. 1945. Held many responsible posts—Special Officer, Jute Restriction Scheme; Assistant Director, Rural Reconstruction; Special Officer, Food Production; Deputy Development Commissioner, etc. A member of the Food-production Advisory Com. Bengal and a member of Agricultural Education Com. Univ. of Calcutta. He was responsible for many schemes for the development of rural areas including the Scheme of training of 'Bhadrologue' Youths in practical agriculture and Settlement of Government lands with them. Author of many agricultural treatises. In recognition of his literary talents the title of "Sahitya Bisharad" was conferred on him by the pundits of Navadwip (Bengal). *Ad*: 175/A, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta or Antpur, P.O., (Hooghly).

MITRA, NRIPENDRA NATH, Editor, *The Indian Annual Register;* b. 1892; *ed*: Calcutta University; an orthodox Hindu. Has been editing *The Indian Annual Register*, since 1923. *Ad.* 16/1, Komedan Bagan Lane, P.O., Park Street, Calcutta.

MITRA, SISIR KUMAR, D.SC., M.B.E., *b.* 1891. *ed*: Calcutta and Paris; is Ghose Prof. of Physics, Cal. University; well known as pioneer radio research worker in India; was President, Math. and Physics Section, Indian Science Congress, 1934, President, Rotary Club of Calcutta, 1942-43. Member, Indian Scientific Mission to U.K. and U.S.A., 1944. *Ad.* 9, Hindusthan Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MITTER, SIR BROJENDRA LAL, M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law., KT., K.C.S.I., Dewan of Baroda since 1945; *b.* 1875, *ed*: Cal. & London. Law Member, Government of India Delegation to League of Nations 1931 and 1933. Advocate-General, Bengal 1925-8 and Member, Bengal Executive Council 1934-7; Advocate-General of India, 1937-45; *Ad.* Baroda.

MITTER, LALIT KUMAR, *s.* of Late Hara Kumar Mitter; *b.* at Sakta, Dacca, in Nov. 1880; graduated in 1901 & passed B.L. 1903; practised for a short time in Mymensingh & Rajshahi and in 1908-9 went to Burma. Was an advocate, High Court, Rangoon and Vakil, High Court, Cal.; Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mandalay for about 12 years and for a time Public Prosecutor, Kyaukse; Was elected Member, Legislative Council for 7 consecutive years from 1926; member of the Senate, Rangoon Univ., President of the Theosophical Society and a Freemason; retired from practice in 1940; returned to Dacca in April 1942 at the outbreak of the war. *Ad.* Hara Nivas, Dacca.

MITTER, Sir RUPENDRA COOMER, KT., M.SC., M.L., Judge, Calcutta High Court, *b.* Jan. 18, 1890. *ed*: Presidency College, Scottish Churches College, University Law College, Calcutta; *m.* Sudhahasini *née* Bose; one son, one daughter. Practised as a Vakil and Advocate, Calcutta High Court. Was for some time Professor, University Law College. *Ad.* 5, Old Mayor's Court, Calcutta.

MITTER, SATISH CHANDRA, B.SC., (Cal.), B.SC. (Eng.) (Lond.), A.M.I.*e.* (Ind.), M. R. san. I.; *s.* of late the Right Hon'ble Sir B. C. Mitter, P. C., *g. s.* of late Sir Ramesh Ch. Mitter, the then Chief Justice of Bengal; *b.* Dec., 1900 at Benares. *ed*: Calcutta. Awarded B.SC. (Engineering) Degree of the London University, 1924; a Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Joined the Department of Industries (Bengal) as Industrial Engineer, 1925; appointed Deputy Director of Industries, 1934; Director of Industries, 1937; nominated M.L.C., 1933-37; worked in the Council as Official Whip efficiently. Invented and designed numerous processes and sponsored numerous schemes for improvement of industries and particularly small industries. Reappointed Director of Industries 1946. *Pub. A Recovery Plan for Bengal,* and *A Five Year Plan for Bengal. Ad.* 7/1, Loudon Street, Calcutta.

MOBERLY, BERTRAND RICHARD, SIR, Lieutenant-General, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1877, *ed*: Sandhurst; joined Indian army, 1897; has been in war service in India and Europe and Egypt. Was appointed Lieut.-General in 1938. Is Red Cross Commissioner for India. *Ad.* Simla.

MODY, SIR HORMASJI PEROSHAW, *Kt.*, M.A., LL.B., K.B.E. Was member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Supply), *b.* 1881, *ed*: Bombay; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation 1913-41 and its President 1923-24; was Chairman of Millowners' Association; President, Employers' Federation of India, since 1933; Delegate, International Labour Conf. at Geneva, 1937; member, Round Table Conf.; member, Central Assembly, 1929-1945; Director of Tata Sons Ltd. One of the two signatories to the Indo-Lancashire Textile Agreement. *Pub. The Political Future of India* and *Life of Sir Phirozshah Mehta. Ad.* "Spirospero" 1, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

MOHAMMED ALI, KHAN BAHADUR B.A., M.L.A., Finance Minister, Bengal, since 1946. *b.* 1909, *ed*: Bogra; was connected with Bogra

Municipality. Chairman, Dt. Board; has served as Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank. Is Fellow, Calcutta and Dacca Universities; has founded the A. H. College, Bogra. Was Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, Bengal. Has obtained several medals from Govt.; is a big zemindar. *Ad.* The Palace, Bogra.

MONTESSORI, Dr. MARLA, *b.* in Chiaravalle, Italy on Aug. 31, 1870. She was the first girl in Italy to attend a public school. In 1896 she obtained in Rome her degree of Doctor in Medicine. During her student days she joined the Feminist Movement, and a few days after receiving her degree she was chosen as delegate to represent the Italian women at the Feminists' Conference in Berlin. In 1897 she was admitted to a post in General Hospital of Rome. In the same year during the Medical Congress at Turin she created a stir by her attack on the medical profession in particular and society in general, for their neglect of defectives. In 1899 she was elected to the chair of Hygiene in the Women's University of Rome. In 1900 she visited London for the first time as the delegate of the Italian women at a Feminist Conference. There she was received by Her Majesty Queen Victoria and met Dr. Annie Besant. In 1904 she was made lecture in Anthropology at the University of Rome. Incidentally she introduced Theosophy to Italy, by collaboration in the translation of the first Theosophical books brought into Italy. In 1906 the "House of the Children" was inaugurated. In 1909 she gave her first training course. During the last world war she went to the United States and created in New York a training college. In Barcelona she founded and directed for the whole period of the war the Seminary Laboratori De Pedagogia. In 1922 she went to Italy and in 1926 the Royal School of Montessori Method was created in Rome only to be closed a few years later when she once again went to Spain, and created a private institution. Once again she went to England and held there some courses and some international Conferences. She also went to Holland and here she again created an institution. She created in 1939 the Social Party of the Child, which was founded in the Great Hall of the Parliament of Copenhagen. She is at present in India on invitation by the late Dr. Arundale of Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras and his wife, Rukmini Devi. Present *Ad.* "Rose Bank," Kodaikanal, S. India.

MOOKERJEE, SIR BIRENDRA NATH, M.A., (Cantab), M.I.E. (Ind.) *s.* of Late Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., D.SC., (Eng). *b.* 14th February 1899. *m.* 1925. Ranu Priti Adhikari daughter of Phani Bhusan Adhikari late Prof. Benares Hindu University. Has two daughters and one son. Is partner of Messrs. Martin & Co., and Messrs. Burn & Co., Chairman, Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd., Vice-President, Calcutta Local Board, Imperial Bank of India, Director of several big limited concerns. Member Viceroy's National Defence Council: Adviser, Roger Mission; Member, Munitions Production Advisory Committee; Fellow, Calcutta Univ., Sheriff of Calcutta 1941. *Ad.* 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE, HARENDRA COOMAR, M.A., Ph.D., *b.* 1877. *ed*: Calcutta, was Professor, City College, Calcutta, and Asst. Prof. and later

Secy., Post-graduate Dept., Cal. Univ. 1936-40. Member, Senate, Cal. Univ. since 1932. Editor-in-Chief. "Calcutta Review"; was President, and is now Organising Secy., All-India Council of Indian Christians. Has contributed numerous articles on social, political and economic problems to many first class magazines of India. *Pub. Indians in British Industries, Congress and the Masses, etc. Ad.* 2, Dehi Serampur Road, Entally, Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE, RADHA KUMUD, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D., Itihasa-Siromani (Baroda), ex. M.L.C. (Bengal). Emeritus Professor of History, Lucknow Univ. *b.* 1884, obtained Gaekwad Prize for Rs. 7,000. An ardent nationalist and ex-Congress M.L.C., Member, Bengal Land Revenue Commission 1938-40. *Pub. A History of Indian Shipping; The Fundamental Unity of India; Hindu Civilisation; Local Government in Ancient India; Harsha* (Oxford); *Nationalism in Hindu Culture; Men and Thought in Ancient India; Asoka; Indian Land System; Early Indian Art, etc. Ad.* 39, Ekdalia Rd., Cal.; 6, Goode Rd., Darjeeling; Kumud-Kutir, Puri.

MOOKERJEE, SYAMA PRASAD, M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, D.Litt., LL.D., (*Honoris Causa*), *b.* 1901, *s.* of late Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, *ed*: Calcutta and London; Fellow, Calcutta University since 1924; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1929-37; Member, Bengal Assembly 1937-45. Was Finance Minister, Govt. of Bengal; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University 1934-38. President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha. *Ad.* 77, Ashutosh Mookerjee Rd. Calcutta.

MOOS, F. N. A., M.D., B.S., D.T.M. and Hyg., F.R.I.P.H., D.P.H., D.P.A., J.P., *b.* 1893; *ed*: Bombay and London; is fellow, Royal Society of Public Health; and of University of Bombay; of College of Physicians and Surgeons (Bombay); is Supdt. and Chief Medical Officer, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Has written on medicine. *Ad.* Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MOOS, S. N., C.I.E., M.A. (Cantab) F.R.S.A., I.E.S., *b.* 1890; *ed*: Bombay and Cambridge; joined I.E.S. 1918; was Educational Inspector, Bombay and Sind. Also Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Victoria Jubilee Tech. Institute, Bombay; Director of Public Instruction, Bombay; Member Civil Selection Board, Member Public Service Commission, Bombay and Sind. Has written on education, etc. *Ad.* Garden Reach, Bombay Road, Poona.

MORVI, Ruler of, (See p. 178).

MOUDGILL, KISHORI LAL, Rajyasevapravina, M.A. (Cantab.), D.SC., (Glasgow & Fran.), F.R.I.C. Director of Research, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Vice-Chairman Council of Research, Univ. of Travancore, *b.* Baddowal, March 18, 1896, *ed*: Punjab, Glasgow & Camb. D.SC. 1924, F.I.C. 1924, D.SC. (Honoris Causa) of the Travancore Univ.; Professor, Mahindra College, Patiala, 1920-21; College of Science 1921-39 as Professor and Principal; acted as Director of Public Instruction, 1937, Travancore. Member of the Senate and the Syndicate, University of Travancore. Formerly member of Academic Council, Faculty of Science, Senate, and Syndicate of the Madras University. Awarded State title of Rajyasevapravina 1945. *Ad.* Trivandrum, Travancore.

MUDALIAR, ARCOT RAMASWAMI, SIR, The Hon. DEWAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., B.L., *b.* 1887, *ed*:

Madras; was member, Legislative Council, Madras, 1920-26; Mayor Madras Municipal Corporation, 1928-30; member, Council of State, 1930, and of Legislative Assembly, 1931-34; Member, India Council, London; led Indian delegation to British Commonwealth Conference, Toronto; Delegate to Nine-Power Conference, Brussels, 1937. Was Commerce Member, Viceroy's Executive Council up to June 1942; a member of the Pacific War Council and of the British War Cabinet; appointed Supply Member Viceroy's Ex. Council in May 1943. Was Hony. editor of *Justice*, Madras, 1937-35. Elected Chairman Social and Economic Council U.N.O. 1945. *Ad.* 5, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.

MUHAMMAD ALAM, Dr. Shaikh, B.A. (Hons.) Oxon., LL.D. (Dub.), Bar-at-Law, member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, *b.* 1891. Was a prominent Congress worker, giving up his practice in 1921. Incarcerated several times. Was Deputy Leader of Congress Assembly Party which he resigned 1940. Was Member, Congress Working Committee; broke away from the Congress over the Shahidgunge Mosque *satyagraha*, War policy of the Congress and the Punjab Bill. *Ad.* Lytton Rd., Lahore.

MUKERJEA, Tarak Nath, B.SC., M.B.E., eldest grandson of late Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee, C.S.I., M.A., B.L., of Uttarpara. Was Revenue and Relief Minister, Govt. of Bengal (1943-45); Was elected member of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1923 and reelected in 1926 and in 1929. Member, Hooghly District Board since 1923 and Chairman since 1927. Reappointed Minister in the Suhrawardy Cabinet Dec. 1946. Established some dispensaries and schools and regularly contributes for their maintenance. *Ad.* Rajendra Bhawan, Uttarpara.

MUKERJEA, Satya Vrata, Rajya Ratna, M.A. (Oxon); F.S.S., F.R.S.A. (London), Senior Councillor, Baroda (retd.). *b.* 6th Feb. 1887; *s.* of the late Col. Pandit U. C. Mukherjea of the Indian Medical Service; *m.* Sm. Aruna Devi, M.A. *née* Bezbaroa, grand-niece of Rabindranath Tagore, *ed*: Calcutta and Oxford. Entered Baroda Service 1911; was Census Commr. 1921, 1931, 1941; Chief Secretary to the Government 1929; acting Revenue Commissioner, 1929-30. Development Commissioner 1935, confirmed as Sar Suba (Revenue Commissioner) 1935. Naib Dewan and Revenue Member 1941-42 Dewan of Kutch (1943-4). Senior Councillor of the State (1944-45) Awarded "Rajya Ratna" Mandal Gold Medal for exemplary services 1934; also King George V Silver Jubilee Gold Medal 1936 and the King's Coronation Medal 1937. *Ad.* C/o Imperial Bank of India Shillong.

MUKERJEE, Dr. Biswanath, L.M.S., *b.* 1893 at Muzaffarpur, Behar; *ed*: Gorakhpur and Calcutta; Worked as assistant Editor of *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and *Hindu Spiritual Magazine* from 1915 to 1919. Founded B. & N.-W. Railwaymen's Federation in 1920. All India Railwaymen's Federation. Vice-President. All-India Trade Union Congress and All-India Railwaymen's Federation, 1927-29. Member of U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937-45. President, All-India Sugar-Workers' Association and Conference in 1938 and All-India Homoeopathic Medical Association and Conference in 1939. A Congressman, courted imprisonment during non-co-operation movement in 1921. Arrested and tried in Meerut conspiracy case and acquitted after four years. *Ad.* Zafra Bazar, Gorakhpur.

MUKERJI, BHASKAR, B.SC. (Cal.), B.A. (Cantab), Deputy Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta; *b.* 26th Nov. 1892; *s.* of the late Lt.-Col. U. N. Mukerji; *m.* Kalyani, daughter of Deshabandhu C. R. Das; *ed*: Presidency College, Calcutta; King's College, London; Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge. Was Professor of Physics, King Edward College, Amraoti (C.P.) & Victoria College of Science, Nagpur; was Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation. *Ad.* Central Municipal Office, Calcutta.

MUKERJI, PARESH NATH, RAI BAHADUR, M.A., C.B.E., *b.* 1882. *ed*: Calcutta, started Govt. Service as Post Office Supdt. in Bengal in 1904, and rose to be Deputy Director-General in 1931. Postmaster-General of Madras in 1933. Postmaster-General in Bihar and Orissa 1933-34 and Postmaster-General in Bengal and Assam from 1934. Served as Senior Deputy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India from 1938 to 1939, when he retired. In 1932 was deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan and in 1934 led Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo. Rejoined P. & T. Dept. as welfare officer 1942. Dy. Controller-General of Civil Supplies 1944. *Ad.* Raceview, Hasting, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, BANKIM CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., Advocate, Calcutta High Court; a prominent member of the National Party; *b.* 1887. *ed*: Muzaffarpur & Calcutta; Scholar in B.A. & M.A., did research in Chemistry under Prof. Cunningham, Sir P. C. Roy & Sir J. C. Bose. Started as Prof. of Chemistry, City College, Calcutta. Joined the Bar 1911, appeared in Tikari Raj succession and Bhowal Sanyasi cases. A prominent Hindu Mahasabha leader; Member, All-India Comte., Hindu Mahasabha and Exc. Comte., Bengal Prov. Hindu Mahasabha. Member Bengal Legislative Council 1943-46. *Ad.* 15, Jadu Bhattacharji Lane, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, DEBENDRA NATH, was Mayor of Calcutta 1945-46; *b.* 1890, belongs to vill. Khargachi, Basirhat Sub-division (24 Parganas); *s.* of late Bepin Behari Mukherjee, an orthodox Brahmin with broad outlook. *ed*: Bashirhat H. E. School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Later he took his M.A. and Law degrees from the Calcutta University. He started his career as a lecturer of Economics in Bangabasi College in 1913 and soon after joined the Calcutta Bar. Until 5 years ago, he was connected with the said college as the senior professor of Economics. In 1939 Mr. Mukherjee joined the Hindu Mahasabha and in 1940 he was elected as a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation on the Hindu Mahasabha ticket. Since then he served on various committees of the Corporation. He was elected General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, 1944 and was re-elected General Secretary at the last Jalpaiguri session of the Hindu Mahasabha. Chairman, Board of Directors, Southern Bank and Director of several companies. A leading practitioner of the Alipore Civil Court and was Secretary to the Alipore Bar Association and Vice-President for the last 2 years.

MUKHERJEE, VIVEKANANDA, Editor *Jugantar; b.* 1904; began his journalistic career in 1925 as an apprentice in the *Anandabazar Patrika*. Was an associate editor of that paper till 1937.

Was Vice-President, Indian Journalists' Association. A poet and versatile writer. *Pub. Japan Juddher Diary. Ad.* 2, Ananda Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.

MULRAJ, SHAMBHONATH, RAO BAHADUR, B.SC., LL. B., J. P., *b.* 1903; *s.* of L. Mulraj Sibal of Dinga, Dist. Guzrat (Punjab); *ed*: Lahore. Is a big Zeminder of Sind and a business magnate of Karachi. A patron of various societies and associations. Is Member of N. W. Rly Advisory Board. Divisional Irrigation Advisory Board, Provincial Agricultural Board, Karachi Jail Advisory Board and Karachi School Board. Was Mayor of Karachi in 1943-44. *Ad.* Karachi City.

MURSHIDABAD, NAWAB BAHADUR OF, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Ihtisham-ul-Mulk, Rais-ud-Dowla Amir-ul-Omra, Nawab Asef Kudr Sir Syed Wasef Ali Mirza, Mahabut Jung Khan Bahadur, is the leading nobleman of Bengal, *b.* 1875; *ed*: privately India and completed his education at Oxford; is a prominent worker in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity. Was member, Bengal Legislative Council for several years; descended from Mohammed, Prophet of Arabia, and held in high esteem by Hindus and Moslems alike; a great lover of fine arts and oriental architecture, a poet and philosopher, and an Urdu and Arabic scholar. *Ad.* The Palace, Murshidabad.

MYSORE, Ruler of, (See p. 179).

NABHA, Ruler of, (See p. 179).

NAG, KALIDAS, M.A., (Cal.), D. LITT. (Paris), Lecturer in Ancient Indian History and Culture, Cal. Univ.; *b.* 1892; *ed*: Calcutta & Paris Univ. Was Prof of Hist., Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, 1915-19; Principal, Mahindra College, Galle, Ceylon 1919-20; represented India at the 3rd International Congress of Education, Geneva 1921 and at the Internatl. League for Peace and Freedom; Lugano 1922; represented Cal. Univ. at Internatl. Congress of Libraries and Librarians, Paris 1923. Joined Cal. Univ. Postgraduate Dept. 1923. Founder-Secy., the Greater India Society 1926-30. Made lecture tours through Europe and America 1930-1 as Ghose Travelling Fellow, Cal. Univ.: Tempy. Collaborator, League of Nations, Geneva, and Visiting Prof., Institute of International Educ., New York 1930-1. Represented India and P. E. N., Bengal at the Internatl. P. E. N. Congress, Buenos Aires 1936. Inaugurated its Indian Dept. as Visiting Prof., Univ. of Hawaii, 1937. Hon. Trustee, Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu 1937. Member Delegate, 2nd Britsh Commonwealth Relations Confce., Sydney 1938. General Secy., Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1942-46. *Pub.* French thesis: *Les Theories Diplomatiques de l'Inde encienne et l'Arthasastra; Cygne* (French translation of Dr. Tagore's *Balaka*); Published: *The Golden Book of Tagore; Greater India: Art & Archaeology Abroad; India and the Pacific World;* edited *India and the World,* 1932-36. Editor: Mahabothi Society Journal. *Ad.* Postgraduate Dept., Cal. Univ.

NAIDU, SRIMATI SAROJINI, *b.* 1879, *ed*: Hyderabad and England; is a gifted poetess, has written several vols. of poetry, which have drawn world-wide attention. Is a Congress leader, was president, Indian National Congress, 1925; is a famous speaker, interested in social, religious, and educational welfare of her countrymen and women. Has been in jail for her politics; was nicknamed

"The Nightingale of India." Was recently under detention under Defence Rules. Released 1945. *Ad.* Congress House, Bombay, 4.

NAIDU, DR. P. VARADA RAJULU, *b.* 1887, Salem Dist., Medical Practitioner and General Secretary, All India Hindu Mahasabha. Madura 1940. Joined politics early in life. Was at first associated with Dr. Besant's Home Rule League, then with *Swadeshi* and Congress movements. Held Secretaryship of many organizations and presided over the biggest number of conferences in the Madras Presidency; imprisoned several times in connection with his political activities; member of the Congress Working Committee in 1925 and 1926; he now devotes his energy to the Hindu movement and consolidation of the Hindus.

NAIR, SIR CHETTUR MADHAVAN, KT., B.A., Bar-at-Law; *b.* 1870, *ed*: Madras and London; joined Madras High Court, 1904; was law reporter: Advocate-General, Madras; Appointed permanent Judge, Madras High Court 1927. Knighted 1939; Officiating Chief Justice: retd. 1940. Appointed President of Rly. Rates Advisory Committee; appointed judge, Privy Council, England in 1942. Permanent. *Ad.* Lyawood, Cathedral, P.O., Madras.

NANAVATI, MANILAL BALABHAI, B.A., LL.B., (Bom.), M.A., (Penn., Pa.), U.S.A., *b.* 11th Jan., 1877 at Ahmedabad; Joined Baroda State Service 1903. From 1912 to 1931 held at various times post of Registrar, Co-operative Societies; Development Commissioner, Accountant-General. In Charge of the development, Port Okha, 1926-30,; Revenue Commissioner 1932-33, Executive Councillor 1934-35. Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India 1936-41. President, Indian Society of Agl. Economics. Member Famine Inquiry Commission 1944-45. *Ad.* "Leela", Juhu, Bombay.

NANAVATI, ROMESH CHANDRA MOTILAL, F.C.S., F.F.C.S., F. COM. SC. A., F. R. ECON. S., F.S.S., (Lond.), Political and foreign Secy., Nagod State, *b.* 25th Jan., 1908, *m.* Vasumati Ratilal Parekh, *ed*: Theosophical College, Madras. Received by their Majesties King Carol of Roumania, Boris III of Bulgaria (1936). Served Dharampur State as the Maharana's Secretary from 1923 to 1938. Recipient of the International honour of Officer of l'Ordre. Universal du Merit Humain of Switzerland 1933-39. Travel Solicitor of the American Express Co. Inc. (1938-39). Travelled several times to Europe. *Ad.* Nagod. (C.I.).

NARANG, GOKUL CHAND, M.A., PH. D., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1878, *ed*: Calcutta, Lahore, Oxford and Bern. Practised at Lahore High Court; was Minister, Punjab Govt. Is a social worker and interested in education and in sugar and steel industries. relinquished knighhood in 1945 as a protest against the communal policy of the Government of India. *Pub. The Message of the Vedas* and *Transformation of Sikhism*. *Ad.* Montgomery Road, Lahore.

NARIMAN, KHURSHED FRAMJI, B.A., LL.B., *b.* 1883, *ed*: Bombay; is a prominent Congress leader; was member, A.-I. C. C. and also of W. C. for several years: has been convicted several times for part in C.D. movement; was President, Bombay Congress Committee, for years: was member of Bombay Legislative Council; President Youth League and Students' Brotherhood; is Municipal Corporator and was Mayor, Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1935-36. Is keen on spread of education among masses. *Ad.* Near Worli Village share, Bombay.

NATARAJAN, KAMAKSHI, B.A., *b.* 1868, *ed*: Madras. Was Haskell Lecturer, Chicago Univ. 1933, edited the Indian Social Reformer, Bombay for fifty years, 1890-1940. *Pub.* A Reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's *Mother India*, etc. *Ad.* "Indian Social Reformer" office, "Kamakshi House", Bandra, Bombay.

NATESAN, G. A., Editor, 'Indian Review', Journalist, Publicist and politician; *b.* 1878, in Tanjore dist. graduated 1897. An ardent Congressman originally, he seceded from the Congress when it adopted non-co-operation, joined the Moderate Conference, 1919. Has since been a staunch Liberal. Has been in the Madras Corporation for over a quarter of a century; has served the Madras University on the Senate and the Syndicate for over two decades. Was member of the Standing Committee on Indian Emigration. In 1928, Mr. Natesan was invited to join the Empire Parliamentary Delegation to Canada. Appointed Chairman, Retrenchment Committee for Stores, Printing and Stationery in 1930; Member, Indian Tariff Board (iron and steel industry) 1933; ex-sheriff of Madras. *Ad.* Madras.

NAWANAGAR, Ruler of, (See p. 180).

NAWAZ, BEGUM JAHANARA SHAH, M.B.E., *b.* 1896, d. of late Sir Muhammad Shafi, *ed*: Lahore; *m.* Mian Shah Nawaz, a Lahore Barrister. Is interested in educational and social reforms, member of several public bodies; was Vice-President, Social Reforms Conference 1929; and woman delegate, R. T. Conferences 1930-33; Collaborator, League of Nation, 1931; only Indian delegate, Women's Advisory Board; and delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva 1935; Parliamentary Secy., Punjab Govt. for Education, Medical Relief and Public Health, 1937; Member of Council, All-India Muslim League up to 1941. Was a delegate to the Pacific Relations Conference 1942. Appointed Lady incharge, Women's Section, Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India. *Ad.* 53, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

NAZIMUDDIN, KHAWAJA, M.L.A., Bengal, till recently Chief Minister, Bengal; *b.* 1894. *ed.* Aligarh and Cambridge; was member, Dacca University Executive Council; and Chairman, Dacca Municipality (1922-29). Was Minister of Education (1929-34) and Home Minister, Bengal, (1937-41). Appointed Chief Minister, Govt. of Bengal, in April 1943 and was in office till March, 1945. Was President, Bengal Muslim League. Relinquished Knighthood 1946. *Ad.* 9, Gariahata Road, Calcutta.

NAZIR AHMAD, Dr., M.SC., PH. D., (Cantab) O.B.E., J.P., Director, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Technological Lab.; Fellow, Bombay University. Was Member, Imp. Council of Agricultural Research: *b.* May 1898. *ed*: Aligarh, Lahore and Cambridge. Was Head of the Dept. of Science, Islamia College, Lahore 1925-30; and Asst. Director Technological Laboratory 1930-31. Is Member Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. *Ad.* Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

NEHRU, JAWAHARLAL, PANDIT, M.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Vice-President the Governor-General's Executive Council and Leader of the National Interim Govt. since Sept. 2, 1946, *s.* of late Pandit Motilal Nehru, *b.* 1889. *ed*: Harrow, Cambridge and London. Is the most prominent Congressman in India next to Mahatma Gandhi. Was Secretary of the Congress; President of the Congress 1929-30, 1936 and 1937 and again in 1946. Member, A. I. C. C. since 1928; made extensive tours throughout Europe & Soviet Russia; several times imprisoned for Congress and C. D. movement, is a prolific writer; Socialist, nationalist and student of history; wrote his autobiography in 1936; visited China in 1939 as Congress representative, Sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment in 1940 but released in 1941, again imprisoned in August, 1942, released 1945. Was a Congress Representative in the Simla Talks 1945 and Cabinet Mission Talks 1946. *Ad.* Anand Bhawan, Allahabad, & New Delhi.

NEOGI, KSHITISH CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., *b.* 1888, *ed*: Dacca and Calcutta, Member Dacca Univ. Court 1921-24; Member Central Assembly, 1921-34 and 1942-45; Adviser to the Indian States' Delegation to R. T. Confces. in London, 1930-32. Dewan of Mayurbhanj State 1934-44; Political Adviser, Mayurbhanj State 1940. Elected member, Standing Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1940. Chairman, Committee of Ministers, Eastern States. Appointed Member of the Council of Human Rights, U.N.O., 1946 and attended its sessions. *Ad.* 13A, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.

NEWATIA, RADHAKRISHNA, Prominent industrialist and social worker, *b.* July 1901. *ed*: Cal. Member of the Working Committee of the All-India Marwari Federation. Is connected with various organisations of the Marwari Community and other public institutions. *Ad.* 185, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

NIYOGI, JNANANJAN, *b.* 1891, Spent early life in Patna & Gaya; Travelled U.S.A., Burma, Siam and Singapore on lecture tour; an organiser of village reconstruction institutions and Industrial Exhibitions. His famous lecture "Desher Dak" had brought in a new breath among the young men to reconstruct national life on economic demands. Was prosecuted and imprisoned several times and was subjected to detention for 3 years, 1933-36. As one of the foremost social and political workers and a religious speaker he has earned a reputation in Bengal, and in India. Is connected with various social welfare and other public institutions. Is founder-Secretary, Calcutta Workingmen's Institution. Since 1909, an active member of the A. I. Manufacturers' Conference. Publicity Officer, Corporation of Calcutta; is on the Advisory Committee of Commercial Museums all over India. *Ad.* Commercial Museum, College St. Market, Calcutta.

NIYOGI, J. P., Minto Prof. of Economics and Head of Depts. of Economics and Commerce, Cal. Univ. since 1935, *b.* 1893. *ed*; Cal., London School of Econ.: Joined Cal. Univ. as Lecturer 1917; President, Silver Jubilee and Ranade Centenary Session of Indian Econ. Confce., Bombay 1941; Was member, Bengal Industrial Survey Committee and consultative Committee of Economists set up by Govt. of India to deal with post-war reconstruction, etc. *Pub. The Evolution of the Indian Income Tax; The Co-operative Movement in Bengal. Ad.* 90, Ballygunge Place, Cal.

NIYOGI, SIR MACHIRAJA BHOWNISHANKAR, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.B., Hon. LL.D. (Nagpur 1943) *b.* 1889. *ed*: Nagpur; joined Bar, 1910: was member, Nagpur University Court; President, Univ. Union; President Nagpur Municipal Committee; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University 1932-35; is Judge High Court, Nagpur. Knighted in 1944. Is keenly interested in social and political reforms. *Ad.* High Court, Nagpur (C. P.).

NOON, FIROZ KHAN, LL.D. (Toronto), M.A., (Oxon), Lawyer, politician; *b.* 1893. *ed*: Lahore and Oxford. Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1917-26; Member, Punjab Legislature 1920-36; Minister, Punjab, 1927-30 & 1931-36; High Commissioner for India in Great Britain 1936-41; Was a member of the Viceroy's Council, 1941; Govt. of India Reptve., San Francisco Conference 1940. Relinquished titles K.C.S.I., and K.C.I.E., 1946. *Ad.* New Delhi & Simla.

NOORUDDIN, K., M.L.A., Proprietor, "Morning News". *b.* 18th Oct. 1900, *s.* of late. K. M. Ashrafuddin, *ed*: in Calcutta. *m.* Najmunnisa Nooruddin, M.B.E., Was Hony. Secy., Mohamedan Sporting Club for 10 years and re-elected 1946, elected Councillor, Cal. Corpn. in 1926, joined Indian National Congress and was a member of the B.P.C.C.; was Asst. Secy. of the Congress Exhibition Committee, 1928-9. Was greatly responsible for bringing Mr. M. A. Jinnah to Bengal when the activites of the Muslim League in this province were revived. Was elected Alderman, Cal. Coprn., 1933 and resigned from that body when the Muslims boycotted Corpn. on the issue of Muslim employment. *Ad.* 11/1 Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

NORONHA, GEORGE ERIC, Dipl. Journalism, M.A., Ph.D., General Secretary of the Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Union and of Indian Telegraph Assocn. Ltd., *b.* 1904. *ed*: University of London, Catholic Univ. of America, Harvard. Was managing Editor, "Bengalese" Washington, D.C., U.S.A., 1937-38; News Editor, All-India Radio, 1936-37, General Secy. Indian Telegraph Asscn. since 1937. Is Editor "Telegraph Recorder" Pub. Backgrounds in the Education of Indian Girls. *Ad.* 2-D, Burdwan Rd., Calcutta.

NYE, H. E. LIEUT-GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD EDWARD, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., Governor of Madras; from 3rd May 1946; *b.* 23 April 1895; *s.* of Charles E. and Mary Nye; *m.* 1939, Colleen, *d.* of General Sir Harry Knox, issue 1 daughter; *ed*: Duke of York's School, Dover. Enlisted in ranks 1914; 2nd Lt. Leinster Regt. 1915; Lieut. Leinster Regt. 1916; Adjutant Leinster Regt. 1919-22; Capt. R. Warwickshire Regt. 1923; Student Staff College, Camberley 1924-25; G.S.O. for Air Co-operation, 1926-28; Brigade Major 1928-30; Bt. Major 1930 G.S.O. (War Office), 1931-32; G.S.O. (Staff College) 1932-35; Bt. Lt. Col. 1934; Major South Lancashire Regt. 1935; Lt. Col. R. Warwickshire Regt. 1937. Col. (temp. Brig.) 1939; Commander, Nowshera Brigade, 1939; Major General (Acting) 1940; Major General (subt.) 1941; Lieut-Gen. (acting) 1941; Temp. Lt. Gen. 1942; Lt.-Gen. (subt.) 1944; Deputy Director of Staff Duties 1940; Director of Staff Duties 1940; Vice Chief Imperial General Staff 1941; Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple 1932. Recreations: hunting and fishing. *Ad.* Government House, Madras.

PAKVASA, THE HON. MANGALDAS MANCHARAM, B.A., LL.B., *b.* 1882, *ed*: Bombay; Solicitor Bombay High Court. Is President, Bombay Legislative Council. Takes interest in social welfare. *Ad.* West Lodge, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Bombay.

PANANDIKAR, SATYASHRAYA GOPAL, M.A., Ph.D., D.SC., *b.* 1894; *ed*: Bombay and London. Was Professor of Political Economy, Dacca University; is Professor Commerce and Principal, Sydenham College. Has written on banking and industry. *Pub. Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta. Ad.* Sydenham College, Bombay.

PANDAY, DR. ANANT H., Director and General Manager, Hind Constructions Ltd., 8 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta; *b.* at Bhavnagar (Kathiawar); *ed*: Bombay University and Massachussetts Institute of Technology. Worked with the Trussed Concrete Steel Co. Ltd. Appointed Chief Engineer, Diagrid Structures Ltd. in 1937. Returned to India in 1939 as Principal, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur. Joined the Government of India, Department of Supply in 1943 and worked as Deputy Director-General of Munitions Production. Joined Hind Constructions Ltd. in 1945. *Ad.* 12, Raja Santosh Road, Alipore, Calcutta.

PANDE, Major B. P., B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S. (Lond.), Dewan, Mayurbhanj State, *b.* at Bareilly 1896; *ed*: Muir Central Coll., Allahabad. Advocate Bareilly. Chief Secretary, Orchha State, 1930, Dewan 1932. Attended the Third Round Table Conference 1933, as a Member of the Indian States Delegation. Dewan of Mayurbhanj State 1940. Member, Benares Hindu University Court since 1942 and Fellow, Utkal University since 1944. Interest in numismatics, economics, history, journalism and arts. *Ad.* Baripada, Mayurbhanj.

PANDIT, SRIMATI VIJAYLAKSHMI, M.L.A., first woman Minister in India; was in Cabinet of U.P. Congress Government 1937-39; appointed Minister again in 1946; *d.* of late Motilal and sister of Pandit Jawaharlal, she has been in the thick of the Congress movement since non-co-operation days. Organised women volunteers of the Congress, U.P. Has suffered imprisonment more than once for civil disobedience. Made extensive tour to America in 1944-45 and her speeches and statements revealing a true picture of India particularly during the San Francisco Conference received appreciation from her countrymen. Member, Constituent Assembly. Leader of the Indian Delegation to U.N.O. 1946 where by her advocacy she won India's case against South Africa. *Ad.* Anand Bhawan, Allahabad.

PANIKKAR, KAVALAM MADHAVA, B.A., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1895. *ed*: Madras, Oxford and London. Secy. to Chancellor, Chamber of Princes; Foreign Minister, Patiala; is Foreign and Political Minister and Minister for Education and Health, Bikaner State, 1939; Secy., Indian State Delegation to R.T. Conference; has written on religion, education, politics etc., and contributed to various foreign papers. *Pub. Indian State and Government of India,* etc. *Ad.* Bikaner.

PANNA LALL, M.A., B.SC., LL.B., (Cantab) Hon. D.Litt., Bar-at-law, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Was Adviser to H. E. the Governor, U.P.; *b.* Bareilly Nov. 29, 1883; *ed*: Agra College, Allahabad and Calcutta Universities; Govt. of India Scholar for higher studies in the United Kingdom. Entered I.C.S. 1907, Magistrate and Collector; Settlement Officer; Commissioner, Benares, Allahabad & Jhansi Divisions; Chief Secy. to the Political Agent in Benares; Member, Hindustani Academy; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission 1926; President, U.P. Historical Society; President, Numismatic Society of India; *Pub.* Joint Translator of Bhasa's *Svapnavasavdatta;* author *Hindu Customary Law in Kumaun,* etc.; *Junior Collector's Hand Book, Ad.* Allahabad.

PANT, PANDIT GOVIND BALLAV, *b.* 1886; Premier, U.P. 1937-39 and again since 1946; *ed*: Allahabad. Is Member of A.I.C.C.; was member, Central Assembly; Member of Legislative Assembly, U.P.; Jailed for taking part in C.D. movement 1940. Released May 1945. Appointed Member Congress Working Committee 1946. *Ad.* Talli Tal, Naini Tal.

PANTULU, RAMADAS, V., B.A., Madras, *b.* 1873. President, The Indian Provncial Co-operative Banks Association and the All-India Co-operative Institutions' Association; Member, Central Committee, International Co-operative Alliance, London. Editor, "Tne Indian Co-operative Review" and of the "Year Book & Directory of Indian Co-operation" 1942. Delegate, 14th International Co-operative Congress, 1934. Leader, Congress party in the Council of State; Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee; and of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association; President, Andhra Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangha. *Ad.* Farhatbag, Mylapole, Madras.

PARANJAPE, GOPAL RAMCHANDRA, M.SC., F.N.I., I.E.S., J.P., *b.* 1891, *ed*: Poona, Heidelberg, Berlin and Bangalore. Retired Principal and Professor of Physics, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Fellow of the Indian Academy of Science, National Institute of Sciences and of the Indian Physical Society. Editor of a Marathi scientific monthly. *Ad.* "Sudarshan", 202/1, Sadashiv, Poona 2.

PARANJPYE, Sir RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM, KT., M.A., D.SC., *b.* 1876; *ed*: Bombay, Poona, Cambridge, Paris and Gottingen. Was Senior Wrangler and Fellow of St. John's College (Cambridge). Served as Principal and Prof. of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona (1902-24). Was Vice-Chancellor, Indian Women's University; Member Legl. Council (1913-23); Minister, Bombay Government; Member India Council (1927-32); Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University (1932-38); knighted 1942. President of National Liberal Federation (1924 and 1939). Appointed High Commissioner for India in Australia October 1944. *Ad.* High Commissioner for India, Canberra, Australia.

PARMANAND, BHAI, *b.* 1876. *s.* of Bhai Tara Chand at Karriala (Dist. Jhelum); *ed*: Abbottabad, Lahore, Calcutta and San Francisco; *m.* Shrimati Bhag Sudhi. Prof. D.A.V. College, Lahore. Chancellor National University, Punjab; President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Ajmer and President of the Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha. Writer of about twenty books in English, Hindi and Urdu. Founded the *Akashvani* & *Hindu* at Lahore and the *Outlook* at New Delhi. *Ad.* Shish Mahal Road, Lahore.

PATEL, MULJIBHAI MOTIBHAI, The Hon'ble, M.B.B.S., O.B.E., *b.* Sep. 1897. *s.* of late Motibhai Vehribhai Patel of Sojitra, Baroda State; *m.* Maniben; *ed*: Poona & Bombay. Practised medicine at Baroda 1923-25; came to East Africa, Uganda, Dec. 1925. At present the oldest and leading Indian medical practitioner in Uganda. Many times President, Indian Association, Kampala; ex-president, Patel Samaj, The Arya Samaj, etc. all of Kampala. Nominated unofficial member, Legislative Council, Uganda, since Aug. 1936. At present the senior un-official member; Member, Standing Finance Committee and of various other Committees set up by the Govt; Honoured O.B.E. 1942. President, the Central Council of Indian Association, Uganda and Gujarati Literary Society. *Ad.* Kampala, Uganda, B. E. Africa.

PATEL, VALLABHBHAI JHAVERBHAI, Sardar, Bat-at-law, Home Member, National Interim Govt. since Sept. 2 1946, *b.* 1875. *ed*: Nadiad, started life as pleader; went to England, read law, returned as Barrister. Joined the Congress. Took prominent part in satyagraha and Bardoli no-tax campaign. Elected President, Ahmedabad Municipality. Was President of the 45th session of the Indian National Congress 1931. Is Member, Congress Working Committee. Was jailed for taking part in C.D. movement. *Ad.* Partabgarh, Rajputana.

PATIALA, Ruler of (See p. 180).

PATKAR, Sir SITARAM SUNDERAO, KT. B.A., LL.B., *b.* 1873. *ed*: Bombay. Joined High Court, Bombay, as pleader; Govt. pleader, 1913-26; Judge, Bombay High Court 1926; Offg. Chief Justice 1931. Vice-Chancellor and later Chancellor, Indian Women's University. Has served on several enquiry and arbitration committees, and is President and trustee of several charitable and educational institutions. *Ad.* Hughes Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.

PATNA, Ruler of (See p. 181).

PATRO, Sir ANNEPU PARASHURAM, Rao Bahadur, KT., joined Madras Bar; was member, Madras Legislative Council 1920-37; Minister of education. 1921-27, presided over All-Parties' Conference, Delhi 1930. Delegate to R.T. Conf. (thrice); delegate to League of Nations, Geneva 1931. Prominent member of Justice Party (Madras). Member Council of State from 1937. Has written on rural economics and self-government. *Ad.* Kesava Bagh, Royapettah, Madras.

PAUL, Sir HARI SANKER, KT. Governing Director, Butto Kristo Paul & Co. Ltd., Calcutta, *s.* of late Butto Kristo Paul; *b.* 1888. Has greatly developed this illustrious drug concern's manufacturing side. Made extensive business tour in Europe 1937. KT. 1930. Councillor. Cal. Corpn. & Trustee, Cal. Improvement Trust since 1924 and 1926 respectively. Mayor of Cal. 1936; Pres. Beng. Natl. Chamb. of Comm. 1936-39. Member, Rly. Rates Ad. Comte.; Commissioner, Cal. Port Trust; President. Cal. Chemists & Druggists Asscn. and Bengal Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Asscn; Director of many reputed industrial Cos. Believes in Industrialism for India. Made extensive public charities. *Ad.* 92, Shovabazar St., Calcutta.

PERIER, FERDINAND, Most Rev. S.J., *b.* 1875, Member, Society of Jesus since 1897 and is Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta since 1924. *Ad.* 32, Park Street, Calcutta.

PETIT, Sir DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Bart. B.A., Bar-at-law, *b.* 1901, *ed*: Bombay, Cambridge and London. Is 3rd baronet. A well known philanthropist and public worker. *Ad.* Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PILLAI, ARULANANDAM DEIVASAGAYA, Rao Bahadur, B.L., Agent, the Government of India in British Malaya (retired), *b.* 11th July 1868. *ed*: Trichinopoly and Madras; *m.* 1890, Soundranayagathammal. Presided over the 7th All-India Catholic Congress at Mylapore 1939, and the 4th All-Travancore Latin Catholic Congress in 1940. Recipient of Medal "Pre-Ecclesia et Pontifice" from His Holiness the Pope. *Pub. The Madras Year-Book,* 1923. *Ad.* Soundra Mahal, P. O. Kurumbagaram, Tanjore Dt.

PODDAR, ANANDI LAL, M.L.A., President, Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta, was Mayor of Calcutta 1944-45; *b.* 1913. *ed*: Calcutta. Is President, Marwari Association, Calcutta, which body he represents in Bengal Leg. Assembly; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation. Is associated with Marwari youth movement; a prominent industrialist of Calcutta. Was Deputy Mayor, Calcutta Corporation 1943-44. *Ad.* 115A, Chittaranjan

PODDAR, MADAN GOPAL, B.A., B.L., Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta; *b.* 8th April 1907, Hony. Secretary Marwari Association and All-India Baba Kali Kamliwala Panchait Keshtra; Member, Royal Asiatic Society; *s.* of Seth Kanhaiyalal Poddar, poet and one of the greatest living authority in Hindi literature. *Ad.* 18, Tarachand Dutt St., Calcutta.

POLLOCK, RONALD EVELYN, B.A., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.; Joined I.C.S. 1916; became District and Sessions Judge 1924; Legal Remembrancer 1930; addl. Judicial Commr. 1932. Appointed Puisne Judge, Nagpur High Court, 1933. *Ad.* Nagpur.

PORBANDAR, Ruler of (See p. 181).

PRADHAN, Sir GOVIND BALWANT, B.A., LL.B., Kt., *b.* 1874; *ed*: Bombay, was Public Prosecutor, Kolaba 1907-20; member, Bombay Legislative Council 1924-26; Chairman, Reception Committee, All Faiths' Conference, and All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference Bombay; member of Thana Municipality for two decades, later became President; was Finance Minister, Bombay Govt. 1924-32. *Ad.* Balwant Baug, Thana, Bombay.

PRASAD, KUNWAR Sir JAGADISH, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., *b.* 1880. *ed*: Allahabad and Oxford; Was Asst. Joint, and Dt. Magistrate and Collector and Secy, U.P. Govt. 1921-27; Chief-Secy. 1927-31; resigned I.C.S. 1933; Home Member, U.P. Govt. 1933-35; Member, Viceroy's Council 1935-40; Took prominent part in Bombay non-party Conference; Secretary Sapru Committee and one of the Joint authors of its Report. *Ad.* Moradabad (U.P.)

PRASAD, RAJENDRA, M.A., M.L., LL.D. Member, National Interim Govt., Food and Agriculture, since Sept. 2, 1946. Elected President, Constituent Assembly December 1946; *b.* 1884, *ed*: Cal. Joined Cal. High Court Bar. Started *Patna Law Weekly.* Member Congress Working Committee; has been jailed several times; President 28th session, Indian National Congress 1934; Rendered unique public service during the earthquake in Bihar and Quetta. Was a Fellow, Patna Univ. Has been entrusted with Rs. 1 lac under the will of late Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose for promoting friendly feelings between the peoples of Bengal and Bihar. Was under detention under Defence Rules. *Ad.* Patna.

PUDDUKOTAI, Ruler of (See p. 182).

PUNNIAH, K., Editor, *Sind Observer*, Karachi; *b*. 1887. *s*. of Narayan Rao; *m*. 1911, *ed*: Guntur A.E.L.M. College. For 26 years, Editor of *Sind Observer* and has been in Indian journalism for 38 years. Started two high schools in Karachi and also a Co-operative Housing Society. *Ad*. Karachi.

PURANIK, WASUDEO RAMCHANDRA, Lt. Col., Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Judge Nagpur High Court and Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University; *b*. 13th Sept. 1886 at Burhanpur, C.P., *s*. of Ramchandra and Annapurnabai Puranik; *ed*: Burhanpur, Khandwa High School (Matric 1900), Madhava Coll. Ujjain, Gwalior State (Inter), Canadian Mission Coll, Indore (B.A. 1907), Morris Coll. Nagpur (Law 1909); *m*. 1915 Sushilabai *d*. of K. K. Acharya of Bombay. Coming from a respectable family in financial difficulties Mr. Puranik had to depend on relatives and on service while qualifying for the bar. Joined Nagpur Bar 1910. Appointed Govt. Advocate 1935, Advocate-General April 1937. Officiated as Puisne Judge 1938 and 1940, appointed permanently as Puisne Judge. Keenly interested in the social and educational activities of Nagpur, he is at the head of several institutions. Twice nominated to C. P. Assembly as an expert to pilot some bills between 1937 and 1939. Was elected to the Nagpur Municipality and became Vice-president of Nagpur District Council. Elected to Court of Nagpur University 10 years ago, and is on its Executive Council now. Twice elected Treasurer of the Univ. and Vice-Chancellor for last 3 years. *Ad*. Nagpur.

QADIR, SIR ABDUL SHEIKH, Khan Bahadur, Bar-at-law, *b*. 1874; after journalistic career joined Lahore High Court Bar 1907. Addl. Judge, Lahore 1930-34. Was elected President, Punjab Legislative Council for a short period. Acted as Minister for Education, Punjab, later as Revenue Member; was member of India Council, 1934-37. Was Adviser to the Secretary of State (1937-39). Was temporary Law Member, Viceroy's Council. At present Chief Justice High Court, Bahawalpur. Has written in English and Urdu. *Ad*. Bahawalpur, Punjab.

QUDRAT-I-KHUDA, MUHAMMAD, D.SC. (Lond.), D.I.C. (Lond.), M.SC., P.R.S. (Cal.), F.C.S., F.I.C.S; *b*. 8th May 1899. *s*. of Late Moulvi Shah Md. A. Moqeet Sahab of Mowgram (Burdwan); *ed*: Calcutta Madrasah, Presidency College 1918-24, took B.SC. with Hon. in 1922, M.SC. 1924 Gold Medallist, D.I.C. Imperial College of Science and Tech. London 1928 and D.SC. 1929 (London University), P.R.S. 1930; *m*. y.d. of Moulvi Qazi Gholam Ahmed, well known Legal Practitioner of Alipore. Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College 1931, Principal Islamia College 1937, Head of the Department of Chemistry Presidency College 1938 and now Principal of the same College; Fellow of the Calcutta University from 1932. Published a series of memoirs on original Chemical Investigations. His work on Strain Theory is of far-reaching importance. Has been guiding researches and several of his students successfully completed work for their Doctorate's Degree. Besides his scientific investigations he is well known as a leading writer in Science in Bengal. His addresses before learned Societies have demonstrated his deep thoughts on Science and its application in this country. His national outlook and independence of spirit are well known. *Ad.* 7, Katuakhoti Lane, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

RADHAKRISHNAN, SIR SARVAPALLI, KT., M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., *b.* 1888, *ed*: Madras. Has served as Professor, Madras, and Mysore. Was King George V Prof. of Philosophy, Calcutta University; Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester College, Oxford; and also Hibbert Lecturer, Professor of Eastern Religion, Oxford University 1936. Has served as Member, Internatl. Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, 1931-39. Is Vice-Chancellor Benares Hindu University for some years and is now the holder of the newly created Sir Sayaji Rao Professorship of Indian Civilisation and Culture of the same University. Indian Representative on the UNESCO 1946 and member Constituent Assembly. *Pub.* "Philosophy of Rabindra Nath Tagore", "The Hindu View of Life" and a number of learned books on ethics, philosophy, religion etc. *Ad.* Benares Hindu University Benares.

RAHIM, SIR ABDUR, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I., *b.* 1867. *ed*: Calcutta and London. Practised Law in Calcutta. Was Presidency Magistrate, acted as Chief Justice of Madras twice. Was member of Bengal Executive Council; leader of Bengal Muslims; President Legis. Assembly (Central) 1935-45. Led Indian Delegation to Empire Parliamentary Conference 1935. Has written on Law. *Ad.* 6, Canning Road, New Delhi.

RAHIMTOOLA, FAZAL IBRAHIM, B.A., C.I.E., J.P., *b.* 1895, *ed*: Bombay; has studied law. Is a leading business magnate, Bombay. Was Secretary, All-India Moslem Conference and All-India Minorities Conference; was member, Central and Bombay Assemblies; was President, Indian Tariff Board. Is prominently connected with several Associations, Committees and Public Bodies. *Ad.* Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAHMAN, Dr. A. F., LL.D., B.A. (Oxon.), member, Federal Public Service Commission; Prof. of History in the late M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Was in the Committee that made it a University. Reader of History and Provost, Moslem Hall, Dacca, since 1921. Represented Dacca University in the Bengal Legislative Council, 1924; Secretary, Aligarh University Inquiry Commission, 1937, Member, Punjab University Inquiry Committee 1932-3. Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University and Chairman, Board of Inter. and Secdry. Education, Dacca. 1934 *Ad.* Metcalfe House, Delhi.

RAHMAN, Lieut-Col. M.A., I.M.S. (Retd.), M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), F.S.M.F., Ex-M.L.A. (Central), Member, Federal Public Service Commission; *b.* 22nd October 1881; *ed*: Hyslop College, Nagpur and Guy's Hospital, London, *m.* Kisnwar Zamani Begum, *d.* of **Nawab Sajjad Ahmad Khan of Moradabad March 1914. Qualified 1907.** Entered I.M.S. 1909. War Service September 1914 to December 1920, France, East Persia, and Trans-Caspia; mentioned three times in despatches; made Brevet Major. Awarded Mons' Star, Victory, General Service, and Afghan Medal with Clasp. Specialist Advance Operative Surgery, I.E.F. "A". D.A.D.M.S., East Persia. Joined Civil duties 1921. Principal Agra Medical College 7 years; Civil Surgeon, Meerut, Aligarh and Agra; retired October 1936. Nominated Member of Central Legislative Assembly August 1937. Defence Consultative Committee. Appointed Special Officer (Recruitment) Supply Department, Feb. 1942. Appointed Member, Federal Public Service Commission May 8, 1942. Member of Executive Councils Agra and Aligarh Universities. *Ad.* Mount Pleasant, Simla.

RAJ KANWAR, Rai Bahadur Lala, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd), Chief Minister Patna State since Oct. 1, 1936, *b.* March 31, 1882, *ed*: Forman Christian and Law College, Lahore; was for sometime a Professor. Held appointments in the Judicial and Revenue Depts. and as Munsiff in the Punjab 1903-12; Deputed to Gwalior State 1913; Reverted to Punjab Civil Service 1927. Held various posts under Punjab Govt. 1927-31, Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, and the Commte. of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes. *Ad.* Balangir, Patna State, Orissa.

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, CHAKRAVARTI, B.A., B.L., Member, National Interim Govt. since Sept. 1946, *b.* 1879, joined Salem Bar, 1900; General Secy; Indian National Congress 1921, Member of Congress Working Comte. 1921-42 with occasional breaks. Was imprisoned several times in connection with Congress movements. Was Prime Minister, Madras 1937-39. Parted from Congress on Muslim issue 1942; rejoined 1945; elected Member Working Committee July 1946. Author of Hindustan Times, publications on Upanishads and Gita and short stories. *Ad.* 10, Bazlullah Road, Thagarayanagar,

RAJAN, T. S. SUNDARA, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *b.* 1880, *ed*: Madras and London. Started practice in Rangoon, then at Srirangam. Was a Congress worker for a time. Served as Minister of Public Health Madras 1937-39. Is responsible for Rajan Clinic, an important addition to hospitals in S. India. *Ad.* 58, Poonamallee High Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

RAJKOT, Ruler of (See p. 182).

RAJPIPLA, Ruler of (See p. 183).

RAKSHIT, J. N., F.I.C. (Lond). Retd. Chemical Examiner to Govt. of India; Chemical Adviser to the Mayurbhanj State and President Bengal Youngmen's Zamindary Co-operative Ltd., *b.* 1888; *ed*: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; did research work under Sir P. C. Roy and Prof. J. C. Philip, F.R.S., of London University. During 1913-40 was in Government service as Chemical Examiner, Customs and Excise and also in charge of Opium Factory. Has very recently worked out a Biochemical process for the manufacture of lactic acid and lactates. Has discovered a new process for manufacture of antimalarial alkaloids from Alstonis Scholaris (*Chhatim*) and wood gas for industrial purposes. *Pub.* A large number of original papers in various Scientific Journals. *Ad.* P-653, Rashbehari Avenue, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

RAMAN, Sir CHANDRASEKHAR VENKATA, Kt. M.A., LL.D., D.SC., F.R.S., N.L.; distinguished Physicist, *b.* 1888 at Trichinopoly, *ed*: Madras. Entered Finance Department, India Government 1907. Appointed Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University 1917. Discovered in 1928 a new optical effect named after him Raman Effect, a valuable contribution to the solution of the problem of moleculer srructure. Knighted in 1929, he won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930 and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has lectured in many parts of the world and received many honours from scientific bodies. At present Professor of Physics at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, of which he was the Director for some time. Is the Founder-President of the Indian Academy of Science. Hon. Member, Physical Society of China (Oct. 1942) *Pub. Molecular Diffraction of Light* and a large number of papers in scientific journals. *Ad.* Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

RAMA RAU, DR. U., Member, Madras Legislative Council. Was its President from June 1937 to March 1943; *b.* 17th Sept. 1874; *ed*: Madras Christian College and Madras Medical College. Medical Practitioner, Madras. Was Councillor, Corporation of Madras; member Council of State; resigned 1930; was member Madras Medical Council and its Vice-President; was Hony. Presidency Magistrate; was a member of the Senate of the Madras University; was member Govt. of India Road Committee; was President of the Indian Medical Association; Editor "The Antiseptic" and "Health". Was District Superintendent, St. John's Ambulance Association Madras; Organiser Madras Ambulance Corps; Director, United India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., and Karnataka Bank Ltd. Organised Congress Hospital in Madras during the C. D. Movement in 1930; *Pub.* "First aid is Accidents", "First Aid in Child Birth" and "Health Tracts" (in English Tamil and Telugu) *Ad.* "Hawarden", Lauder's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.

RAMPUR, Ruler of (See p. 184).

RANA, TRIBHUVANRAI D., Rao Bahadur, B.A., LL.B., *b*: 1870; *ed*: Bombay. Was connected with Junagadh State from 1897 to 1923; then joined Rajkot State. Is now Dewan of Kutch State, Enrolled in Federal Court, Delhi, as senior advocate. Has received several medals. *Ad.* Bhuj. Kutch State, (W.I.).

RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR, Rao Bahadur, G. N., B.A., I.A.S. F., N.I., Principal, Agricultural College, Millets Specialist and Geneticist, Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore (Retd.); *b.* May 19, 1887, *ed*: Presidency College, Madras; joined Agricultural Department 1912; promoted to Indian Agricultural Service, 1921; started Millets Breading Station, October 1923; President Agricultural Section, Indian Science Congress 1932. Foundation Fellow, Natl. Institute of Sciences of India, Calcutta; and of Indian Academy of Science, Bangalore; Awarded the Bruhl Medal (1941) for outstanding Botanical research by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. Editorial co-operator, *Current Science & Science & Culture*. *Ad.* 4, Ramaswami St., T'Nagar, Madras.

RAU, Sir B. NARSING, B.A., C.I.E. I.C.S., Kt., *b.* 1887, *ed*: Madras and Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1910, Became Dist. and Sessions Judge, 1920-25. Was Secy. to Govt. of Assam and Jt. Secy., Govt. of India; later helped in revision of the Indian Statute Book. Judge, Cal. High Court since 1939. *Ad.* Calcutta Club, 241, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

RAY, NIHAR-RANJAN, M.A., P.R.S., D.Litt. and Phil. (Leiden), F.L.A., Bagisvari Professor of Indian Art, formerly Chief Librarian and Lecturer in Indian History and Culture, Cal. Univ. *b.* 1904; *ed*: Mymensingh, Sylhet and Calcutta; Mouat Gold Medallist, Griffith Prizeman, Premchand Roychand Scholar; Diploma in

Librarianship, London; President, Federn. of Indian Students Abroad, Prague Session 1936; Ghosh Travelling Fellow, Cal. Univ. 1935-36; Adhar Mukherji Lecturer in Indian History, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad 1941. *Pub. Brahmanical Gods in Burma; Sanskrit Buddhism in Burma; History of Theravda Buddhism in India; Maurya and Sunga Art; Art of Bengal; Rabindra Sahityer Bhumika* (Beng.); *Bangalir Itihas* (Beng.) etc. *Ad.* Senate House, the University, Calcutta.

RAY, Mrs. RENUKA, *b.* 1903, Graduated London School of Economics 1925; married S. N. Ray, I.C.S. 1933-35, Social Secretary, All-India Women's Conference. During last tour abroad in 1935 addressed public meetings and conferences in China, Japan, U.S.A. representing A.I.W.C. 1938, Member, Viswabharati Governing Body; 1941, Member, Central Board of Education; 1943, nominated to Central Legisl. Assembly in connection with codification of Hindu Law. Closely connected with relief and rehabilitation work, Bengal Famine and with social education and labour questions, in particular with restoration of ban on women working underground in mines.

RAZA ALI, SIR SYED, B.A., LL.B., C.B.E., Kt., *b.* 1882; *ed*: Aligarh; joined Moradabad Bar, 1908. Was elected to U.P. Legislative Council. Was a Swarajist and Khilafatist at first; later member of Muslim League. Member, Govt. of India's Deputation to South Africa, 1925-26. Was Agent to Govt. of India in South Africa, 1935-38. Was Member, Central Assembly. *Ad.* "Raza Lodge", Civil Lines, Moradabad.

REDDY, SIR CATTAMANCHI RAMALINGA, M.A., Hon. D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, *b.* 1880, *ed*: Cambridge. Foundation Scholar, St. John's College; Vice-President of Cambridge Union Society, 1905, the first Indian to be so elected. Was Vice-Principal Baroda College; Principal Maharaja's College, Mysore; Inspector-General of Education, Mysore; Member, All-India Advisory Board of Education; organized United Nationalist Party 1924, Nominated member, Madras Legl. Council 1937. Took a prominent part in shaping the Madras University and Andhra University Acts; Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1937-38. Has written on politcal economy, etc. Knighted in 1942. *Ad.* Andhra Univ. Waltair, (S.I.).

REWA, Ruler of (See p. 185).

RICHARDSON, HAROLD BANNING, M.A. (Hons), Cantab, A.B. Princeton; Education Minister, Holkar State, *b.* in Sunninghill, Berkshire, England, Sept. 24, 1910; *ed*: in Canada, the U.S. and Britain. After serving as Prof. of Eng. at two Colleges became Principal, Holkar College, Indore. 1940-42. Education Minister, Holkar State since April, 1942. Founder member and Hon. Treasurer, Indian Adult Education Asscn. Written and edited a number of books and articles including *A Review of Adult Education in India* (in 1939), *India Through English Eyes etc.* Member of the Senate and the Faculty of Arts, Agra University. In May 1944 granted emergency commission in India Army. Editor of *Weekly Commentary* for the forces in the India and S.E.A. Commands. Attended U. N. Conf. at San Francisco as one of the secretaries to the Indian Delegation. Stood for Parliament as Labour Candidate in the British General Election of 1945. Released from Army in 1946. Returned to Holkar State as Minister-in-charge of Education, Health, Agriculture, etc. *Ad.* Tukaganj, Indore.

RIZVI, SAJJAD HUSSAIN, Librarian in Meerut College since 1921, *b.* May 5, 1899, at Jarcha, dist. Bulandshahr; *ed*: in Urdu, Persian and Arabic and in English at Meerut, D.L.SC. (Imperial Library, Cal). Founded Shiah Cooperative Society in 1927. Pub (in Urdu) two books on Library. *Ad.* Meerut College, Meerut.

ROWLAND, FRANCIS GEORGE, B.A., I.C.S., *b.* 1883. *ed*: Oxford, Joined I.C.S., 1906; Is Judge, Patna High Court, *Ad.* Patna.

ROXBURGH, SIR THOMAS JAMES YOUNG, KT., B.A., C.I.E., Bar-at-law., I.C.S. Has served in Bengal in various capacities. Is now Judge, Calcutta High Court, *Ad.* C/o Lloyds Bank, 37, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

ROY, SIR ASOKA, KT., Law Member, Viceroy's Council, 1943-46; *b.* 9 Sept. 1886; *s.* of late Akshoy Kumar Roy Chaudhury of Taki and late Shoroshibala Roy Chaudhurani; *m.* 1908, Charu Hashini; M.A., B.L. (Cal.), Vakil, Calcutta High Court, 1908; called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1912; Standing Counsel, Bengal, 1929; Advocate-General, Bengal 1934-43; twice acted as Judge, Calcutta High Court. *Ad.* 3, Upper Wood St., Calcutta.

ROY, B. C., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C S., (Eng.), Was Vice-chancellor, Calcutta University. President, All-India Medical Council; ex-Mayor, Corporation of Calcutta. A foremost physician in India. Took to politics. Was member, Congress Working Committee. *Ad.* 36, Wellington St., Calcutta.

ROY, THE HON'BLE SIR BIJOY PROSAD SINGH, KT. (1939), K.C.I.E., (1943) M.A., B.L., *s.* of Mr. Rajani Lall Singh Roy of Chakdighi and late Binoylata Debi; *b.* 1894; *m.* Bilwa Basini Debi, *d.* of the late H. C. Singh Roy. President, Bengal Legislative Council, Minister-in-charge Local Self-Government from 1930-37 and in-charge of Revenue Department. Bengal, 1937-41; *ed*: Chakdighi S. P. Institution; Hindu School, Presidency College and Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta. Member, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, 1918-19; awarded King's Commission of Hon. 2nd Lieutenant 1918; Hon. Major I.T.F., 1940, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, Member, Bengal Leg. Council 1921-36; Bengal Leg. Assembly 1935-40; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1924-30; Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1924-30; Trustee, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta; Member, Trustee and Vice-President, British Indian Association, Calcutta. Member, Bengal Franchise Committee, 1932; Member, Executive Committee and Trustee, Indian Association; elected President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1942-43; Elected President of the All-India Kshatriya (Rajput) Mahasava 1939; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Basanti Cotton Mills Ltd., Insulated Cable Co. Ltd., India Collective Farms Ltd., People's Cotton Mills Ltd., Bengal Provincial Railway Company. Director of many other companies. *Clubs;* Calcutta and Darjeeling Gymkhana. *Pub.* Annotated Edition, *Bengal Municipal Act,* and *Parliamentary Government in India, Ad.* Chakdighi, Dist. Burdwan, Bengal; 15, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

ROY, KUMAR BISWANATH; *b.* Sep. 1911, a descendant of Raja Baidyanath Roy of Cossipore, third *s.* of Maharaja Sukhmay Roy; *ed*: Town School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Elected Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta 1933-40. Member Board of Trustees, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1936-39. Member of B.P. C.C. 1938-39, President 24-Parganas D.C.C. 1939. Founder & Secretary of the Kumar Ashutosh Institution (H. E. Schools) for Boys and Girls and a Girl's College. Founder & Chairman of the Janaseva Co-operative Stores Ltd., which did yeomen's service to the people during the Famine of 1943 and thereafter,, Editor of a Bengal Weekly "Janaseva", started by him in 1942. Elected M.L.C. (Congress) from Presidency Division Bengal in 1946.

ROY, M. N., Founder-leader, Radical Democratic Party; Genl. Secy., Indian Federation of Labour until Dec. 1944, and National Democratic Union. A Marxist philosopher, and politician. Took part in revolutionary movements of U.S.A. Mexico, Russia, Germany, France, Spain, China, Turkey and India. Real name is Narendranath Bhattacharya. Had been in Bengal revolutionary movement since 1903; after unsuccessful attempt to overthrow Govt. during last war left for America incognito via Eastern countries 1915; Organized 1st Communist Party in the world in Mexico 1917 and led Mexican Revolution with success. Called by Lenin reached Moscow 1919. Member, Presidium of Communist International along with Lenin and Trotsky for 8 years. Founder of Eastern Univ., Moscow and in charge of Asiatic countries in the Interntl. Served as Plenipotentiary in China from 1927 and later led opposition to colonial policy adopted at 6th World Congress of the Comintern, for which he was placed outside Comintern. Secretly returned to India 1930, arrested and sentenced to 6 yrs. R.I. On release joined Congress and placed a Radical programme of alternative leadership. Broke away from Congress in support of present war against Fascism. Author of original papers and treatises on Mathematics. *Pub. India in Transition; Revolution and Counter-revolution in China; Fascism; Russian Revolution; Our Differences;* etc. etc. besides various tracts and manifestos. Edits Eng. Pol. weekly "Independent India", Delhi; and "The Marxian Way" (quarterly). *Ad.* Mohini Road, Dehra Dun.

ROY, MOTILAL, Founder-President, Prabartak Samgha, *b.* Chandernagore 1882. *ed*: privately. In 1905 flung himself into the Swadeshi Movement. His intimate contact with Sri Aurobindo Ghose from 1910 led to a new turn from revolutionary politics to constructive nation-building. Started "Prabartak" 1914. Founded in 1919 the Prabartak Samgha which has now branches in various parts of Bengal and India. The Samgha conducts the Prabartak College of Culture and a network of primary and secondary schools; has started Prabartak Trust Ltd., Prabartak Bank Ltd., Prabartak Jute Mills Ltd., and a number of other allied economic concerns all over the province. *Pub. Temple of Inspirations, My Life's Partner* (Eng.); 30 other titles in Bengali. *Ad.* Prabartak Samgha, Chandernagore.

ROY, SIR SATYENDRA NATH, K.C.I.E. (1945), KT. (1942), C.S.I. (1938), C.I.E., I.C.S., Coal Commissioner for India 1946; *b.* Sept. 1888, *s.* of late Kedar Nath Roy, Dt. & Sessions Judge, Bengal; *ed*: Presidency College, Cal., Christ's College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. 1913; after holding important posts in Bengal became Member Legislative Assembly and after holding important posts in Imperial Secretariat, became temporary Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, March-April 1942. Secretary Department of Communications 1937-42; Secretary Dept. of War Transport 1942-45; Nominated to Council of State since 1938. *Ad.* New Delhi.

ROY, SURESH CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., *b.* 1902, *ed*: Calcutta; Insurance training in England. Travelled extensively in Europe. Was Supdt. Hindusthan Cooperative Insce. Society Ltd. for about 5 years. With others founded, 1930, Indian Insce. Institute; was first its Genl. Secy., President 1939-41. Member, Exc. Comte., Bengal National Chamber of Commerce since 1932. Was Member Insce. Law Consultative Comte. (Govt. of India) 1936. Was Chairman, Bengal Prov. Textile Control Advisory Committee. Director of several Bengal Jt.-stock cos. Was on Advisory Boards of E. B. & B. N. Rlys; Editor, *Insurance World*. *Ad.* 15, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

RUNGANADHAN, DIWAN BAHADUR SIR SAMUEL EBENEZER, KT. M.A. High Commissioner for India in England since 1943; *b.* 30 Dec. 1877; *s.* of late Rev. C. Runganadhan, London Missionary Society; Entered I.E.S. 1921; Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ., 1929-1935; and Madras Univ. 1937-40; Adviser to Secy. of State for India, 1940-43, M.L.A. Madras 1938-40; Pres., Indian Christian Assoc., Madras; Delegate to Congress of the Universities of the Empire, Edinburgh 1931; Chairman, Inter-Universities Board, India, 1938-39. Delegate to Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Canada, Dec. 1942 and to Paris Peace Conference 1946. *Ad.* India House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

RUTHNASWAMY, MARIADAS, M.A., C.I.E., K.C.S.G., Bar-at-law, *b.* 1885, *ed*: Hyderabad and Cambridge. Was Principal, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. Was Member, and President, Legislative Council, Madras, and Central Assembly; member, Madras Public Services Commission, 1930-42; now Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ. Has written on politics and administration. *Ad.* The Lodge, Chidambaram.

SA'ADULLA, SIR MUHAMMAD SYED, KT. M.A., B.L., *b.* 1886, *ed*: Gauhati and Calcutta; Was Prof. for a time. Then joined Gauhati Bar, and then Calcutta High Court. Was Member, Legislative Council, Assam; Minister, Assam Govt. 1924-29; member, Executive Council, Assam 1929-30; Became later Premier of Assam. *Ad.* Shillong, Assam.

SADANAND, S., Managing Director and Managing Editor, *Free Press Journal, Bharat Jyoti, Navshakti*; *b.* 1900; *s.* of C. V. Swaminatha Iyer; Journalist; *m.* Srimati Sagaravati, *d.* of E. S. Srinivasa Iyer, Founder of Free Press of India & News Agency Free Press journal group of papers. *Ad.* 21, Dalal Street, Bombay 1.

SAHA, MEGHNAD, F.R.S., D.SC., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I., *b.* 1893, *ed*: Dacca and Calcutta. Worked at Imperial Col. of Science (Lond.) and Berlin. Was Prof. of Physics and Math. Calcutta Univ.; Prof. of Physics, Allahabad Univ. 1923-38; President, National Institute of Science, 1937-38; Indian Science Congress, 1934. Is Palit Prof. of Physics, Cal. Univ. Has contributed learned papers to scientific journals and written books on Relativity, Heat, Nuclear

Physics etc. Founded and editor, *Science and Culture*. Is activeiy connected with the National Planning Committee. Advocates industrialization of India. Was one of the delegates to the Indian Scientists' Mission to U.K. and U.S.A. Attended the 220th anniversary of the Russian Academy of Sciences, held in June '45. *Ad.* 12/1, Kayatala Lane, Ballygunge, Cal.

SAHNI, BIRBAL, M.A., SC.D., (Cantab), D.SC. (Lond.). Hon. D.SC. (Patna); F.R.S., (1936) distinguished scientist, *b.* 1891, *s.* of Ruchi Ram Sahni, a Punjab educationist; *ed*: Lahore, Munich and Cambridge. At present Professor of Botany and Dean of the Faculty of Science, Lucknow University. One of the Vice-Presidents, Section of Palaeobotany, 5th International Botanical Congress, Cambridge 1930 and 6th Congress, Amsterdam 1936. Hony. Univ. Prof., Benares; General President, Indian Science Congress, Madras 1940; President, National Academy of Sciences, 1937-38, and 1943-45. Indian Delegate to Royal Society Scientific Conference in the United Kingdom 1946. *Ad.* University of Lucknow.

SAIFUDDIN, SAHIB TAHER, SYEDNA, His Holiness, Sirdar, *b.* 1888. Is a first class sirdar of Deccan and High Priest, Dawoodi Bohra Shia community. His views on social, religous and other matters are final and his decisions binding. *As.* Saifi Mahal, Surat.

SAKLATVALA, SIR SORABJI DORABJI, *b.* 1879. *ed*: Bombay. Was Chairman, Bombay Mill-owner's Assn. (1924); Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Comte. 1929-31; Represents Mill-owners Assocn. in the Bombay Legl. Assembly. Is a Director of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd.; KT. in 1941. *Ad.* Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay.

SAKSENA, MOHAN LAL, B.SC., LL.B., *b.* 1896. *ed*: Lucknow and Allahabad; was member, Swaraj Party, Chief Whip 1924-26. President U.P.C.C. 1938-39; General Secy., U.P. Congress; member, Indian Legsl. Assbly. 1935-45; re-elected 1946. Secretary Congress Assembly Party. Interested in Cottage Industries and village welfare. *Ad.* Aminuddowlah Park, Lucknow.

SAMBAMURTI, SRI B., B.A., B.L., *b.* 1886, *ed*: Madras. Was at Bar 1911-20; President, Andhra Congress 1926; joined the non-co-operation movement, 1921 and left Bar. Was President, Hindustan Seva Dal and member, Congress W.C. Has been jailed several times. Speaker, Madras Legl. Assbly 1937-45. *Ad.* 91, Verrabadram St., Royapetta High Road, Mylapore, Madras.

SAMPURNANAND, HON'BLE SHRI, B.SC., L.T., *b.* 1891, Minister of Education and Finance, U.P. *ed*: Benares and Allahabad. Started life as teacher, Prof. Kashi Vidyapith; Member, A.I.-C.C.; was President, 2nd. All-India Socialist Confce., Bombay, and All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Poona; Minister of Education, U.P. 1937-39. Has written on politics, philosophy, etc. *Ad.* Jalipadevi, Benares.

SANGLI, Ruler of (See p. 185).

SANJIVA ROW, KODIKAL, M.A., C.I.E., member, Federal Public Service Commission, *b.* 1890, *ed*: Madras. Joined Govt. service 1914. Became Asst. Secy., Govt. of India, Deputy Secy., Govt. of India, 1936; Joint Secy. 1937-40. Ex-member, Central Assembly. *Ad.* New Delhi.

SAPRU, RT. HON. SIR TEJ BAHADUR, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., D.LITT., P.C., K.C.S.I., *b.* 1875, *ed*: Agra and Allahabad. Joined Allahabad High Court Bar, 1896; was member, U.P. Council and of Imperial Legislative Council; member A.I.C.C., 1906-7. Delegate to all Round Table Conferences; was Law Member, Viceroy's Executive Council. Is a leading liberal politician. Presided over the Non-party Leaders' Conference in March 1941 held at Bombay. Has written on law, politics, unemployment, etc. *Ad.* 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.

SARAF, CHOUTHMAL, B.COM., B.L., *ed*: in Calcutta, enrolled Advocate Calcutta High Court 1935. Income Tax & Sales Tax Consultant & Lawyer, *b.* 1911 in Bogra (Bengal). Political Secretary, All-India Marwari Federation; was President Commercial Taxes Bar Association, Calcutta & All-India Marwari Federation Calcutta Branch, Member, Managing Committee, Tarakeswar Estate, Member, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Director, Sree Satyanarain Cotton Mills Ld., Mahabir Collieries Ld., Hindusthan Ice & Cold Storage Co. Ltd., and many other companies. *Ad.* 62, Nalini Sett Road, Calcutta.

SARDA, DIWAN BAHADUR HARBILAS, M.R.A.S., F.S.S., *b.* June 3, 1867. *ed*: Ajmer and Agra; was in Indian Judicial service from 1902 to 1923; Senior Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur, 1925; elected member, Imperial Legislative Assembly 1924-33. Author of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, known as the Sarda Act. *Pub. Hindu Superiority, Ajmer Historical and Descriptive,* etc. *Ad.* Har Niwas, Civil Lines, Ajmer.

SARKAR, SIR JADUNATH, D.LITT. KT., C.I.E., I.E.S. (Retd.), Hony. M.R.A.S. (Eng.), an eminent historian, *b.* 1870, *ed*: Calcutta. Started life as professor. Has been connected with Calcutta, Benares and Patna Universities. Was Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-28. *Pub. History of Aurangzeb, Mughal Administration, Fall of Mughal Empire; Shivaji* etc. *Ad.* 255 Lake Terrace, Calcutta.

SARKER, NALINI RANJAN, formerly Member, H. E. The Governor General's Executive Council for Education, Health and Lands and later on for Commerce, Industry and Food 1941-42; resigned in February 1943; Formerly Finance Minister, Government of Bengal; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 1935; Pro-Chancellor, Delhi University 1942-43; Formerly President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Formerly Commissioner, Calcutta Port Trust; Mayor of Calcutta 1934-35; Formerly fellow of the Calcutta University; President, Indian Life Offices Association 1933-34; was a Member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Member of the Indian Industrial Mission that visited the U.K. and U.S.A. in 1945; Director of about 25 industrial and financial concerns and author of a large number of tracts on current economic and financial problems. President Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Calcutta. Chairman, All-India Council of Technical Education appointed by the Government of India. *Ad.* 'Ranjani' 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

SARMA, SIR RAMASWAMI SRINIVASA, KT. C.I.E., *b.* 1890; started as journalist, Calcutta; was chief editor of the *Bengali* and *New Empire;* was with Associated Press and Reuter. Has founded *The Whip* (Weekly), Calcutta. *Ad.* Kali Koti, Mavoor P.O., Dt. Tanjore.

SASTRI, P. S. SUBRAHMANYA,

M.A., PH.D., Vidyaratna, Professor of Sanskrit, Annamalai University; *b.* 1890, *ed*: S. P. G. College; PH.D. in 1930 in Tamil; was Asst. Editor, *Tamil Lexicon*, Univ. of Madras. Principal, Raja's College of Sanskrit and Tamil Studies, Tiruvadi 1932-42. *Pub.* Is the author of several books in and on Tamil, and on Sanskrit Philosophy. Ad. Annamalainagar, S. Arcot Dt., S. India.

SASTRI, S. R., B.O.L., Lecturer in Hindi, Women's Christian College, Madras; *b.* 1905, in Tanjore District, *ed;* at Raja's College, Tiruvadi, (Tanjore). "Visharad" of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad. Member of Board of Studies in Hindi, Madras and Mysore Universities and of Executive Council, Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. *Pub. A Guide to Hindi Hindusthani,* in Roman and Nagri Scripts (English Medium), and *Hindi Grammar* and other books.

SATHE, J. L., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.), *b.* 20 April 1886, *s.* of L. V. Sathe of Shiral-Malghar, Ratnagiri Dist. *ed*: Bombay (B.A.) and Cambridge (B.A.); *m.* 1904 Sundarabai Agashe. Passed I.C.S. Competitive Exam. 1908. Appointed Asst. Collector, Aligarh (U.P.) 1910; Collector Ballia 1920-23; Secy. Board of Rev. U.P. 1923-26; Excise Commr. 1927-31; Director of Industries 1932; Finance Secy. 1933-36; Commr. of Benares 1937-39; Member, Board of Revenue 1940-44; Adviser to Governor, U.P. 1945-46. Retired from I.C.S. April 1946. *Ad.* Unnati Niwas, Tilakwadi, Shavanpuri Road, Nasik.

SAVARKAR, VINAYAK DAMODAR, Bar-at-law, D.Litt., President, Hindu Mahasabha from 1937 to 1944, *b.* 1883. *ed*: Poona and London. Had been a political convict and has suffered transportation for 14 years and later internment. Released in 1937 and since then has been in the forefront of Hindu Mahasabha movement, having presided over six annual sessions. Foremost Marathi Poet, author of English books, *Hindu-Pat-Patshahi* and *Hindutva* and several Marathi works. Was conferred honorary D.Litt. by the Nagpur Univ. in 1943. *Ad.* Bombay 28.

SCHOFIELD, ALFRED, B.SC., (Econ). H.M.'s Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, *b.* 1889, *ed*: Manchester and London University; was in business for a time. Saw War service in France (1915-18). Formerly Lecturer in Economics, subsequently in Board of Inland Revenue, London and later appointed to Dept. of Overseas Trade. *Pub. Routine of Commerce,* etc. *Ad.* Bengal Club, Calcutta.

SEN, SIRDAR D. K., M.A., B.C.L., LL.B., Bar-at-law, *b.* 1897, *ed*: Lahore, Oxford and London. Was Legal Adviser, Patiala and on delegation of Chamber of Princes in England 1926-27 & Chief Minister, Mandi State. Is now Foreign and Education Minister, Patiala. *Ad.* Patiala.

SEN, H. K., M.SC., F.F.A., Actuary, *b.* Decr. 1907, *s.* of Mr. S. K. Sen, Director, Bengal Central Bank Ld; *ed*: Presidency and Univ. Colleges, Calcutta and Edinburgh. Took practical training in the office of Messrs. Cal. Insurance Co., Ld. and with Messrs. Pearl Insurance Co., Ltd. (Eng.). *Ad.* 15, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

SEN, MRS. HANNAH, B.A., (Hons), B.L. (1st class), Cal. University; Teachers' Diploma, London. Since 1932 has been Directress of the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi. Is a member of the Governing Bodies of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Indraprastha Girl's College, Delhi, and other important Committees. *Ad.* Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.

SEN, JITENDRA MOHAN, B.SC., (Cal.), M.Ed. (Leeds), Dip. Ed. (Oxford), Teacher's Diploma (London), Principal, Krishnagar College, *b.* April 1932. Head Master, Keshub Academy, 1916-1919; After holding important posts in the Bengal Education Department became Principal, David Hare Training College 1937; Inspector of Schools and Asst. Director of Public Instruction, 1926-37. Member, Legl. Council, Bengal 1929 and 1930; Member of the International Committee on Illiteracy of the World Association for Adult Education, 1931-32; President, Psychological Association since 1942. *Pub.* Several books and pamphlets on Education. *Ad.* Krishnagar, Bengal.

SEN, KSHITIMOHAN, Shastri, M.A. Principal, Vidyabhavan (Post graduate and Research Dept.), Visvabharati, Santiniketan; *b.* 1880, *ed:* Benares *tols* and Queen's College, Benares. Travelled all over India collecting songs and lives of mediaeval mystics and of *Aools* and *Baools* of Bengal. Came in contact with Rabindranath Tagore and joined his Santiniketan 1908 foregoing lucrative post in Education Dept. Master of Bengali, Sanskrit, Hindi, Pali, Gujarati, English, Tibetan & other languages. *Pub.* include *Kabir, Madhyajuger Sadhanar Dhara; Banglar Sadhana; Medieval Mysticism; Dadu* and *Bharater Samskriti. Ad.* Santiniketan, Bengal.

SEN, KSHITISH CHANDRA, B.A., *b.* 1888, *ed:* Calcutta and Cambridge, joined I.C.S., Bombay Presidency, 1931; was Asst. Collector, Asst. Judge, Asst. Legal Remembrancer, Deputy Secy., Legal Dept.; Dt. and Sessions Judge; Registrar. Bombay High Court; and later Judge of the same 1939. *Ad.* Crismill, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SEN, SUKUMAR, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D. Lecturer in Comparative Philology and Sanskrit, Calcutta Univ., *b.* 1900; *ed:* Burdwan and Calcutta; Griffith Prizeman (thrice), Ashutosh Mukerji Medallist (twice), Hony. Secy., Linguistic Society of India. *Pub. Use of the Cases in Vedic Prose; A History of Brajabuli Literature; Bangala Sahityer Itihas;* etc. *Ad.* 27, Goabagan Lane, Cal.

SEN, SIR USHA NATH, C.B.E., *b.* 1889. *ed:* Calcutta. Chief Press Adviser Govt. of India. Is a well-known journalist, and was Director and Managing Editor of the Associated Press of India. *Ad.* 4, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

SEN GUPTA, B., President, Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta. Managing Director and founder of the United Press of India; *b.* 1889, in village Chunta of Tippera (Bengal), *ed:* Calcutta University M.A. Sub-editor, *The Bengalee,* chief sub-editor, *The Indian Daily News* (1919); news-editor, *The Servant.* Helped Mr. Sadanand in organizing the Free Press, and when it ceased to function as a news agency, Mr. Sen Gupta founded the United Press on Sept., 1, 1933. *Ad.* P. 4, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.

SETALVAD, SIR CHIMANLAL HARILAL, Kt. K.C.I.E., LL.D., *b.* 1866, *ed:* Bombay, started as pleader., High Court, Bombay. Was member, Hunter and Southborough Committees, and of Executive Council, Bombay Government; and Vice-Chancellor, Bombay

University. 1917-20; is a Liberal in politics. *Ad.* Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SHAH, SAYED MIRAN MUHAMMAD, B.A., LL.B., ex-speaker, Sind Legislative Assembly, *b.* 19th March 1898, *ed*: D. J. Sind College, Karachi, and Government Law College, Bombay. Fellow, University of Bombay. Has been Chairman of several Committees, specially Sind University Committee. *Ad.* 50, Cantonment, Hyderabad, (Sind).

SHAHB-UD-DIN, CHAUDHURI Sir, B.A., LL.B., KT., Khan Bahadur, *ed*: Lahore. Was President, Lahore Municipal Committee; Member of Legislative Assembly, Punjab, for years and speaker until 1945. *Pub. The Criminal Law Journal of India*, etc. *Ad.* 3, Durand Road, Lahore.

SHARMA, BENI SHANKAR, B.L., *b.* 1910, *ed*: Calcutta Univ. Was Asst. Editor, *Viswamitra* for sometime, actively connected with the All-India Marwari Federation, Marwari Relief Society and the Marwari Students' Union of which he has been President. *Ad.* 228, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

SHARMA, K. N., Bhisag Bhusan, Vidya Alankar, Prof., M.SC., Hon. Botanist to the Govt. of Nepal, *b.* 1906, Maymyo, Burma, *ed*: Univ. of Rangoon. Took active part in the Nepal earthquake relief. Interested in rural uplift and research. *Ad.* 78, Taybaal, Nepal.

SHARMA, P. D., B.A. (Hons)., LL.B., *b.* 1904, *s.* of Pandit Bhagwan Das of Eminabad, Dist. Gujranwala, *ed*: Lahore. Joined 1921 non-co-operation movement; Asst. Editor, *Hindustan Times* 1927-32; Editor, Free Press of India 1933-35; Editor, United Press of India, Delhi and Simla (1935-45); joined United Press of America, New Delhi Office as Manager in 1945. Secretary Press Gallery Committee since 1940, Member, Central Press Advisory Committee AINEC since 1941. Visited Europe 1938, Japan, China, Malaya, Burma, Siam, Sumatra, etc., 1939; elected Member, Simla Municipal Committee since 1936. *Ad.* 21, Narindra Place, New Delhi.

SHASTRI, PRABHU DUTT, M.A., B.SC., B.T., Ph.D., M.O.L., Litt., Hum., I.E.S., Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta since 1912, was Principal, Hooghly College, and David Hare Training College, Cal. *b.* 1885, *ed*: Lahore, Oxford, Paris & Bonn. Was delegate to International Congress of Philosophy, Bologna; has lectured in Europe and America. Has written on philosophy, education and social subjects. *Ad.* 3, Multan Rd. Lahore.

SHASTRI, SHANKAR, Daivajnamukutalankar, Pandit Jyotirmartand, K.I.H. Astrologer, astronomer and landlord, *b.* 1884; *ed*: Hosritti. Author of *Indian Calendar Reform* published in *What India Thinks* by P. Roberts of Calcutta, and of *History of Canopus anl Ursa Major* in English and *Bhamini Dipika* in Sanskrit. *Ad.* Haveri, Dharwar District, Bombay.

SETH, AMRITLAL D., *b.* 1891, Limbdi, Kathiawar. High Court Vakil. Founder and Editor *Saurashtra,* Ranpur. Founder and General Secretary, All-India States Peoples' Conference (1926-36), M.L.C. (1926-30), Mg. Editor of three prominent Vernacular Bombay dailies *Janmabhoomi, Lokamanya* and *Nutan Gujrat;* President, Indian Language Newspapers Association. Attended San Francisco Conference as one of the 3 Indian journalists, on invitation. *Ad.* 138, Medows St., Bombay.

SIDDIQI, ABDUR RAHMAN, Editor *Morning News*, Calcutta, *b*. Bombay 1887, *ed*: Ahmedabad and Aligarh, came to Cal. as assistant of late Maulana Mahomed Ali for editing *Comrade*. General Manager and Secretary Dr. Ansari's medical mission to Turkey during Balkan War in 1912. Took M.A. degree from Aligarh Univ. and then joined Wadham College, Oxford. Was called to the Bar, 1922, started business in England, returned to Calcutta. Has visited Near East several times and led the Indian Muslim Delegation to the world Muslim Congress at Cairo in 1938. Was Member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League. Represented Muslim Chamber of Calcutta in Bengal Legis. Assembly 1936-46. Elected to the Central Assembly 1946. Was Mayor of Cal. (1940).

SIDDIQI, DR. MOHAMMAD RAZIUDDIN, M.A. (Cantab), Ph.D. (Leipzig), D.SC. (Honoris Causa), F.N.I.; *b*. 7th April 1905; *s*. of Mr. Mohammad Muzaffaruddin Siddiqi, Qazi and Inamdar of Hyderabad, Deccan; *ed*: Osmania Univ. (Hyderabad—Deccan), Cambridge, Berlin, Gottingen, Leipzig and Paris Univs; *m*. Khurshed Jehan, *d*. of Hon'ble Nawab Kazim Yar Jung Bahadur, Peshi Minister to H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, 1933. Prof. of Mathematics and Director, Research Institute, Osmania Univ; President, Benares Mathematical Society; Vice-president, Calcutta Mathematical Society; General Secretary, All-India Mathematical Society; Past-president, Mathematics-Statistics Section, Indian Science Congress. Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences, Indian Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Sciences, Cambridge Philosophical Society, Societe Mathematique de France, etc.; Member of the Court, Executive Council, Senate, Faculties and Boards of the Indian Institute of Science, Osmania, Aligarh, Calcutta, Madras and other Universities. *Pub*. Author of several advanced mathematical books and research papers. *Ad*. Director, Research Institute, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Deccan.

SINGH, GAYA PRASAD, B.L., Pleader Muzaffarpur (Bihar); *ed*: Muzaffarpur, Patna and Calcutta, was a Deputy Magistrate and Collector but later joined the Bar; was member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1924-35; Member of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Presided over many Conferences in India and Burma. *Pub*. Khaddar (Name Protection) Act 1934, passed by the Central Legislature. *Ad*. 1, Clyde Row, Lucknow.

SING, JOGINDRA, SARDAR SIR, KT. (1929), *b*. 25th May 1877, *m*. a second time Winifred May Donoghue; Taluqdar, Aira Estate, Kheri District and Rais, Rasulpur, Amritsar, Punjab. Served on Indian Sugar Committee, Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission, Skeen Committee, Army Indianization Committee. Was fellow of the Punjab University. President of Sikh Educational Conference and Home Minister, Patiala State; Minister of Agriculture, Punjab 1926 to April 1938; Prime Minister, Patiala. Appointed Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (Education; Health & Lands) July 1942, resigned 1946. *Pub*. Edited "East & West". Contributed to several papers in India and England. Written "Kamla", "Nurjehan: Nasrin", "Thus Spake Guru Nanak", "Sikh Ceremonies" etc.

SINGH, MAHARAJ, RAJA SIR, M.A.,

C.I.E., Kt., Bar-at-law, *b.* 1878, *ed*: Harrow, Oxford, London. Joined Govt. service 1904; Magistrate and Collector, Secy. to U.P. Govt; Commissioner, Allahabad and Benares; Chief Minister, Jodhpur State 1931. Agent-General to the Govt. of India in South Africa; Home Member, U.P. Govt. 1935-37; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow Univ. 1941. Was M.L.A. (U.P. 1937-46; Member of Indian Delegation to U.N.O. 1946. *Ad.* Lucknow.

SINGH, St. Nihal, famous publicist and social worker, *b.* 3 June 1884, Rawalpindi. Began writing for journals in the 13th year while a school boy and is at it 50 years later. Since 1905 has contributed to various papers in U.K., U.S.A. India and numerous other countries. Has written books for various Governments and published in both hemispheres. *Pub.* "Messages of Uplift for India," "Urge Divine", "Dry America", "India's Fighting Troops", "The Rajas and their India" etc. *Ad.* 'Suryasthan', 16, Nemi Road, Dehra Dun, U.P.

SINGHANIA, Sir Padampat, Kt., M.L.A., *b.* 1905; Governing Director, Juggilal Kamlapat Group of Mills, Cawnpore. Knighted on the 1st Jan. '43. Helps several social, educational, literary, and political associations. Has founded Merchants' Chamber of Commerce, U.P.; Ex-President, All-India Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, All-India Marwari Federation and All-India Vaish Mahasabha. *Ad.* Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.

SINHA, Anugrah Narayan, M.A., B.L., *b.* 1889, *ed*: Patna and Calcutta. Joined Patna Bar. Was General Secy., Bihar Congress Committee for many years; was member of Council of State and of Central Assembly. Became member, Bihar Legislative Assembly, and later Finance Minister, Bihar Govt. Minister for the second time since April 1946. *Ad.* Poiawan, Aurangabad, Gaya.

SINHA, Lord Aroon Kumar, 2nd Baron of Raipur, Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1887; *ed*: London. Takes great interest in social matters. Is a Liberal in politics. *Ad.* 7, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta.

SINHA, Bhupendra Narayan, Raja Bahadur, B.A., M.L.C., of Nashipur; *b.* 1888, *ed*: Calcutta. Was Minister, Bengal Government, 1928-29. Is an elected member of Bengal Legislative Council since 1926. Was President, British Indian Asscn. Trustee of the Indian Museum and of Calcutta Improvement Trust; Member of the Statutory Service Commission. Is on numerous important Committees and Public Bodies. *Ad.* 4/A, Rammoy Road, Calcutta.

SINHA, Kumar Ganganand, M.A., M.L.C., of Srinagar Raj, *b.* 1898; *ed*: Monghyr, Purnea, Cal; M.L.A., 1924-30. Joined the Swarajya Party in the Assembly 1925; elected Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly 1928. Elected M.L.A. (Bihar) in 1937, re-elected 1946. Dy. Leader of the Coalition Party in the Bihar Legislative Council 1937-46. President, Bihar Prov. Hindu Sabha; Vice-President All-India Hindu Mahasabha (1942); Fellow, Patna Univ.; Syndic Patna Univ. since 1945; Member, Benares Hindu University Court. Visited Europe 1930-31. Author of several papers on literary and political subjects; An Editor of the *Barhut Inscriptions* in 1926. *Ad.* 'Srinagar Darbar'; Dt. Purnea, Bihar.

SINHA, Sachchidananda, Bar-at-Law, D. Litt. *b.* 1871; *ed*: Calcutta, Patna, London. Joined

Calcutta High Court 1898, and Patna High Court, 1916. Vice-Chancellor of Patna University (1936-44). Was Member, Central Assembly, and Finance Member, Bihar and Orissa Executive Council, 1921-26. Has founded and edits *Hindustan Review*. Has delivered convocation addresses. Is a keen political worker and educationist. Was chosen to preside over Constituent Assembly until election of permanent Chairman 1946. Author of *Kashmir, the Playground of Asia*, etc. *Ad.* Sinha Library Road, Patna.

SINHA, SACHINDRA NATH, M.A., Asst. Controller, Govt. of India Stationery Office, Calcutta, *b.* Ghatal (Midnapore) 1889. Joined as Chemist in the Customs and Excise Laboratory 1913. Store Examiner of Stationery, Government of India 1918. Assistant Collector 1934. Officiated as Deputy Controller 1939 and 1942. Vice-President, Institution of Chemists (India) and Sir Gooroodas Institute. Went to England and the Continent for first-hand knowledge in paper technology. Has done much in effecting improvement of quality of Indian made paper. *Pub.* "Durability of Paper, Ink and Binding Materials". *Ad.* 16/1, Shastitala Rd., Narikeldanga, Calcutta.

SINHA, SHRI KRISHNA, M.L.A., Congress Premier of Bihar 1937-39 and again since April 1946; *b.* 1888, *ed*: Patna. Joined Bar, 1915. Came to lead the Swaraj Party, Bihar and Orissa 1927, after having given up practice in 1921. Was in the Central Assembly for a time, and was Chairman, Monghyr District Board. Has suffered imprisonment. *Ad.* Maur, Barabigha (Monghyr).

SIQUEIRA, T. N., S.J., *b.* Bombay Feb. 19, 1899; *ed*: Bombay and Madras Universies, M.A. Joined Society of Jesus 1919. Was Prof. of English for 8 years at St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. At present Rector and Principal. St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah; was for some time editor of *The New Review*, Calcutta. *Pub.* "The Education of India," and numerous articles in journals in India and abroad. *Ad.* St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah.

SIRMOOR, Ruler of, H. H. Lt. MAHARAJA RAJENDRA PRAKASH BAHADUR, *b.* 1912, *ed*: privately, ascended gaddi 1933. The Maharaja has introduced many reforms in his State, has set up a Council of State; founded a High Court, and a Rural Devlopment Board, Schools, Dispensaries and Co-operative Societies.

SITARAMAYYA, B. PATTABHI, B.A., M.B. & C.M., *b.* 24th Nov. 1880; *ed*: C.M.S. High School; Ellore, Noble College, Masulipatam; Christian College, Madras and Medical College, Madras; *m.* July 24, 1898. Private medical practitioner 1906-16. Then left the profession for politics and public life. Member A.I.C.C. 1916-46; Member, Congress Working Committee 1929-46. Started the Kishna Dr. Co-op. Bank Ld. 1915, Andhra Bank Ltd. 1923, Andhra Insurance Co. Ltd. 1925, Bharata Lakshmi Bank Ltd. 1929, Hindusthan Mutual Insurance Co. Ld. 1935. Chairman of the Board of Directors, *Janmabhumi* a Telegu Daily and Subhodaya Publications, Madras. *Ad.* Masulipatam.

SMITH, SIR THOMAS, KT., *b.* 1875; a well known business magnate of Upper India. Was President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, member U.P. Legislative Council, Fellow, Allahabad University; Mg. Director, Cawnpore Muir Mills. Went to Geneva 1925, as Employers' representative to I.L.

Conference, *Ad.* Westfield, Cawnpore.

SOBHA SINGH, THE HON'BLE SIRDAR BAHADUR, O.B.E., *b.* 1890; Landlord, Contractor, Millowner. Member, Delhi Municipal Committee 1915-36, New Delhi Munc. Comtee., Trustee Delhi Improvement Trust; Member, Legislative Assembly 1938 and of Council of State since 1939; Chairman Punjab Chamber of Commerce, *Ad.* A-1, Queensway, New Delhi.

SODHBANS, SIRDAR PREM SINGH, F.L.A.A., (Lond), R.A., Lahore, *b.* 1885 at Gujrakhan, *ed*: Ramnagar and Bannu, Served in army, A.L.A.A., London 1911, and Fellow 1922. Founder-secretary, Central Sikh League, 1919-22; Vice-President and President, Lahore Congress Committee; Founder and Editor, *Indian Accountant*, since 1922; President, Ind. Chamber of Com., Lahore 1942-43. Adviser to Indian Employers' Delegates to 20th session of the International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1936; President, Society of Registered Accountants in N. Ind., 1937-38 and 1942.; First, Indian Delegate to 5th Internatl. Congress on Accounting, Berlin 1938; member Working Committee National Federation of India (1945-46). Member Executive Comte. of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 1931-35; 1937; of Indian National Comte. of International Chamber of Commerce, Paris 1932-33, 1935, 1937-42, 1946-47; of Indian Accountancy Board (Govt. of India) 1939-44. *Ad.* 16, McLeod Road, Lahore.

SORCAR, P. C., *b.* 1913 at Tangail (Mymensingh); became a professional magician; made extensive tour of Far Eastern countries and earned reputation as a great magician; better known as The Man with X'Ray Eyes. Is author of more than a dozen publications on Magic in English, Bengali and Hindi. *Ad.* Tangail, Mymensingh (Bengal).

SPENCE, SIR GEORGE HEMMING, M.A., C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., *b.* 1888, *ed*: Oxford, joined I.C.S. 1912. Was in the Punjab service first; transferred to Govt. of India. Is now Secy., Govt. of India (Legl. Dept.), *Ad.* 8, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

SPENS, THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM PATRICK, KT., O.B.E., KT. of Greece of the Ven'ble Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Chief Justice of India; *b.* 9th August 1885, *s.* of late Nathaniel Spens; *ed*: Rugby, New College, Oxford, M.A. (Oxon); *m.* Sept. 1913. Hilda Mary elder daughter of the Lt. Col. Wentworth Grenville Bowyer R. E. of Weston Manor, Olney, Bucks. Barrister Inner Temple 1910. K. C. 1925. Master of the Bench Inner Temple 1932. Chief Justice of India 1943. Capt. & Adjutant 5th Battn. The Queens R.W.S. Regt. 1914-18. Served India (Lucknow) 1914-15; Mesopotamia 1914-18; D.A.A.G., Meerut 1918-19. Commissioner Imperial War Graves Commission 1931-43. M.P. (Conservative) Ashford Division of Kent 1933-43. Co-opted Member B.Com. Marketing Board 1935-43. Chairman Vegetable Marketing Board 1941-42. Director Southern Railway Company 1941-43. Chief Commissioner of St. John Ambulance, Bengal, India & Chairman of the St. John Ambulance Association (India) 1945. *Ad.* 19, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

SRINIVASAN, KASTURI, B.A., *b.* 1887; *ed*: Madras. Is a leading journalist of India. Managing Editor of *The Hindu*, Madras. Was President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Confce. *Ad.*

Sabarmati, Mowbray's Road, Alwarpet, Madras.

SRIVASTAVA, SIR JWALA PRASAD, K.B.E., M.SC., A.M.S.T., A.I.C., D.SC., D. Litt., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council 1942-46; *b.* 1889; *ed*: Cawnpore, Allahabad and Manchester. Is a business magnate of U.P. Was member, Legislative Council (U.P.) 1926-39; Was Minister for Education U.P. 1931-37; later Minister for Finance. A landlord and Rais of Basti. *Ad.* Kailas, Cawnpore.

STEPHENS, IAN MELVILLE, C.I.E., M.A., Editor the "Statesman" Calcutta since 1943; *b.* Feb. 1903, *s.* of J. A. Melville Stephens, Fleet, Hants; *ed*: Winchester and King's College, Cambridge. Supervisor in History, King's College 1925-26. Deputy Director of Public Information, Govt. of India, 1930-32; Publicity Officer, Indian Franchise (Lothian) Committee, 1932; Director of Public Information, 1932-37. Joined "Statesman" as Asst. Editor, 1937; Director, "Statesman" Ltd. since 1939. Actg. Editor, Sept. 1942. *Clubs*: United University Bengal, Calcutta. *Ad.* The "Statesman", Calcutta.

SUBBARAYAN, PARAMASIVA, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D., *b.* 1889, *ed*: Madras & Oxford. Member, Madras Legislative Council for many years; member, A.I.C.C. and M.L.A. Madras. Was Minister for Law, Madras Govt. Is President, Board of Control for Cricket in India and connected with sports associations. *Ad.* Tiruchengodu, Salem Dist., S. India.

SUBEDAR, MANU, B.A. (Bom), B.SC., (Econ. Lond.), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn); *ed*: Bombay and London, James Taylor Scholar and Prizeman, London School of Economics. Lecturer in Economics, Bombay Univ.; Professor of Economics, Calcutta University; Partner of Lalji Naranji & Co., official adviser on technical finance to several Indian States; President, Indian Merchants Chamber, 1935; Financial Adviser to the Chamber of Princes, 1936-39; Member, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly since 1937. *Ad.* Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUHRAWARDY, SIR ZAHHADUR RAHIM ZAHID, Kt., M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law; *b.* 1870; *ed*: Dacca, Calcutta and London. Practised at Calcutta High Court, was later Judge. Was President, Railway Advisory Comte, *Ad.* 8, Wellesley 1st Lane, Calcutta.

SUR, ATUL K., M.A., Editor, *Calcutta Stock Exchange Official Year-Book* since its inception in 1936 and City Editor *Hindusthan Standard; b.* 1904, *ed*: Calcutta Univ. *Pub. Statistical Methods, Savings and Investments in India, India's Natural Resources and Raw Materials, Profit Hunting in the Stock Exchange* etc.

SURVE, DADASAHEB APPASAHEB, Rao Bahadur, *b.* 1903, *ed*: Bangalore. Is Prime Minister of Kolhapur State. Was Chief Secy. to the Maharja for a time, acted as Dewan, 1929-31; Appointed Dewan, 1931, Prime Minister, 1932. Attended two R. T. Conferences. President, State Council from 26-11-40. *Ad.* Premala House, Kolhapur (Residency).

TAGORE, ABANINDRA NATH, C.I.E., founder of modern Indian School of painting and a picturesque and witty writer in Bengali, *b.* 1871; *ed*: Calcutta. President, of Visva-Bharati since the death of Rabindranath Tagore in 1941. Was Vice-Principal, Calcutta School of Arts. *Ad.* 5, Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta.

TAHMANKAR, D. V., London

Editor of United Press of India, since 1941, *b.* in Maharashtra 1905. Graduating from the Bombay University joined *Kesari* (Poona); went to England in 1931 with Mahatma Gandhi to cover the second Round Table Conference; served with several Select Committees as Political Secretary. From 1932 till 1939 addressed over 500 public meetings throughout Great Britain and published Friends of India Society's newspaper *India Bulletin.* In 1938 attended and addressed the Haripura Congress. In 1943 appointed Special Correspondent of three leading British newspapers—*Reynolds News, News Chronicle* and *Evening Standard*—to report on India. *Pub.* Translation in Marathi of *Hind Swaraj* by Mahatma Gandhi. *Life of Chitta Ranjan Das* and *Life of Benito Mussolini; Present ad.* C/o Barclay's Bank, Russell Square, London, W.C.1; *Ad. in India;* C/o *Kesari,* Poona City.

TALCHER, KISHOR CHANDRA, B. H. Raja of, *b.* 1880, *ed*: privately. Ascended gaddi 1891. The Raj is progressive and is conducted on modern lines. There are Byabastha Parisads with elected members and compulsory education in the state.

TAMBE, SHRIPAD BALWANT, B.A., LL.B., *b.* 1875, *ed*: Jubbulpore and Bombay. Began practising law at Amraoti; was President, Congress Committee, Amraoti. Member, Legislative Council, C.P., 1917-20; President, 1935; Was Home Member, C.P. Govt., Acting Governor, 1929; delegate to second R. T. Conference. *Ad.* Amraoti Road, Nagpur, C.P.

TAN YUN-SHAN, Prof. and Director of the Visvabharati Cheena-Bhavana, Santiniketan; Chinese scholar, thinker and writer; *b.* 1900, *ed*: China. First came to India in 1928, for bringing China & India together. Returned to China 1931; initiated the Sino-Indian Cultural Society in China 1933; came to India 2nd time and organized the Sino-Indian Cultural Society in India, 1934. Returned to China same year, back to India again 1936; founded the Visva-bharati Cheena-Bhavana 1937. Is a prolific writer in English and Chinese.

TANNAN, MOHANLAL, M.COM., Bar-at-Law, I.E.S., R.A., *b.* 1885, was Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 1920-27; was Fellow, Bombay Univ.; sometime Genl. Manager, Punjab National Bank, Lahore; has written on banking currency etc. *Ad.* 1, Gold Road, Lahore.

THAKURDAS, SIR PURSHOTAMDAS, Kt., K.B.E., C.I.E., J.P., *b.* 1879; *ed*: Elphinstone College, Bombay; *m.* Lady Dhankore. Joined Narandas Rajaram & Co. 1902; President East India Cotton Association Ltd.; Chairman, Bombay Elec. Supply & Tramway Co. Ltd., Oriental Life Assurance Co. Ltd., and various other Companies; Member, Inchcape Committee, 1922-23; Council of State 1922-23; Central Legislative Assembly 1924-30; Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange, 1926; Vice-Chairman Banking Enquiry Comte. 1930. Delegate to Indian Round Table Conference and Jt. Parliamentary Committee 1932-33; Chairman, Economic Enquiry Committee, Bombay 1938; Director, Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India. Has been connected with various other Committees and Associations and Societies as President or Member. *Ad.* Navasari Chamber, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

THOMAS, DR. P. J., M.A., B.Litt., D.Phil (Oxon.), Prof. of Economics, Madras University; on deputation with Government of India since 1945 as Economic Adviser, Finance Department. Was Member, Madras Legislative Council for 9 years from 1937. Has served on several Government Committees. Was Chairman Fact-Finding Committee (Handloom and Mills). Recently surveyed for the Government of India the War-time development in Indian Industries. Is now engaged in drawing up an investment policy for India. Was Economic Adviser to the Indian Delegation at San Francisco 1945. *Pub.* Several Standard works including "The Evolution of Federal Finance in India," "Indian Agricultural Statistics" and "Some South Indian Villages.'.

TILAK, Mrs. Kamalabai, (Ukidava), M.A. (Bomb.), *b.* 1905 in Poona Dist. Worked for seven years in Benares Hindu University, as Professor of English and Principal of the Women's College. Has published a book in Marathi, on the problems of Indian Womanhood and a volume of short stories in Marathi for which she was awarded the Tarkhadkar Prize of the Bombay University being the best book of the year. Recently appointed Principal of the Arts College for Girls, Huzur Paga, Poona 2. *Ad.* Poona.

TIWANA, Nawab Col., Malik Sir Khizar Hyat Khan, Kt., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.A., (Punjab), Premier of the Punjab, Unionist Cabinet 1942-46; Premier of Coalition Cabinet since April 1946; *b.* 1900, *ed*: Lahore; has seen service in Great War and third Afghan War; was President, Natnl. Horse Breeding Society of India; was Manager Kalra Estate. Was Minister of Public Works, Punjab Government from 1.4.37 to 31.12.42. Delegate to Paris Peace Conference 1946. *Ad.* Lahore.

TONK, Ruler of, (See p. 186).

TRAVANCORE, Ruler of, (See p. 187).

TRAVANCORE, Martanda Varma, H. H. The Elaya Raja of. The Younger brother of the Maharaja, His Highness, *b.* March, 1922, *m.* 1907, Radha Devi *d.* of Lt. Col. K. Pandalai of Madras. The Prince took his B.A. and is a lover of sports and horses and of open air games. His Highness is a scholar in Sanskrit and is Hony. Lt.-Col. of H. H. the Maharaja's Body-guard, Hony. Colonel of Travancore University Labour Corps and Chief Scout of Travancore Boys' Scouts' Assnce. *Ad.* Trivandrum, Travancore.

TRICAMJEE, Mathoorades, B.A., *b.* 1894; *ed*: Bombay University. Was for some time Treasurer and then Secretary, Bombay Prov. Congress Committee, 1920-21 and onwards; Secretary, Swaraj Sabha; Secretary and one of the Trustees, Tilak Swaraj Fund; Member, Congress W.C. for some time, 1930. Sentenced to imprisonment twice during the Civil Dis. Movement. Was Mayor of Bombay 1940-41. *Pub.* in Gujarati *Mahatma Gandhiji-Vichar Srishti* the first book on Gandhiji in Gujrati, 1919, and *Marukunja*, a T.B. patient's handbook.

TRIPURA, Ruler of (See p. 188).

TRIVEDI, H. E. Sir Chandulal (Madhavlal), K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Governor of Orissa since April 1, 1946, *b.* 1893, *ed*: Elphinstone College, Bombay and St. John's College, Oxford. Was Secretary to the Government of India, War Department. *Ad.* Governor's Camp, Orissa.

TYABJI, Mrs. Khadijashuffi, Member, Bombay Corporation; was President, Bombay Presy. Muslim Ladies Educ. Conf. (Poona) 1926; was Vice-Pres., Natl. Council of Women in India, and of Social Service League. Is actively connected with several Bombay institutions. *Ad.* Oomar Mansion, Warden Road, Bombay.

TYSON, GEOFFREY WILLIAM, C.I.E., *b.* 1898, *ed*: London. Was in R.N.R. Took to journalism. Was with a London News Agency first. Came out as Asst. Editor of *Capital,* Calcutta. Is now its Editor. *Pub. Danger in India,* and various contributions, Literary pseudonym, Geoffery Irwin. *Ad. Capital,* 7, Church Lane, Cal.

UDAIPUR, Ruler of (See p. 189).

UDAY SHANKAR, A.R.C.A. (Lond), *b.* Dec. 8, 1900 at Udaipur; *ed*: Benares, Bombay and Royal College of Arts, London, where he was the first Indian to top the list, besides winning the Spencer and George Clausen Prizes; *m.* Amala Nandi, an artiste of his group, in 1942. One son. Had experience of the stage when helping his father to produce plays in London. In 1923 joined Pavlova and toured with her as her partner for the India Ballets which he had composed for her. In 1930 formed his own company of dancers and musicians with which he had success all over Europe, America and the East; founded the India Culture Centre at Almora in 1939 with the major share of financial help from individuals in America and Europe. In 1944, the trustees decided to close the Institution temporarily for the duration of the War. Has produced his maiden Film, *Kalpana* in Madras. *Ad.* C/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co. Ltd., Post Box 49, Madras.

USMAN, SIR MOHAMED, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council 1942-46, *b.* 1884; *ed*: Madras. President, Corporation of Madras 1924-25; Sheriff of Madras 1924; Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Madras, 1940-42. Member, Executive Council, Madras 1925-34. Acted as Governor, Madras 1934. *Ad.* Teynampet Gardens, Teynampet Madras. P.C.,

VAIDYANATHAN, LALGUDY SWAMINATH, M.A., F.I.A., Manager, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, *ed*: Madras Univ.; Passed M.A. securing the Stuart Prize. Associateship of the Institute; selected by Govt. of Bombay as Govt. scholar for further actuarial studies in England. On return appointed part-time professor of Actuarial Science in Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay and simultaneously appointed in the Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay. First Indian to become Fellow of Institute of Actuaries. During 1931 Census was entrusted by Govt. of India with actuarial work representing the compilation of mortality tables for various Provinces and whole of India. Actuary of the 'Oriental' for ten years. Services lent on deputation to the Govt. of India as Superintendent of Insurance from 15th Novr. 1943 to end of March 1946. Rejoined the 'Oriental' end of March as Manager. *Pub.* Two Papers submitted to the Institute of Actuaries on "Mortality of Indian Assured Lives", the latter of which won for him the prize offered by the Institute from Sir George Hardy Memorial Fund. *Ad.* Oriental Life Office, Bombay.

VARADACHARIAR, SIR SRINIVASH, KT. Ex-Judge, Federal Court. *b.* 1881, *ed*: Madras; joined Madras High Court as Vakil, 1905. Appointed Judge, Mad. High Court, 1934. Was Judge, Federal Court of India. Edited *Madras Law Journal* for a time. *Ad.* 10, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.

VARMA, JAIKRISHNA NAGARDAS, B.A., LL.B. (Bom), M.SC., Econ. (Lond), Bar-at-law, F.R.S.S., Lond., Dewan, Lunawada State since 1936; *b.* Broach (Gujrat) 1894; *ed*: Wilson College, Bombay, Middle Temple, London and School of Economics, London. Advocate, High Court, Bombay (1924-36). Part-time Prof. Sydenham College, Bombay (1936). *Pub. History of the Indian National Congress, Mahatma Gandhiji's Life*, etc. *Ad.* Lunawada (via Godhra).

VARMA, SUKHDEV PRASAD, B.A. (Cal), Bar-at-law, *b.* 14th Jany. 1885 (Muzaffarpur), *s.* of Babu Sant Prasad, senior Deputy Magistrate; *ed*: Town and Zilla Schools Arrah, Matriculated Zilla School, Muzaffarpore; I.A., Punjab University; B.A., Presidency College, Cal. (1906); Called to the Bar January 1910; *m.* Shrimati Jaywanti Kuar, 1899. Enrolled Calcutta High Court and joined Muzaffarpur Bar 1910. Worked as Lecturer Local College. Professor Patna Law College 1912-20. Assistant Government Advocate 1924. Government Advocate 1932. Sat as a Judge Patna High Court 2nd January 1934 to 13th January 1946. Appointed Chief Justice Jaipur High Court. *Ad.* Patna.

VASWANI, T. L., Socio-religious worker, *b.* 1879. Served as Principal successively of Dyal Singh College, Lahore, Victoria College, Cooch Behar & Mahindra College, Patiala. His address as India's representative at the Welt-Congress (World Congress of Religions), Berlin 1909 aroused deep interest in Indian thought and religion. Resigned from Patiala 1918, founded the Mira Movement in Education, the purpose of which is to unfold the seed of new life; set up 3 Ashrams, and is now engaged in endless quest for a direct knowledge of God. A great orator, voluminous writer and intuitive poet. *Pub*: include *Secret of Asia; Builders of Tomorrow; My Motherland; Sri Ramakrishna;* and *What the Gita Means to Me*. Some of these have been translated into different languages. *Ad.* Krishta Kunj. Karachi.

VENKATARAMANI, K. S., M.A., B.L., Advocate, High Court, Mad., founder-editor, *Bharata Mani*, *b.* June 10, 1891. Founded in 1938 Markandeya Ashram for rural reconstruction and cultural renaissance. Delivered Sayaji Rao Jubilee Memorial Lectures at Baroda. In recognition of his services to Indian literary renaissance was presented with an ivory shield and *sadra* by His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya Swamigal of Kamakoti Peta. *Pub. Paper Boats; Murugan, The Tiller;* etc. *Ad.* Svetaranya Ashrama, Kaveripoompatnam, Tanjore Dt.

VISWANATH, BHAGAVATULA, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E., F.R.I.C. (London), Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, *ed*: at Vizianagram. After filling responsible positions in Agrc. Department, Madras became Director of Agriculture, Madras since April 1944. President, Indian Society of Soil Science, 1935-37. President, Agric. Section, Indian Science Congress 1937. Foundation Fellow of National Institute of Science India; Indian Academy of Sciences; Indian Chemical Society. *Pub.* Several original contributions on soils and plant nutrition, etc. etc. *Ad.* Chepauk, Madras.

VIZIANAGRAM, MAHARAJ SIR VIJAYA, of Benares States (U.P.), *b.* 1905, *ed*: Ajmer and U.K. Has travelled widely. Is an M.L.A. Was Minister, U.P. Govt., 1937. Is a renowned cricket player and captained Indian XI in U.K. in 1936. The Maharaja, who is known in the sporting world as "Vizy" excels in tennis as well and holds an unbroken record. Is a well-known big-game hunter.

WADIA, P. A., M.A., *b.* 1878, *ed*: Bombay Univ. Was Prof. Gujarat, Ahmedabad, Deccan Elphinstone & Wilson Colleges, Khalsa College from 1939. Author of several publications including *Our Economic Problem* and *Wealth of India, Money & Money Market of India. Gandhi—a dialogue in Interpretation. Ad.* Hormazd Villa, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, Sophia, Theosophist, Lecturer and writer; Founder of the P.E.N. centre, *b.* 1901, *ed*: Paris New York, edits *P.E.N.; The Aryan Path.*, represented India at Interntl. P.E.N. Congresses, at Barcelona and Buenos Aires. *Pub. The Brotherhood of Religions; Preparation for Citizenship. Ad.* Aryasangha, 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WAHEEDI, ABDUL JABBAR, Editor, *Ashre-Jadid* (Urdu daily), Calcutta, *b.* Jan. 1905, *ed*: Oriental College, Lahore; edited *Ittehad* (Patna) and *Zamana* (Calcutta); Assistant Secretary, Calcutta District Muslim League; Author, Journalist and Speaker. *Ad.* 6, Nil Madhab Sen Lane, Calcutta.

WALCHAND HIRACHAND, *b.* 1882, *ed*: Sholapur and Bombay. Is a leading business magnate of Bombay. Was a big Contractor. Was President, Indian Merchants' Chamber; Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce etc. Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva; led Indian delegation to Congress of International Chamber of Commerce ssesions at Berlin, Paris etc. Is Chairman, The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld., the Premier Construction Co. Ld. and the Premier Automobiles Ld. Is trying to manufacture shipping materials and build ships. *Ad.* Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

WASSOODEW, KESHOWRAO BALKRISHNA, B.A., LL.B., *b.* 1883, *ed*: Bombay. Joined Provincial Civil Service, 1907. Was Deputy Coll., Asst. Sess. Judge., Dt. Judge; Is now Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court. *Ad.* 46/C. Warden Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WAVELL, 1st VISCOUNT, *Cr.* 1943, of CYRENAICA AND WINCHESTER, FIELD-MARSHAL, ARCHIBALD PERCIVAL, P.C. 1943, G.C.B. 1941, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Cr. 1943; K.C.B., *Cr.* 1939; C.B. 1935, C.M.G., 1919; M.C., Commander-in-Chief in India up to June 1943, Viceroy and Governor-General of India from October 1943, *b.* May 1883, *s.* of late Major General A. G. Wavell, C.B., *m.* 1915 Eugenie Marie, C.I. (1943) O.C. of late Col. Owen Quirk, C.B., D.S.O.; one *s.* three *d.*; *ed*: Winchester Col.; R.M.C., Sandhurst; Staff College, Appd. the Black Watch 1901; served S. African War (medal with 4 clasps), Indian Frontier 1908 (medal with clasp). European War 1914-18; Served in France 1914-16 (wounded, M.C.) as Military Attache with Russian Army in Caucasus, Oct. 1916—June 1917 (Orders of St. Vladimir and St. Stanislas), and with Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1917-20; B.G.G.S. XX Corps 1918-19, P.G.G.S., E.E.F., 1919-20; Brevet Lieut.-Col. 1917; Colonel 1921; Major General 1933; Lieut-General 1938; General 1940; Field-Marshal (1943); Commander, 6th Infantry Brigade, Aldershot

1930-4; A.D.C. to the King 1932-3; Commdr. 2nd Division. Aldershot 1935-7; Commanded Troops in Palestine and Trans-Jordan 1937-8; G.O.C.-in-C. Middle East 1939-41. Commander-in-Chief in India July 1941-43; A.D.C. General to the King 1941-43; Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the South-West Pacific Area, January-March 1942; reappointed C-in-C in India, March 1942, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; Commander, Legion of Honour; Order of the Nile; Order of El Nahda; Order of George (Greece). *Pub. The Palestine Campaigns*, 1928; *Allenby*, 1940; *Generals and Generalship* 1941; *Allenby in Egypt* 1943. *Recreations*: Hunting, Golf, Shooting, Skiing. *Club*: Athenaeum: United Service. *Ad.* The Viceroy's House, New Delhi.

WAZIR HASAN, SIR SAIYID, B.A., LL.B., KT., *ed*: Allahabd & Aligarh. Has practised as Advocate; helped in bringing about Hindu-Muslim unity pact of 1916; was Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, became Chief Judge, Oudh Court, 1933. Retd. 1934. Takes interest in political welfare of countrymen. *Ad.* Wazir Hussan Road, Lucknow.

WESTCOTT, THE MOST REVEREND DR. FOSS, M.A., D.D., Hon. Fellow, St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Hon. Causa, Oxon, and Cantab 1920. Was Bishop of Calcutta Aug. 1919 to June 1945. Hon. Fellow, Calcutta University 1919. Hon. Canon of Tabor in St. Geo. Cathedral, Jerusalem 1920. Consecrated Bishop of Chhota Nagpur 1905; Transferred to Calcutta as Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon on August 1st 1919. Retired 1945. Kaiser-I-Hind (1st class) 1918.

WIJEWARDENE, DON RICHARD, B.A., Bar-at-law, *b.* 1886; *ed*: Colombo and Cambridge. Is Chairman and Managing Director of The Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd., proprietors of *Ceylon Daily News* (English), *Ceylon Observers* (English evening and Sunday), the *Dinamina* (Sinhalese morning), the *Silumina* (Sinhalese Sunday), the *Thinakaran* (Tamil morning). *Ad.* Braybrooke Place, Colombo, Ceylon.

WIJEYEWARDENE, THE HON. EDWIN ARTHUR LEWIS, *b.* 1887. *ed*: Colombo. Joined Colombo Bar. Was Advocate, Supreme Court; Solicitor-General and Actg. Attorney-General. Is Puisne Judge, Supreme Court, Colombo. *Ad.* "Anandagiri", Rosmead Place, Colombo.

WYLIE, H. E. SIR FRANCIS VERNER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of United Provinces since Dec. 7, 1945; *b.* Aug. 9, 1891, *ed*: Royal School, Dungannon and Dublin University, *m.* Kathleen Byrne 1923; I.C.S., 1914, I.A.R.O. 1916-19; served in the Foreign and Political Departs. of the Govt. of India in 1919-37. Governor of C. P. & Berar 1938-40. Political Adviser to H. E. the Crown Representative, 1940-41, 1943. *Ad.* Governor's Camp, United Provinces.

WYNNE, ROBERTSON FREDERICK, B.A., I.C.S., *b.* 1885; *ed*: London and Dublin. Joined I.C.S. Was Settlement Officer; Secy., Board of Revenue; Commr. 1930-37 Ret. 1937. Is Chairman, Public Service Commission, Bengal. *Ad.* 4, Alipur Park Road, Calcutta.

YAMIN KHAN, SIR MOHAMMED, B.A., C.I.E., Bar-at-law. *b.* 1888, *ed.* Meerut, Aligarh and London. Joined Meerut Bar 1914; Chairman 1916-33 of Meerut Municipal Board. Member, Court and Executive Council of Muslim Univ., Aligarh. Has been Member, Central Assembly 1920-23, 1926-45. Was Member, Council of State 1924-25. In the Assembly was Leader of United India Party 1931-34 and of Democratic Party 1937-38. Member, Statutory Rly. Board and Reserve Bank Committees of the Jt. Parliamentary Comte. in London 1933. C.I.E. in 1931. Knighthood in 1936. *Ad.* Kothi Junnut Nishan, Meerut.

YUSUF, SIR MOHAMUD ISMAIL, KT., Landholder, Bombay. Has founded Ismail College (Bombay), Marine College, Seamen's Orphanage, several schools and charities. *Ad.* Novha House, Queen's Road, Bombay.

ZAFAR ALI, SIR MIRZA, Khan Bahadur, *Kt.*, B.A., LL.B., *b.* 1870, *ed*: Lahore. Joined Govt. service 1893 and served in several capacities. Was Dt. and Sessions Judge; appointed Judge, Lahore High Court 1920. Retd. 1930. *Ad.* 5, Davies Road, Lahore.

ZAFRULLA KHAN, CHAUDHURI SIR MUHAMMAD, The Hon. Justice, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-law, K.C.S.I., Judge, Federal Court of India, *b.* 1893, *ed*: Lahore and Lond. Joined Sialkot Bar; later, Lahore High Court, 1916-35. Was Member, Legis. Council, Punjab 1926-35; delegate to all R. T. Conferences; Delegate to Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms. 1933; President, All-India Muslim League, 1931. Member, Viceroy's Council 1932; Law Member, 1939. *Pub. Indian Cases*, etc. *Ad.* 8, York Road, New Delhi.

ZAIDI, SYED BASHIR HUSAIN, C.I.E., Chief Minister of Rampur State. Belongs to the Saadat Bareha family of Muzaffarnagar District, *b.* 1898; *ed*: Took his degree in 1919 from St. Stephen's College, Delhi; Honours Degree in History from Cambridge in 1922, Member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, called to the Bar in 1923, joined State Services, 1930. Attened the Third Indian Round Table Conference in 1932. Appointed Chief Minister, 1st December 1936. Ex-Officio Director of Raza Sugar Co. Ltd., Buland Sugar Co. Ld. Rampur Maize Products Ltd., Rampur Distillery and Chemical Ltd., Raza Textiles Ltd., Rampur Industries Ltd., Dawn Match Co. Ltd., Raza Textiles Distributing Co. Ltd., Rampur Machine Tool & Engineering Co. Ltd., Naheed Cinema Co. Ltd., Rampur Tent and Clothing Co. Ltd., Title of C.I.E. was conferred in 1941. *Ad.* Rampur, U.P.

ZUBERI, ITRAT-HUSAIN, M.A., Ph.D. (Edinburgh), Principal, Islamia College, Calcutta; First Indian to be awarded a Research Scholarship in English by Edinburgh University; First Indian to be awarded in 1943 a grant by the Carnegie Trust towards the publication of his works on the English Poets of the 17th Century, *b.* 1909; *s.* of Late Mohd. Jan Elahi; *m.* Saida Idris, great granddaughter of late Sir Syed Ahmad, Kt., D.Litt., founder of the Muslim Univ., *ed*: Aligarh. Was Reader in English, Muslim Univ., Aligarh & Prof. of English, Senior Educational Service. *Ad.* 8, Wellesley Street, Calcutta.

THE END

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